

Anti-Vietnam War Rallies on Campus



Protest rally on Hiyoshi Campus on October 20.

The anti-Vietnam war rallies were held on October 20 on Mita and Hiyoshi Campus.

About 400 students held a rally to protest against the Vietnam war at Hiyoshi Campus.

Students discussed for about three hours the Vietnam war and what we, students should do for this war.

After the discussion about 20 students demonstrated at Hiyoshi campus and some of them started walking to Hibiya Park in order to join a demonstration parade.

This meeting was a first expected to be a general meeting of students, but this hope was unfulfilled, because only about 400 students took part in the meeting.

The Student Governments of the Departments of Literature, Economics, and Law held rallies to protest against the Vietnam war, supporting the nationwide strike staged by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) on October 20.

Only 200 students gathered to protest against the Vietnam war at the assembly of the Department of Economics.

They discussed the role of students in the peace movement. After the assembly they took to the streets in a demonstration from Mita Campus to Shiba Park.

The student meeting of the Department of Literature on October 20 was changed to a student assembly. On the agenda was a resolution and 5 slogans. The slogans are "America, withdraw from Vietnam!" and "Don't let the government assist the war!" When the executive committee of the Department proposed the resolution, some students wished to add some words about cooperation with labourers, but their suggestions were rejected.

Only about 90 students attended the assembly. The student who proposed to change the resolution also appealed to merge with Zengakuren, at the discussion. This group debated with students opposed to their suggestions.

After the executive dissolved the assembly, the members split into two groups and demonstrated from Mita campus to Dobashi.

New Chairman Of SG Elected

Yutaka Kanase, a 3rd year student of the Department of Political Science, was elected the new chairman of the All-Keio Student Government on October 6.

The All-Keio Student Government held an election meeting attended by 108 class committee members.

Three students declared their candidacy; Y. Kanase, K. Fujiwara (Dept. of Economics, 3rd year), H. Nakamura (Dept. of Political Science 4th year).

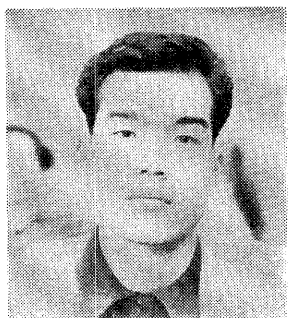
Y. Kanase won 55 votes. And now he stands the new chairman of the All-Keio Student Government.

Y. Kanase said, "It is necessary to deal with the problem of the Student Union Building. I will do my best for the realization of this goal. As for the Vietnam war, we students should promote the anti-war movements from the student point of view and co-operate with the workers in the anti-war movements. I support the nationwide protest strike against the Vietnam war on October 21."

The chairmen of the six student governments of the former term are as follows:

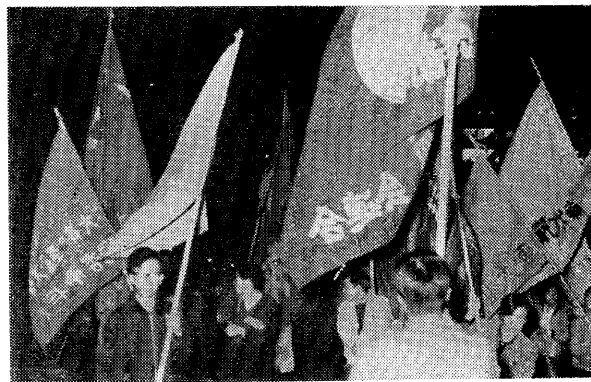
Dept. of Economics
E. Kirimura (3rd year)
Dept. of Politics
T. Fujiwara (3rd year)
Dept. of Law
T. Niki (3rd year)
Dept. of Commerce
H. Kosuge (3rd year)

The chairman of Dept. of Literature, Miss Y. Higano defeated because she was not willing to cooperate in the rally to protest against the Vietnam war.



Y. Kanase, new chairman of the All Keio S. G.

Students' Anti-Vietnam War Parade Clashes With Police



Strong Togakuren took to their street demonstration.

Police Escorted Demonstration

A few thousands of students demonstrated in a protest against the Vietnam war on October 21 in Tokyo joining a nationwide strike against the Vietnam war staged by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo). Sohyo with 420000 members is Japan's biggest labour group.

This was the first political strike in the nation's history of labour movements of Japan. Fifty-four unions took part in the strike.

The central rally to protest against the Vietnam war was held at Hibiya Park at 6:00 p.m. More than 20000 workers and students filled the Music Hall at Hibiya Park.

Thousands of students from universities around the Kanto district gathered for the protest rally. Hundreds of Keio students from self-government groups, circles, and seminars participated in the rally.

The rally considered the resolutions: opposition to the Vietnam war and demand for the resignation of the Sato Government.

After the rally, workers and students took to street demonstrations in a protest against the Vietnam war from Hibiya Park by way of the US Embassy to Shinbashi and Dobashi.

The 1,700 strong Togakuren joined in a demonstration with labourers.

The number of demonstrators was 12,000. They acted always quietly. The Togakuren had demonstrated the night before as well. The number of riot police was increased over that of last night. The Togakuren members were surrounded by them from the beginning and were pulled out by them. Until Shinbashi the demonstrations were generally quiet.

Suddenly, at the Shinbashi junction, the Togakuren changed their course. They tried to go to the Ginza. But they were held back by the riot police. They charged straight into the riot police several times. Many of them were arrested. At the police box in Dobashi they whirled round and cried their Schprech Call. Then they tried to enter the Shinbashi station. But there the steel frame prevented them, so they could not enter. At the center square in front of the Shinbashi station they demonstrated and then held a meeting before dissolving at 10:00 p.m. it was all over.

The Togakuren could not petition their demands at the Foreign Ministry Office or the American Embassy. Because they were obstructed by the riot police. They could only demonstrate.

Hundreds of students of the anti-war Behaviour Committee clashed with Tokyo riot policemen on the street as students suddenly sat down in front of the premier's official residence. Then students were forced to accept police escorts.

Sartre & Students' Discussion on Peace

An anti-Vietnam war teach-in was held under the sponsorship of BEHEIREN (Japan "Peace for Vietnam" Committee) on October 15, at the Yomiuri Hall, Tokyo. It was planned so that some twenty novelists, critics and professors, such as Makoto Oda, Takeshi Kaiko, Rokuro Hidaka, Shunsuke Tsurumi and others, could debate with J.P. Sartre and S. de Beauvoir the Vietnam war and the present world situation and anti war movements in Japan.

Next, Kaiko and Beauvoir engaged in a heated argument on the relationships between the Vietnamese and the French people, and lastly Sartre, as the fourth paneller, presented his opinion. "We have taken part in this panel discussion with the object of opposing the use of nuclear weapons and establishing peace in Vietnam."

"Present international relations are based upon the existence of nuclear weapons and the West-East balance of power is no more than an equilibrium of terror. What we must do now is to isolate the United States thoroughly. So we must unite internationally and find solidarity with the political parties in our own country." The speakers then exchanged opinions with the general public on the topics of present behaviour and ideal behaviour.

Mrs. Tokiwa Gives a Lecture

Assistant Professor of Keio Univ. Ayako Tokiwa spoke on "The great proletarian cultural revolution and the Intellectuals," on November 7 on Mita campus.

She talked about the financial condition of China hystorically, and mentioned the intellectuals in China citing that Sartre's Intellectuals should be anti-establishment. Her conclusion was as follows:

Anti-establishment-intellectuals assumed to be critical to foreign capital and the landed class. Therefore antiestablishment-intellectuals after the Revolution criticize the bourgeois elements still subsisted in China.

Accordingly, if they accept the opinion of the introduction of interests, it will lead to the revival of the Capitalism.

About one hundred Students listened to her earnestly.

After the lecture, Students asked some questions of Mrs. Tokiwa.

Restore Peace in Vietnam

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan staged a nationwide strike in protest against the Vietnam war. "Peace for Vietnam" sounded all over Japan.

This was the first strike called for a political reason in the history of labour movements in Japan and added a new page to labour movement history.

This strike showed a lack of enthusiasm because the slogan of the strike was not an economic one. We have learned the difficulty of engaging in a political strike.

It is pointed out that workers, students, intellectuals and citizens protested against the Vietnam war. It needs the concentration of the democratic peaceful strength.

A few years have passed since the fires of war fell on the Vietnamese. The Vietnam war was gone on for a long time and seems to continue still despite the voices of the anti-war movement. The U.S. escalation of the war is expanding day by day. There are massacres, battles and ambitious still being waged in

Vietnam. Nowadays, the more information we receive from Vietnam, the more we are struck with palsy. We have no feelings about the Vietnam war the our daily lives. This numbness is disconcerting.

It is a well-known fact that the Japanese Government has already taken part in the Vietnam war. Military commodities used in Vietnam are produced in Japan. Many U.S. nuclear-powered submarines called on Japanese ports. The help of the Japanese Government means the consent of the Japanese people. We should oppose the Government and make the Government stop helping the U.S. in Vietnam. If we don't oppose the Government, we become accomplices. We must refuse consciously to become accomplices in a crime. We should do our best to get out of Vietnam.

We, the Mita Campus have protested against the U.S. war of aggression. We support democratic peace movements. We should protest against the Vietnam war until peace is brought about. (Editor)

Complicated Problem of Student Building Union

Plans for building a student union were proposed five or six years ago, however at that time, Financial Commissioner Yamaguchi said that 1,600 million Yen would be required for the building.

In June of this year, Commissioner Kuno projected 250 million Yen for the same plan. He proposed three changes. These three were that instead of building the student hall, build a part of it and then add a dining hall, but at the meeting of the commissioners in September, it was announced that the structure would be built at Hiyoshi Campus, and construction would not be started until he dispute concerning right of management was settled.

On October 15, students pro-

tested against this announcement. Students insisted that the commissioners must keep this promises. The insistence of students is as follows:

We claim that we have the right to request that such a student hall be built as it would enable students to spend true student lives. Such buildings are in existence in most universities. Therefore we must make a concrete plan, and talk with the commissioners.

Our present idea is to build a co-op dining hall, a bookshop and unit for seminar and class discussions. After this, a conference, which should consist of a special committee for the student hall and a student co-ordinating committee, will be held.

How Has J-ROK Treaty Been Realized

About one year has passed since the Japan-ROK (Republic of Korea) Treaty was concluded. We cannot forget the scene that the Liberal Democratic Party enforced to vote the bill of the Treaty in the Diet neglecting the principle of democracy. And then the Treaty has been realized. We can make the substance of the Treaty more clear by securing the situations after the conclusion rather than before it. (KPR: Korean Peoples Republic, the PRC: the Peoples of Republic China)

ROK Increasing Its Crises of Economy

According to the J-ROK Treaty, the money to be received by Korea as War Reparation and the previous Japanese economic loans cancel each other out. Therefore the reparations were changed to economic co-operation in this Treaty, and only \$300,000,000 of \$800,000,000 is in the form of free aid and this aid is limited to the products of Japan. The other \$500,000,000 is in the form of an economic loan. Therefore it becomes apparent that Japan intended to let ROK buy the economic surplus of Japan, and it was the general feeling that Japan wishes to participate into the economic affairs of ROK on the pretense of the efficient use of economic aid.

In fact, how has this economic co-operation progressed? Korea's final plan of using the funds given by Japan was published in November last year. The first problem in this plan is that most of the aid is used up in buying the raw materials. The request of the economic oligarchs, Korean Zaibatsu, for more materials was complied with, and the aid is now in the same state as the past unproductive aid of the US. The second problem is that the Japanese government will intervene into the distribution of the loan for developing the small and medium enterprises in Korea and into the management of these enterprises as the loan is given not by Japanese private enterprises but the Japanese government. Another source of worry is that the present plans to channel the aid into industry seem rather vague. One of the latest plans is the Five-Year Plan made public in November last year. The plan is to develop the economy by 7% per year, and to increase the quantity of exports to a yearly \$700,000,000 by 1971, and to raise the rate of the internal saving from 6.1% of 1965 to 14.1% of 1971 by

The 38 Degree Parallel in Japan

The most important dispute in the Japan-ROK Negotiation is

the problem of the legal status of Koreans in Japan. This Treaty decides the fate of 600,000 Koreans. There are two solutions proposed. One is the Right of Permanent Residence which would give Koreans who have lived in Japan till the end of the war, and their descendants the same position and treatment as Japanese. The other is to force Koreans to take Korean Nationality in order to acquire the right of permanent residence. A scramble for nationalities occurred as a result of this Treaty, between Soren and Mindan. The representative of ROK maintained that all Koreans in Japan are citizens of ROK after the war. But the Japanese government has accepted both the nationality of ROK and KPR, as long as they are the only nationality of the Korean. A man can change to ROK Nationality but not to that of KPR in this Treaty. Here, the discriminating treatment between the people of ROK and KPR may be seen.

After the ratification of the Treaty, the Democratic Party considered to attack Soren directly and establish economic legislation to cut their flow of capital. After observing the situation, they decided to take steps to restrict the education of Koreans in Japan. This has been done in the "Outline of Foreigners' School Systems" in the "Amendment of the School Education Law." This law prescribes education in alien schools. On one side it says "The education in alien schools must increase friendly relationships and mutual understanding between our country and other countries." On the other side "The education that does harm for the well-being and progress of our country should be restricted." And its rules are fairly strict. Sometimes schools must inform the contents of their lessons, or else must be examined by the government. The Ministry of Education explains that we established this Treaty to give legal protection to alien schools, apart from various

kinds of special schools. 55 schools out of 79 foreigners schools admitted by the government are Korean schools. Out of admission are 150.

Therefore the main object of this Treaty is toward Korean schools. The government is going to suppress the education of Korean children by this Treaty, thus extending the 38 degree parallel into Japan.

Anti-Communist Line Increasing Its Power

The Mitsuya Plan—that the American members of the armed forces in ROK with the Japanese self-defence company attack the PRC and enforce Matial Law in Japan—shows us that US anti-communism is growing in proportions and the US is making desperate efforts to isolate the PRC. As the PRC has already succeeded in possessing nuclear arms, the US wants ROK to be base for nuclear warheads and Japan has succeeded in connecting ROK with itself, and the US performing duties in accordance with the J-US Security Treaty.

As a matter of course, KPR is opposed to a treaty which only the government of ROK, a puppet government of the US by any standards, is regarded legal in Korea. In July of this year, concerning the issue of admitting engineers of KPR into Japan and of the prolongation of the treaty with KPR, ROK condemned Japan for its diplomatic connections with KPR



Mr. Kishi, the leader of the anti-communists in Japan, who arrived at Kimpo Air-port in ROK to take part in the second general meeting of Asian Parliamentarians Union, shook hands with Mr. Kim, the chairman of the Republican party of ROK. The joint statement of the meeting was about the admiration for ROK's sending soldiers to Vietnam and the establishment of facilities for supporting South Vietnam etc.

coming from the separation of Politics and Economics, and ROK of entry permits for Japanese. While KPR condemned Japan for its ambivalent attitude with words asking, "Under whose control is Sato and his cabinet?" After the signing of the J-ROK Treaty, the emotional antagonism between KPR and ROK was deepened by Japan.

As the international anticommunist conferences, such as APU in September, are being held one after another, the government of Japan is beginning to think that the best way to ensure the peace of the world is to form a strong anti-Communist alliance with not only the US and ROK but other non-Communist Asian countries. Japan is delighted with the hint of realizing old dream of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the US is willing to make Japan take over her responsibility in assisting ROK

and other countries in Asia. The J-ROK Treaty is an example of this process and we can also point to the fact that Japan sent 150 million dollars as an economical help on the place of the US. Thus with Japan and the US as its leaders the anti-Communist line has been solidifying, connecting NATO with ANZUS and SEATO.

The Relationship Between Japan and China

China which was called "Sleeping Lion" now woke up. She is now regarded as great rival of USA not only because she has a large population but also has gained nuclear weapons. It is important for Japan to think how we will treat this neighbouring country.

Today, the roles of Japan and China are increasing in importance in the world. Especially in South East Asia where the Vietnam war is becoming a hot one. For various reasons, however, diplomatic relations between Japan and China are not getting any better. Now let us look at the problem and see how we can solve it from following four points.

The Chinese economy and its future and the Japanese economy and its future. Also the Chinese foreign policy especially toward Japan and the Japanese foreign policy and its problem.

The Chinese Economy And Its Problem

At the beginning of the last decade Chinese economic standards were low compared to world standards. In order to take off from this level, the new Chinese government planned to accomplish the following three aims: the increase of the accumulation of capital, the development of production techniques, and the establishment of a self-sufficient economy.

These were the objects of the first Five Year Plan, started in 1953, and second one started in 1960. Although they succeeded partly for example, the industry advanced beyond expectation, new problem arose along the way.

The population increase is about 25 per cent five years, therefore, the growth of GNP must be more than this 25 per cent if China intends to improve her living standards. In order to accomplish this end China

must increase her available capital, unless she can receive foreign aid.

Such a program of economic development without foreign aid means that until China attains a certain economic level her people must live under a very low standard of living.

Moreover, for maintaining a high growth of GNP China needs new industrial techniques but because of her present isolated position she is unable to keep pad with western style industry. That is why China wants to make friends with Japan. It is obvious that if China has to invent these new techniques her level of economic growth must be lowered. For example, Japan has made remarkable progress since 1868 and caught up with the western countries by 1930 but Japan could achieve this because she imported many new techniques from them.

Japanese Aid for China

As for the Japanese economy it experienced a recession last year. It is said that Japan has too many ability of supply compared with markets demand. That means for business man that they cannot find markets in Japan and have to find a new markets out side. That is why Japanese companies are so eager to export goods to South Korea and China. This is very dangerous because they are proceeding towards same failure that we have experienced before the war. What we must do now is not go out side but to enlarge the domestic markets.

So Japanese businessman's motive is not good either for Japan or China. China must be regarded as underdeveloped country in economy, although she is a socialism country and she is showing a surprising progress

in science and in the study of A-bomb.

Chinese Policy Toward Japan

China is very isolated from the world today. It is because she herself is taking a disagreeable foreign policy and also U.S.A. is against China and keep her out from the rest of the world.

For China, Japan is not an exception and she regards Japan as a capitalistic country. China regards Japan as her enemy in that sense, however, she is trying to be a friend with Japan in economy and culture if only Japan does not against China.

Japanese Must Send An Aid to China

Today, it is very difficult to find out what is Japanese foreign policy. The right answer will be either there is no Japanese foreign policy or it is same as U.S.A.'s. What Japanese minister of foreign affairs does, is just say "Yes, I agree" just after whatever U.S. government says. This is what Prime Minister Sato called "Independent Foreign Policy".

Considering the situation in China and Japan, Japan must proceed an independent foreign policy in the true sense of the words. First of all, look at the truth, that is there are two governments in China, one is in Peking and the other is in Taipei. Next, Japan must try to make China to join the world society. These two policies will help great deal for the sake of the peace in the world.

Economically Japan must send an aid to China as much as possible. That means we must proceed L-T Trade and make it to help the Chinese economy taking off from the low standard of living.

FIRST OF ITS SORT! Complete Stenographic Training Courses CHUO TYPISTS SCHOOL

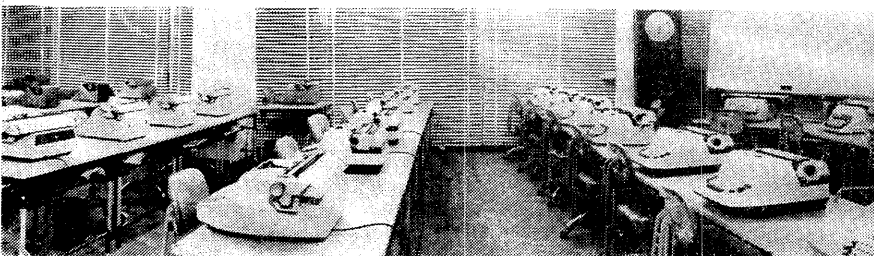
TYPING COURSES:

From beginner's to advanced courses, including study of punctuation, English grammar, forms of business letters by American and British practices, using handwritten manuscripts of business letters prepared by various American and British individuals and model financial statements prepared by international accountants.

Between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. Monday through Friday.

INTENSIVE SHORTHAND DICTATION COURSE:

Beginner's course, Tuesday and Friday each week from 6:30 p.m. Each student will be assigned a modern electric or manual typewriter for immediate transcription.



We welcome your visit to the school. Classroom fully carpeted and equipped substantially with new electric and manual typewriters.

Ohta Building
28 Hyakunincho 1-chome
Shinjuku-ku
Tel. 362-1492

New Sense of Beauty in U.S.

Outline of American Fine Art

According to Kandinski, Russian artist (1866-1944), art is the child of the ages. His phrases do not make an exception of the fine arts in America.

Among other fine arts, pictures are a reflection of intricate society after the War. In America, the fine arts have not so traditions as those of Europe have. For that reason, we may say that the new expression of feeling in the making of a picture has been created.

Surrealism after Dadaism in Europe was introduced into America, and then it has become so-called New-realism.

It is possible that since the Renaissance we have tended to exaggerate the importance of painter's personality, and which, when everything is shared in common—subject, period, generation and materials, still leads to quite different results. On the other hand, mechanical civilization has deprived the Americans of their individualities; they are compelled to become the cogs of society. The higher degree becomes material civilization, the clearer is this tendency. Namely, New-realism has originated in society thinking little of personality. We find the claim to the repossession of personality in recent pictures of America.

From the social point of view, most Americans would not recognize the current of time. They have come to regard time not as the line, but as the spot. It seems to us that they have been advancing the history, taking an objective view of them. Time which they think, is worthy in the moment; it does not share with others—past and future. From their thought of time, we can not expect so the artistic history as that of Europe. It is appeared that painters in America aim at painting the moment on their canvases. It is, as a result, natural that American modern artists should



Black and White Painting (Jackson Pollock)

created the new expression of feeling. We think the reference to their thought of time is the meaningful way to inquiry substance of the American fine arts.

Now let's see the genealogy of the US art circles. New-realism peculiar to the US began with Abstract Expressionism, so called Action Painting, and then Popular Art occurred to express the actuality of the modern life, and furthermore Optical Art in the circles of New York last year.

Action Painting Crush Spiritualism

Action Painting began with Jackson Pollock broke the subordination of the American form-er art to the European art and has inspired those who lose humanity in the mechanical civilization with a new sense.

For a long time, Pollock has been on a position like that of God in the US art circles, which

is because he is the first man that challenged spiritualism which had persisted on expressing themselves. Giving up the former way that a painter faces to a canvas with a brush, Pollock stepped into a canvas, his body and all, and concentrated himself on painting his act itself. That is to say he attached importance to the fullness of life which was embodied in an act itself of a painter.

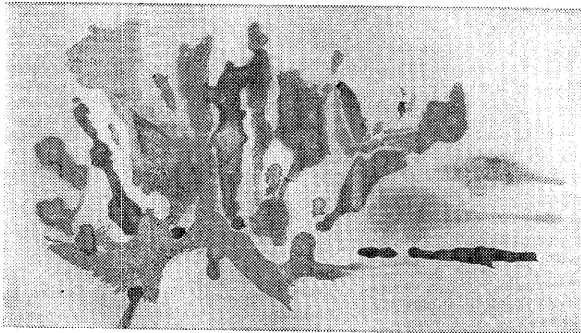
Harold Rosenberg, who called the abstract paintings since Pollock Action Painting, say, "The new paintings in the US cannot be called a pure art compared of spirit in some sense.

with the abstract art in Europe. Because it is not for the sake of aesthetics that the object to paint is removed." That is to say, Action Painting emphasized an idea of beauty in a new sense which the act of a painter itself has. Action Painting was of significance in excluding the self of a painter temporally and then recovering the self in the act which had no connection with the painter. Action Painting, which disliked the intervention of the self, was a means to reach a world, which the self cannot reach, by use of a direct action. Therefore they did not need "Images" piled up by human experiences.

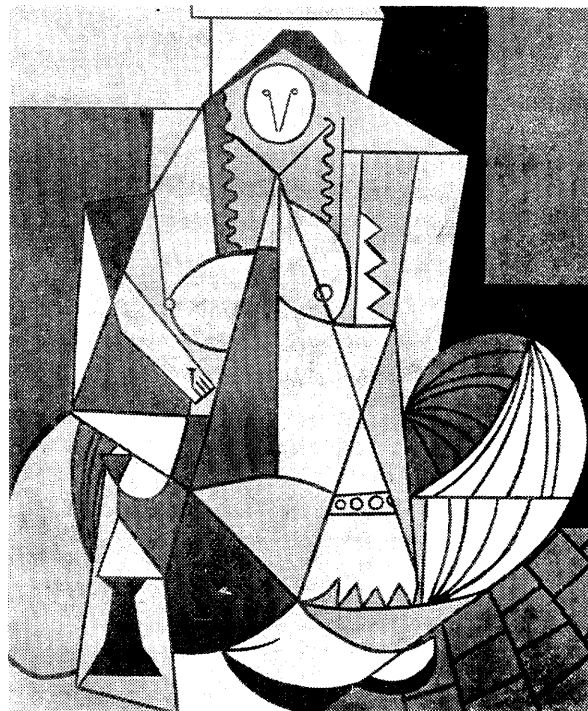
Pop Art Jests Conformism

The modern Americans, as well as those who lived in the primitive age, bet their all life on the isolated time of the present time without considering their future. On the other hand, however, the substance of this New-realism was lost sight of simultaneously with the appearance of Popular Art. The positivistic rationalism of the US produced Popular Art that the reality itself of the actual life was painted.

Popular Art criticized severely the standardized present age by use of every daily materials. But Popular Art was apt to be confounded with what was not an art, as the materials of Popular Art was general. Popular Art had to put up with it. It can be said that the admiration for popularity indicates an aesthetic spirit and the degeneration called a pure art compared of spirit in some sense.



Cool Summer (Helen Frankenthaler)



Femme d'Alger (Roy Lichtenstein)

Appearance of Optical Art

It is seemed that appearance of Optical Art brings back the substance of modern arts. American fine art established the new expression of beauty after cutting various restraints, till it came to enter into the abstract geometrical world. Among many senses, that of sight is the most primitive way to perceive beauty. Optical Art has succeeded to express the

material root in the sight.

If it is said that Action Painting is the artificial flower which blooms in the barren tract of land, we may call Optical Art the flower without petals. At any rate, what the both seek for, is recuperation of the moderns' living.

The fine arts in America are seemed to be eroded by things with commercialism, we find this tendency on recent works of the abstract geometrical world. However, art unceasingly goes forward at the aim of beauty. Because it is on more important mission than it concerns artists themselves.

My College Life Devote to One Subject

Prof. Shintaro Okuno

Mr. Shintaro Okuno, professor of Chinese literature, and wellknown intellectual, graduated from our university in 1925.

"I was an admirer of Kafu Nagai, a master of the literature of the Showa period. When I entered Keio, he had already left our university. Therefore I could not make his acquaintance. In my university days girls could not be admitted, so there was one special girl student. She imitated the hair-style of a famous actress. My classmates and I would often, in our class-room, wipe her chair with our handkerchieves, however, I devoted myself not to her but to literature. I took no interest in things not pertaining to."

He owes his fame as a literary man to his hobby as a youth.

"There were, at that time, many students such as myself. They devoted themselves to only one subject and they had no other interests. Therefore they were well acquainted with the subjects to which they were devoted. Compared with them, most present students are familiar with all subjects but they are not well versed in any one subject."

He thinks that the difference between the present student attitude toward learning and that of the students of the past, is caused by social changes.

"Among other changes I point to those in education as a cause for the difference. The present educational system is Americanized. You are obliged to enter firms as soon as you graduate from university. Namely, you must be up to the marks in all subjects in university, therefore, it goes without saying that you cannot devote yourselves to one subject wholeheartedly."



Though his attitude to the university does not always run parallel with the present educational system, his opinions are worth listening to.

"You must have at least one subjects to which you can devote yourselves because the university is the place to study a learning, and you must find yourselves in that subject. Then will we be able to find scholars in the university."

His opinion about the girl students are these: "They cannot become scholars, because they enter the university not to study learning but only to gain their diplomas. And I do not understand why they enter the literature course. Literature and philosophy are especially ill-suited to them. For girls are not cynical and paradoxical. They had better enter the law course or the medical course, because both of these require feminine delicacy."

Finally he talks about our Keio Students. "It is good that the student movement is not popular on campus. The student movement is a remnant of a backward Asia; Keio students are more advanced students than those of other countries. As for the student movement, you must express your opinions not by joining a demonstration but by writing them down."



For Your Future

SHELL SEKIYU K.K.

朝日の「社説」と「天声人語」を英語で読もう!!

ASAHI EVENING NEWS

一ヶ月 ¥430 お申込みは朝日新聞専売店へ 又は Tel.453-1431

LUX ORE & CHEMICAL LTD.

5, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 535-4381

Associated Offices
in 28 Countries

PRESIDENT: AKIRA TAKAGI

RAW MATERIALS FOR STEEL, ALUMINUM, CHEMICAL, CARBON, REFRACTORY INDUSTRIES.

STEEL PRODUCTS, FERRO ALLOYS, GRAPHITE ELECTRODES, MACHINERY, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FOODSTUFF, LICQUER, NON-FERROUS METALS, SULPHUR, RARE METALS, ETC.

JAPANALIA

By Lewis Bush

**A Concise Cyclopaedia
(Size B-6 420 Pages)**

"Japanalia" was the title coined by the author for a modest collection of prose bric-a-brac pertaining to Japanese customs, folklore, history, etc., first published nearly thirty years ago. Since then it has been revised and expanded with each edition to justify, we believe, its sub-title of "Concise Cyclopaedia."

¥1,500

TOKYO NEWS SERVICE, LTD.

Kosoku Doro Building
10, 8 Ginza, Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Tel.: (571) 4931-9

The Mita Campus

Honorary President: Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka
Advisor: Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu

Editor-in-Chief Y. Kanai
News Editor Y. Ohno
Feature Editor T. Kusumoto
Culture Editor T. Naruse
Student Editor M. Morisawa
Reporters
S. Hijikata, T. Hosoya, J. Ishibashi, K. Inoue, T. Kaneko, T. Koyasu, M. Kinoshita, K. Kunitomo, Y. Shibano, H. Suzuki, K. Tamura, M. Toyokawa, J. Tokumitsu, and other Freshmen

Managing Editor T. Yoshihara
Advertising Editor T. Naruse
Business Manager T. Abe
Circulation Manager C. Tomisawa
SENA Officer Inoue, Tokumitsu

OFFICE

THE MITA CAMPUS, Keio University, Student Hall Room No. 33 Mita Shiba, Minato-ku, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (453) 0216
THE MITA CAMPUS is published every month during the academic year, and THE MITA CAMPUS are the responsibility of the student editors. Statements published here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the school authorities or any department of the University. Single copies: Price ¥20 Annual subscription rate: ¥200 (10 copies).

EDITORIAL

For Capital Liberalization

The liberalization of Japanese capital is one of the great problems not only of Japan but also the rest of the world. To have Japan advance toward capital liberalization after realizing trade liberalization is thought to be a matter of importance since Japan became a member of OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) and one of IMF's (International Monetary Fund) Article Eight Nations in 1964. However, of the 37 provisions on capital transactions by which OECD has obliged its member nations to liberalize, the number of "reservations" to the above in Japan totals 18 and there is no denying that the Japanese total is the highest among the so-called developed countries in spite of Japan's marked advance in trade. In regard to the acceptance of foreign capital centered around direct investment, the demand is rising among the leading nations of Europe and America for the Japanese Government to open its doors wide.

The present Japanese economic situation is as follows: (1) accelerated expansion of market is being promoted, retaining a high rate of economic growth in comparison with other countries in the world, (2) even the removal from price competition to quality competition is possible, and moreover, (3) labor of good quality can be employed with fairly low wages in comparison with that of the advanced countries. Politics are not unstable. All these conditions may be considered desirable as a market for foreign capital investment.

The pressure from abroad has become especially strong since the beginning of this year. At the U.S.-Japan Trade and Economic Conference held again this July in Kyoto, the U.S. Government continued to push its request for Japan to engage in capital transactions.

On the other hand, at the meeting of the BIAC (Business and Industry Advisory Committee), a nongovernment advisory panel to the OECD held in Paris on Oct. 12 and 13, the main discussion centered, as expected on the question of Japan's regulations on foreign capital. The committee asked that within three months Japan draw up a concrete plan to the free the movement of capital.

The liberalization of direct investment brings up the question of whether the receiving nation should approve the set-up of 100 per cent owned subsidiaries of foreign concerns or whether it should insist on joint firms. A major proportion of the companies which seek entry here are world enterprises financially and technically stable.

There is no doubt that direct investment results in the stable investment of foreign capital and the introduction of advanced techniques in a recipient country. However, foreign capital might come to control the industry or else be unadaptable to the industrial policy of the recipient nation. These are the worries of countries faced with the need for capital investment.

What are the attitudes toward this movement in Japan? Large financiers intend to create a feeling of an artificial economic crisis similar to what they did during the period of trade liberalization. At the same time they want to enlarge the scale of enterprises by amalgamating with one another.

This is their way of thinking: (1) A desire to turn the present competitive market into one of non-competitive. (2) A wish to justify a tendency toward rather exclusive possessional pattern.

These hopes are concealed by the rising of feeling of economic crisis. What makes these tendencies toward monopoly a reasonable attitude is a proposition of strengthening the competitive power of domestic enterprises against world enterprises.

But we must realize at the same time, that such an attitude which appeals to nationalistic feeling is not always profitable for the national economy.

What really necessary for facing capital liberalization and world enterprises is: (1) to strengthen the Antimonopoly Law (2) to secure market competition and effective competition for oligopolistic markets which would confront the marching in of foreign capital.

Lastly, from a domestic viewpoint, the economic structure of Japanese industry should be strengthened with the above described conditions to a point where liberalization of capital can become possible. Liberalization of capital should not be viewed solely as pressure from the outside. We have no objection to the opinion that it should be utilized as a stimulant to benefit the Japanese economy itself.

We believe what is more necessary are the adjustment of our industrial structure and steady efforts toward constitutional strengthening of our enterprises.

STUDENTS ATTACK 'VIET-NAM'

The Demonstrators and Their Theories

The struggles of the educational problems of this spring and the Japan-ROK Treaty of last year being over, student leaders of Japanese universities at the present time are devoting their energies to the Anti-Vietnam War movement. They demonstrated on the 20th and 21st of October and whenever the U.S. nuclear-powered submarines called on Japan.

As a reporter of the Student Page, I visited some universities in Tokyo, and asked how students deal with Viet-Nam problems. Before the general strike they held class discussions, lectures, movies and photo exhibitions about the Viet-Nam war. On the 20th of October the day before the strike, many universities held general student meetings. Some, Waseda University, cut classes in protest. In order to understand well the student movement, we must realize that it is made up of many sects. The theory of the peace movement does not change from university to university, with the exception of Meiji University which is now in the process of a tuition fee struggle and therefore the peace movement is combined with the movement against fees. At Meiji the anti-establishment movement works together with anti-imperialism.

Students & Vietnam

In every university, the leaders of the Student Government of the Department of Education talked about plans to bring up the anti-Viet-Nam topic at their festival.

The class discussion is one of the student leaders' most important activities, because the average students don't attend the peace movement. The class discussion is difficult to carry out successfully on the campus because apathy is increasing among the mass-educated students. Almost all of the students say that they are opposed to the Viet-Nam war, but they are at a loss as to what to do. They cannot identify with problem.

They say "We are powerless against a war in a far away country. The student movement is not effective." But, "In today's society," said a student leader of Department of Commerce of Waseda, "All people are alienated. The Viet-Nam war is the problem of a far away country, though student leaders say that the government assists the war and that we cannot isolate ourselves from the war because enterprises export strategic goods to South Viet-Nam."

The anti-draft movement in the USA shows us the sufferings of the young men whose country is committed deeply in the war. Japanese youth are not experiencing a similar situation. Certainly, the Viet-Nam war is the problem of a far away country, though student leaders say that the government assists the war and that we cannot isolate ourselves from the war because enterprises export strategic goods to South Viet-Nam.

The Varieties

How do student leaders deal with the political problem of another country? Min-Sei (a communistic youth's union) connects the problem to things which are close to ourselves. The leaders of Min-Sei always take this course. A leader of the Student Government of Keio University, which had fought against the "Standard of University Establishment" this spring, and is at present opposing a plan to move the campus, said explaining his movement, "For example, we haven't enough good educational equipment because of the inadequate educational policy of the government. If you think further you will understand that

it is the contradictions of capitalism, which are the root of the problem."

The leaders whose groups are opposed to the Japanese Communist Party are the radical activists. The students of one of these groups, think that all movements are directed to the destruction of the establishment. They think that we can reach the right attitude towards society as well as to our lives

as students and as people, by pursuing Viet-Nam question.

They are opposed to the method of thinking about ourselves first and then appealing to slogans. Other leaders said both of the plans of Min-Sei and of the anti-establishment movement. The limited horizons of these movements and the deadlock of the Viet-Nam war make the situation worse. He, however, didn't talk about their plans.



Students' anti-Vietnam parade

Roads to Unity of Movements

The Committee of Youth opposed to the war started from August last year, joining with the young labourers who are attached to So-Hyo (The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) and the student unions, but they are socialistic. Min-Sei accepted the invitation to the inaugural meeting, but didn't join the Committee for the reason that the slogans did not include "Abrogation of the Japan-USA Security Treaty," and "Cooperation of youth and students."

The members of the Committee resolved at the meeting to oppose American aggression in Viet-Nam and the Japan-ROK Treaty. They held a protest meeting on August 6th of this year, and urged their movement to demonstrate on October 17th. The purpose of the Committee is to gather as many people as possible and then coordinate the peace movement. It has no unified programme for the movement, though many groups gather under its slogans. These slogans are "America, get out of Viet-Nam!", "Return Okinawa!" and "Down with the Sato government!" They are common to all the peace movements.

A Unique Form

Beheiren: Japan Peace for Viet-Nam Committee also started with the slogan, "Peace for Viet-Nam!" "Return to the Geneva Agreement." It makes for a unique movement quite different from the two streams we have seen before. It started in April last year. It is not an organization or a party or anything similar. It includes individuals from all walks of life such as, labourers, shopkeepers, mothers, intellectuals and student. Each individual has his own ideology and motive to join the committee.

"Almost all the people in the world are thinking of Viet-Nam," said Mr. Yuichi Yoshi-kawa, one of the leaders, if we can use the word, of the committee. "Those who are unaware of Viet-Nam are abnormal. This Committee is a union of people who hope for peace in Viet-Nam, so it is natural that there gather many kinds of people." The Keio students who

were in accord with the purposes of this Committee bore the placards appealing for peace in Viet-Nam when Sartre and Beauvoir came to Keio. Some girl commented "What does Sartre think of the sight of the placards? Nothing. There are many peace movements like that everywhere all over the world. So he only thinks, 'There is a movement here too,' and has no other thoughts." She also said pointing to the big boards her fellow students he written in radical expression, "If he sees them, he will think there is something."

Student Movement

The power of the students, as we have seen, is divided into many factions. They are in antagonism with each other. What do the leaders think of the effect of the student peace movement? "Students have no special role in the movement," said a leader of Meiji University.

City Student Government. In the Student Government of the Department of Society, Hosei University, a leader replied to the same question in this way: "Students must contribute to the development of society today." She also said that we were alienated from our true way of living. "We students live in a time of social transition. We must realize what we think right to pursue."

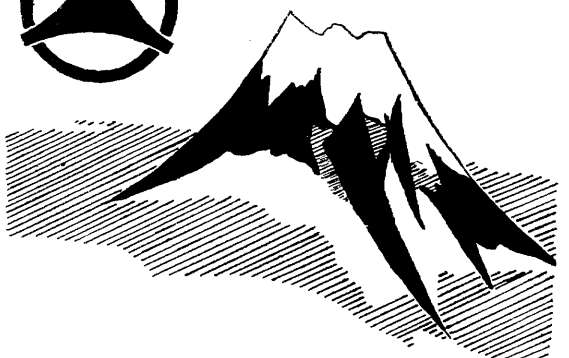
Coordination Needed

Nevertheless, some thought this way: "What's the use of pursuing such useless things? Why destroy, why dispute about society?"

In Tokyo University, a member of an association studying theory said that the student movement could not solve problems. "If the movement can solve a contradiction, soon others will come up," he said, "These contradictions arise from the nature of humanity. I realized that fact while an extremist student leader. Now I think we must seek after a principle which is common to everyone, then we can solve all contradictions." He and his fellows, however, don't dare take action by themselves. When we look at the Viet-Nam situation, how can we do nothing about it? How can we sit and seek principle?

This is the peace movement in Japan. The question in whether the movement is effective in realizing its purposes or not. If we say, "The outcome is unimportant, we only obey the dictates of our emotions and join the movement for that reason, the movement is nothing but a farce. Our purposes are common. Why don't we achieve solidarity? Beheiren may be able to tackle this problem successfully. This movement, however, is but one among the innumerable smaller groups. The important thing for us is to coordinate the powers of the already existing groups in a basic understanding. We must act from a student union of this kind. We can, or rather, we must, achieve this goal at least about the peace movement."

Complete Foreign Exchange Banking Facilities



FUJI BANK

Head Office: Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Branches: 202 throughout Japan

Overseas Offices: London, New York and Düsseldorf
Overseas Representative Office: Calcutta