

The Mita Campus

1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

Vol. XXII No. 1 145

Mita, Tokyo, Japan

May 1967 Price ¥20

Meiji Tuition Struggle Solved

Meiji University involved in a tuition struggle in the middle of November. On December 5th, school authorities announced an increase in tuition fees. This was before winter vacation, so that the students guarding the barricades had decreased in numbers.

When the vacation was over, the uninterested students only wanted to have a quiet campus. Those who ran the strike were thus driven into a corner.

As a result of many negotiation, students gave their approval for the plan with some conditions.

Through the Meiji struggle doing? The attitude of the general students was passive and vague. At the beginning only a few students began the strike and then led the general students to join it.

Therefore faced with the problems of passing examinations and graduation or that of a hopeless struggle, the general students simply chose the former. We must bear in mind that a strike without keeping the interest of the general students fails.

Problems at Meiji Univ. were solved in this way at least once. Such tuition struggle came up one after another at Keio, Waseda, Meiji and in I.C.U. (International Christ in University). How, then is the present situation of the management of the private universities which is

the basic problem of this kind of tuition struggle, to be solved. In regard to this problem, the Temporary Investigation Committee of Private Schools reported as follows. Taking look only at the working budget, most universities are in the black. In that sense, it can be said that the tuition fees of private universities are deep. As the result, high investment in equipment troubles the management of private universities.

(1) Personal expenditure's raise makes educational and study system decrease.

(2) Expenses of educational facilities are for university authorities to bear.

(3) Compared with public universities, private ones have no lack of hands.

In these circumstances, it is very difficult for a certain university to solve many problems.

All the private universities should arouse considerable public attention as to the importance of these problems, and they should ask for financial support to the Government. On the other hand, it should look to them for guidance.

As to these problems, the Temporary Investigation Committee of private universities will report the result at the end of June.

The Government should respect and support much more the private universities that 70 per-cent of all the students in Japan attend.

Curriculum Problem of Economic Dept.

On April 12th there arose a problem concerning insufficient curriculum among the sophomores of the Department of Economics. It is still fresh in our memories that the same thing happened among the sophomores of the Law Dept. about this time last year. Why should these events arise every year? And where lie the faults?

It is said that this time the greatest problem is the decrease of the Free Research L class minor seminars. The second problem of the Free Research L class is that the duplication of the required specialized subjects is killing the effects of the class, by increasing the number of pupils. What do school authorities think about the role of Free Research? It is needless to say that Free Research plays a great part in the mass media education in a new system university.

On April 18th, students were recognized at a meeting with the Dean of Economic Dept. Prof. Ito. At this meeting Keio Univ. dealt with the matter as that of personal interests and concluded that students might change for required of specialized subjects if they were given at the same two with Free Research.

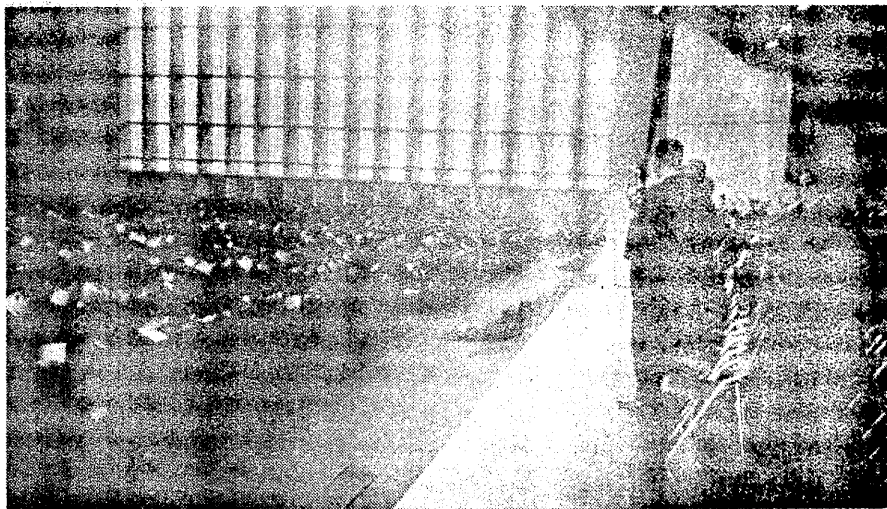
However Students insisted on the insufficiency of curriculum as a general problem and finally the Meeting ended with the conclusion that a few changes were partly admitted. Now they are worried about putting off a return blank of studying subjects which must be done by April 28, but the possibility is questionable. Later on, as one of their policies they wish to have the school University Establishment Law between Keio University and the Ministry of Education revised.

tion-ship between South Korea and Japan. Such problems often arise an international sport competitions. Some serious problem at the Tokyo Olympic Games were how to call the two Germanies and the mother of national anthems. Ever at that time North Korea refused to participate in the events. Pursuing the cause of this problem we can well perceive a confrontation of Eastern and Western camps. Korea, though all of the same nationality, are not permitted to unite because of political differences. The roots of this problem be in the confused state of the world immediately after the Second World War.

The newly arisen states as well as the countries of the communist bloc seem to mistake that International Athletic Meetings for places where they can show their national strength. The merit of sports are enjoyed without the labels of "isms", religions and races. "Sports have no boundaries." The countries of the world must understand these words once again, and sport must gain a significance in themselves.

Japan seems to belong to the West. But she stands in a position which has no relative influence. So, Japan must take initiative positively and appeal to the world not to let politics to intervene with sports. The mission of Japan is to endeavour to be the bridge between the East and West.

Entrance Ceremony Held with Splendor



On April 10, the entrance ceremony was held at Hiyoshi Memorial Hall. The freshmen totaling 6164 in Hiyoshi campus lay their hopes on their future school life.



Photo by K.C.C.

Welcome Freshmen Orientation at Hiyoshi

The orientation of Keio University '67 was held from April 5 to 11th at Hiyoshi Campus.

Each circle set up many booths in the open air to invite freshmen, as well as displaying various exhibits about their activities in school buildings.

The student government tried to alleviate freshmen's prejudice against the participating leftwing organizations.

Various speeches were made by Mr. Goro Hani, Mr. Mitsuteru Asada, Mr. Shigeki Toyama and others. Mr. Yasuo Kono, the chairman of the committee of this orientation, gave a speech to freshmen under the title of "I can't say congratulations," which ran as follows:

Modern society is in danger of war, and the danger is caused by the instability of democracy.

In this situation, I want you, freshmen, to act recognizing the inconsistencies of a university and society as students and as members of our society. I expect you to think not only as students but as men, and to act in the same way. One freshman gave us impressions of the orientation as follows:

The Speech of President Nagasawa

Behind your joys in a gaining entrance into Keio University, there are many students who wished to study here as much as you but unhappily could not have their wishes realized for economic physical or other reasons. You should not forget these students.

Your four or six years college life is the turning point from youth to manhood, and so you have two sides. You can acquire various freedoms in the university, but you must respect the rule among these freedoms as the basis of realizing that you are incomplete.

Dr. Shinzo Koizumi explained that the university is the place where one may search for truth, further research or studies. He may train for occupation and building his character. Dr. Fukuzawa said, "An empty cask sounds well." This means that a man who always complains or criticizes for criticism itself is a shallow person.

I hope you understand these words sufficiently and live a full life in this university.

(This is summary of what President said at entrance ceremony.)

meeting club' could have point their attainments in the presence of freshmen, if they had had willingness to do them.

I think, as one of the freshmen, that it is necessary and very important for all the clubs to point their characteristic to arrangement club' and 'the tea us.

| Dept. | Numbers | Total | M. | F. |
|-------------|---------|-------|------|-----|
| Literature | | 985 | 378 | 607 |
| Economics | | 1327 | 1290 | 37 |
| Law | | 831 | 776 | 55 |
| Politics | | 899 | 862 | 37 |
| Commerce | | 1327 | 1280 | 47 |
| Medicine | | 107 | 99 | 8 |
| Engineering | | 688 | 670 | 18 |

WANTED SUBSCRIBER

issue: 8 times

fee: ¥250

Office of the Mita Campus
Keio Univ. Student Hall Room No. 33
Mita, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

(Tel) 453-0216

Review of the Tokyo M. G. Election

This Tokyo Metropolitan Governorship Election is significant not only because a progressive governor is elected but because it promotes democracy in Japan.

Democracy, the manifestation of the dignity of individuals, is an essential premise for the peaceful world and the happiness of the human being.

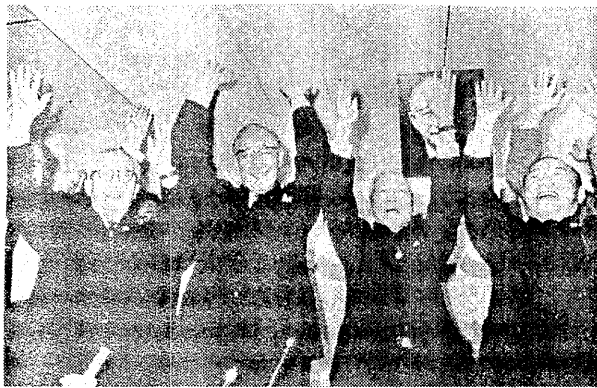
We expect that the development of this election has an effect through out Japan and the world.

The hard fight of Tokyo Metropolitan Elections closed with Dr. Ryokichi Minobe as a winner. Now let's look back and see how the election went on.

No sooner than the national elections were over, each party began to cape with the Tokyo civic election. No party felt strong enough to win by itself, so each had to co-operate with a rival party.

First of all Komeito (the Clean Government Party) advanced its own candidate, Mr. Kenichi Abe, however the Socialist Party joined forces with the Communist Party and the Liberal Democratic Party with the Democratic Socialist Party. The Socialist Party was criticized on its defeat in the national elections, and thus had to co-operate with the Communist Party. For these reasons, the Socialist supported Dr. Minobe, who had no party affiliations. The Socialist Party asked for a policy based on Dr. Minobe's scholarship, a platform based on justice. Though nominated, Dr. Minobe at first did not want to accept the candidacy, he made up his mind after he was convinced by the request of many citizens of Tokyo. It is not to the credit of the Socialist Party but that of the citizens of Tokyo that Dr. Minobe became elected. This important fact can be seen in that he became affiliated to no parties, though he was a candidate of the Socialist Party.

Against Dr. Minobe the Democratic Socialist Party nominated Dr. Masatoshi Matsushita, the president of Rikkyo University, who had long wanted to carry out politics actively rather than to simply study it in books. The Liberal Democratic Party, which had at the beginning supported Mr. Shinichiro Suzuki, the former vice-governor, thoughtlessly changed its mind, and jointly supported Dr. Matsushita.



Delightful Minobe side. From left; S. Nosaka, Dr. Minobe, Dr. Ouchi, K. Sasaki. (photo by Tokyo Shinbun)

shita of the Democratic Socialist Party.

As mentioned above, the decision of the candidates with

many troubles took a great turn on the last stage. But basically this election was contested by main three candidates.

New Method of Campaign

In this Metropolitan election, the campaign expenses were contributed by members of the "Akai Tosei o Tsukuru Kai" (a private group supported by Dr. Minobe). They collected 600 million yen in a fund-raising campaign. This shows that there is a strong collaboration between Dr. Ryokichi Minobe and the citizens of Tokyo. Dr. Minobe promised, "I shall reform today's Metropolitan Government which is not for the citizens." Generally speaking this is one step away from insufficient democracy.

On the contrary Dr. Matsushita canvassed for election in the usual way. He endeavored to gather systematic votes. From this point we can understand why Dr. Matsushita was defeated.

Some general features in this Metropolitan election are; the

campaign promises were almost the same, and the Socialist Party and the Communist Party backed up Dr. Minobe, the Liberal Democratic Party and the Democratic Socialist Party for Dr. Matsushita, and the Komeito for Mr. Abe. We notice that consciousness of this election rose. It surely results from mass communication. But we also think that it results from a dispute in the election about problems concerning the citizen directly. And as the range of choice was narrow, voters were not at a loss for whom to vote.

Many citizens went to hear their candidates speak. We can say that the votes of these citizens become more important than those of systematic voters. There were also few violators in this election, adding another reason to conclude that this election was certainly better than the usual.

Over Hundreds of Difficulties

One of the main reasons why people was interested in this Tokyo Governorship Election was that the scholars stood for the election. Dr. Ryokichi Minobe, the new governor, who was brought up in the family with strong consciousness on their nation, now has his opportunity to realize what he has felt about the real policy and economy and his constructive ideals through his theories.

But we should not forget the fact that Mr. Azuma, the ex-governor, is (we should say "was") a scholar. The failure of his administration in spite of his ideals as a scholar depended upon the fact that the one, who became the head of ten million citizens, was contended with the present situation of 30 percent autonomy and carried out the policy in concern with the non-democratic conservatives, and his Tokyo Government was "Government Without Citizens".

Then how about Dr. Minobe? He, who has progressive thoughts, will make progress (not revolution) of the present Tokyo Government. There can be two ways of rationalization. At first, as Dr. Minobe had told, rationalization of the present Tokyo Government in its structure and human affairs. Secondly, the existence of Dr. Minobe as a Tokyo governor who is free from the vices improves the political moral of the politicians controlled by the conventional customs and leads democratic policy.

For example, if the budget is re-arranged, a large sum of money will emerge. The good usage of expenses can make many things possible for Tokyo citizens. And as Dr. Minobe said, "P.R. To Tokyo Citizens," will make him possible to take their dissatisfaction into consideration through TV, etc. and give himself to the administration for Tokyo citizens without attending to ceremonies.

And if he controls Metropolitan Government with political attitude concentrating on the Tokyo citizens, democracy will possibly filter into the local administration and finally into the national policy. But in spite of his efforts, if the Socialist Party and the Communist Party interfere with him obliging their assistance while in the election, the effect of his efforts will be reduced by half. Dr. Minobe won by dint of so called the "Tokyo-citizens' Party". For this reason the recommendation of the two parties cannot bind him.

And it is said that the Liberal Democratic Party may disturb him for the purpose of realizing the conservative governor after four years. But if they take such a strategy, they will be in a fix for themselves. Co-operation are the only way of the progress of the Liberal Democratic Party, and this will bring the Tokyo citizens and the Japanese people prosperity.

Role of Political Party

As mentioned, one of the most obvious characteristics of this election is that the candidates both stood on the non-partisan joint recommendation of their parties. Such electioneering has yet never been seen before and the democratic meaning behind this fact must be appreciated. The Tokyo citizens are content with the results,

understanding that this election was waged for the benefit of all the people of Tokyo. We too agree with positive aspects of this kind of election but fear that it is right from only one point of view.

Examining the election from another point of view we may understand the following things: (1) The tactics of the joint campaigns were undertaken merely to get agreeable number

of votes polled and not because the parties agreed with each other on points of policy. All parties understood that none of them could win alone.

When examining the party coalitions we may well notice this point. First the Komeito chose their own candidate as a middle of the road choice. After this decision the Socialist Party suddenly decided to join with the Communist Party. It was not because they agreed with each other on the point of ideology but because they both wanted to win.

The basis for the agreement was concerned with the well-fare policy. On the other hand the merger of the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Democratic Party was meaningless. Because the Socialist party and the Communist Party recommended a scholar the Liberal Democratic Party unwillingly decided to back up Dr. Matsushita, also a scholar, recommended by the Social Democratic Party. Thus there was hardly any agreement between the Liberal Democratic Party and the Democratic Socialist Party, and the election was not fought smoothly.

(2) The coalition of parties did not play a great role in the election campaign, it being fought between individuals. As a whole the meaning of the political organizations became obscure in this election. For example let's take the case of Dr. Minobe, the association aiming at progressive government in Tokyo consisted of scholars, men of culture, and the leaders of civic organizations. We may understand that the fact that Dr. Minobe and Dr. Matsushita were scholars, not party politicians, reduced the role of political parties. This can be seen from the fact that the problem of Tokyo's political future was the policy dispute as the center of the campaign.

Japanese politics took a great step forward from the democratic viewpoint but there is still a great deal left to be improved as to what parties or election campaigns should be.

From Quantity to Quality

It is said that "the Mood" gave the victory to Dr. Minobe. After all, his romantic imagery of "the blue sky in Tokyo" charmed his supporters. But is it sure that his victory was caused by "the Mood" only? The difference of the number of votes for Dr. Minobe and Dr. Matsushita was 30,000 in San-Tama district alone. This number shows us that the citizens supported a progressive Metropolitan Governor, hoping to cure their growing dissatisfaction with the problems such as water-services, telephones, roads, and the commuting rush.

We should look at the problem whether Mr. Suzuki, the former vice-Metropolitan-Governor, could have won, had he run under the Liberal Democratic banner. Surely he came from San-Tama district and he desired earnestly to correct many kinds of problems in Tokyo. He might have been able to defeat Dr. Minobe. But conversely in 23 Wards the fact that he was an assistant of Mr. Azuma, the former Metropolitan Governor caused him defeat. The citizens asked for a new deal in Metropolitan Government in spite of conservatives and reformists. Dr. Matsushita, a conservative gained many votes in Koto Ward and other constituencies, but nevertheless not enough to decrease the difference. Now, there is a possibility that Mr. Suzuki might become

the focus of criticism for the former Metropolitan governorship rather than Dr. Matsushita, because at present the feed-back is in full action in Tokyo.

The immobilities of the former Metropolitan Governor lay in the point that he arranged only the hallway and the living room, such as the Olympic building etc., but he left the kitchen as it was. Though they recognized the differences for the better, they are conscious that they all are inhabitants of Tokyo not only in San-Tama district but in all districts. Dr. Minobe points out that these advances were only for the Metropolitan Government not for the citizens of Tokyo.

We can say that this election was in the spirit of democracy. All parties satisfied the people about concerning the development of a fair fought contest. Voters perceived the importance of the election, and the press that supported them deserves to be praised. We can recognize a change from quantity to quality. Voters did not vote randomly but they strongly perceived the understanding that one vote can decide the Metropolitan Governorship. A fact which bears this out is that many earnest voters gathered at auditoriums to hear the candidate speak.

The leftist more or less gained seats but the leadership was left to the conservatives in the

Ward Assembly Elections despite the election of a progressive Metropolitan Governor. It seems that there were many who voted for Dr. Minobe and at the same time for conservative candidate for the Ward Assembly Election. Apart from matters of policy even dissatisfaction with the Ward assemblies concentrated on the Tokyo Metropolitan Governorial Election. It seems that the consciousness of the citizens of Tokyo who recognized the unbalance in the policies of the previous government contributed to the progress of democracy in Japan.

Let's examine the reaction to the Tokyo Metropolitan Election. The first American appraisal of the situation is as follows;

"The election of a progressive governor of Tokyo is a great shock to the dignity of the Sato's government. The Sato might face troubles with the renewal of the Japan-U.S. Security treaty." We don't think this appraisal to be correct, because this Tokyo Governorship Election is understood in the U.S.A. as defeat of capitalism. But unfortunately we, Japanese have shown almost no interest in elections and the dissatisfaction of the people with 20-year conservative government is what



Dr. Matsushita with his drooping head (photo by Tokyo Shinbun)

Voices from Overseas

has led to the results in Tokyo. So we can hardly say that Japan has emerged from a less-advanced nation and Tokyo has become a democratic city.

The U.S.S.R. appraised it to be the epochal victory of the progressive party. But we don't think this to be correct either. Because the co-operation of the Socialist Party and Communist Party supported Dr. Minobe not because of the ideology but of selfinterest. Had they run candidates by themselves, they could not have won. Victory is due to the charm of Dr. Minobe alone.

Red China and France etc. appraise the result as follows. (Continued on Page 3)

Subjects Toward Future

It can be said from now on that all parties shall endeavour to reflect democratically the desires of the population rather than the interests of only a single politician. Next let's examine the problems of each party individually.

Communists & Socialist Party
Both parties should not be overconfident that victory was brought about by their endeavours alone. Dr. Minobe was independent from party control.

They should not forget the experience that the people supported his policies. This election victory shows that it is meaningless for both parties to be against each other ideologically and it is possible for them to co-operate with the Liberal Democratic Party in that they are for the people. Both parties will not develop unless they improve their constitution to reflect the interest of the people and not just ideology alone. In this sense, they should never interfere with the new mayor ideologically.

Liberal Democratic Party

The Liberal Democratic Party must have recognized early that the citizens of Tokyo have begun have a democratic, rational, and critical spirit, and hence the Liberal Democratic Party must improve the internal organization of the party. Especially in urban areas where the popula-

tion is rising abruptly, there are many political problems. Most citizens have their rational ideas and therefore the modernization of the party is an urgent business. This is not only a problem of organization but also that of policy, that of the platforms of politicians and the methods of electioneering etc. Therefore it is an urgent matter to make a long-range policy for the benefit of all citizens.

The scarcity of men of talent in the Liberal Democratic Party is caused by the insufficiency of scholars and intellectuals as a result, ideology leans to the right, and without reframing it and borrowing the ideas of opposing parties the Liberal Democratic Party might ruin with the rising of political consciousness among citizens.

Komeito

In this election the Komeito's top heavy was caused by the feeling that they could gain floating votes on account of their middle-of-the-road policies. They must recognize that floating votes disappear if voters decide to select conservatives of liberals. Namely the Komeito must emerge from a party which depends upon believers of the Sokagakkai and become a mass party mirrors the views of the people. Therefore it is an urgent business for the Komeito to have its own policy.

The Young: the Bridge between Past and Future

Organization Man in Univ.

It is the young who are able to see the world with innocent eyes and pure hearts. They are possessed with possibilities for the future. They are the very people who are to be the elements of the future and what the world is going to be depends entirely on them. Despite of these facts, the older generation does not consider young people dependable. In this predicament we have many problems to investigate and it is first duty to reflect upon ourselves before doing anything else. We have chosen the subject "the Young" and we should like to look into this subject and study it all through the year.

What are Students looking for at a Univ.

This month's issue concerns itself with "the young" particularly university students in general. For sake of convenience, we shall refer mostly to Keio students.

First of all we should like to analyze what Keio students are according to the questionnaire which was given by the counsellors. (The questionnaire was distributed some time after the school year had started when newly entered university students were to be made aware of what are the purposes of the university.)

"What are students looking for at a university?" Answers to this question are of several kinds: professional knowledge and techniques, general education, some kind of technical ability, etc. All students want to acquire some kind of higher level of knowledge in some way. In addition to the knowledge or techniques which are actually to be of great use, every student eagerly wants to develop his mental life, that is his per-

Appraisal of Red China and France

(Continued from Page 2)

"The appearance of Progressive Governor will influence the movement of the people when the renewal of Japan-U.S. Security treaty comes up and shall give a great shock to the dignity of the Sato Government. As we have mentioned before, we don't think this appraisal as correct. The people of other countries expect that Japan will be greatly changed by Tokyo-Governorship Election but this is not the case.

sonality. Through studies at a university students inevitably come across many new experiences as well as many people with different ideas. In other words, all students want to enable themselves to be ready for a coming social life.

The Demand for the Univ.

"What do students consider the university to be at the present time?"

Each student enters university with fresh ideas of university life expecting all that he aims for will come true. The university is a place where students accomplish purposes only when they are on their part very active and try to do so objectively. Students, at times, tend to lose faith concerning their expectations at the university. Then there arise many doubts, such as "What is really the purpose of a university?"

"What are the advantages of graduating from a university?" "Are the things which we learn at a university actually related to our life after our university days?" "University is supposed to guide students which way to go. But the so called mass-production universities are unable to do so." In taking a look at universities, we should like to consider the university from many points of view. Universities are expected to introduce a wide range of knowledge, as well as to teach specialized techniques. However there are many complaints at the same time and it is said that the atmosphere of univer-

sities does not appear to be for study and research. Apart from the academic viewpoint, many students regard the university as the place where they may learn to build their characters through close association with their contemporaries. That is to say, the university should give its students the proper atmosphere in which they can grow mature and face the difficulties of life. Here again we should like to point out that the students themselves have to play the major role at the university. The university can do nothing on its part by itself.

"The demands for the university." The students' ideal of what the university should be and what the university actually is, are in many cases quite different. The students hope something from the university to help lessen these differences. One of the most frequent requests concerns lectures. These students ask the university to put greater emphasis on professional courses. This opinion is well founded. The university is where we are supposed to seek knowledge. Therefore these students hope to be taught the techniques of applying this knowledge through specialized Courses.

Students also hope to develop other abilities at a university, such as; the ability of thinking, judging, reasoning, etc. abilities as a social leader. Most student hope that the University will be the place which can offer than opportunities to increase their abilities to think and where they can acquire ability in thinking logically and in obtaining minded broad views. Most student have the opinion that the university should draw from Students their individuality.

It is said that the university should have the function of finding purposes in the future. This means that Student should take great interest in establishing their personalities through via the possibilities available at a University e.g. knowledge and culture etc.

As such the demand is not satisfied.

Dissatisfactions and Sufferings with Univ.

"The dissatisfactions with Universities" The greater part of students say that the greatest cause that universities don't satisfy the demand of the students is the matter of mass education.

Some feel uneasy about being able to achieve their purposes under the present system; Some tolerate the present situation and hope that their club and seminar to solve the problem, while some make efforts to learn by themselves. As a result of mass education today, most students don't come in contact with friends or professors. They do not have a chance to build their personalities, on the contrary they feel that they lose their bearing, losing their hopes to bear the unpleasant mob like atmosphere of mass education.

These dissatisfactions add up to suffering. According to the date in the students conference room, we classified the most important student complaints.

Freshman

1. Lack of self-confidence.
2. Lack of study.
3. A feeling of having character flaws.



Class room in Mass Education (Photo by Mr. Miki)

Sophomore

1. Lack of purpose.
2. Lack physique.
3. Lack of stability in one's view of life.

Junior

1. Lack of purpose.
2. A feeling of spending one's youth without pleasure.
3. A feeling of having character flaws.

Senior

1. Lack of purpose.
2. Lack in chance of social intercourse between men and women.
3. Lack of self-confidence.

It is considered that students' purpose will be unclear under the present condition.

unless he finds himself or is conscious of it, and it is quite natural.

And there is a kind of discontent that students have no chance to associate with their friends under this system. I guess that, such problems of them cannot enjoy his school days in everything or they have no chance to keep company with girls come from such a thing.

What is seen from all of this is, in short, that these students think their discontents and troubles due to the mass-production system. This is the students of Keio University under the present condition.

How should We spend Our College Life

Let us express our opinions. What should be the character of university students? The character which is built up in university, is not only on of conformity with society, but also one which is productive and affable to and useful to others who could not attend university. If the students are not conscious of social welfare, if they acquire any power, the power is necessary for productivity in society. The university student must realize his social standing. Man must pursue pleasure in his life. But on the other hand, he must do his duty. We are a university students. Why do we attend university? We attend university to study. We should pursue our pleasure in learning. Most students say that they can-

お待たせしない
明るい窓口

★ 第一銀行

明るい生活設計に
三井銀行

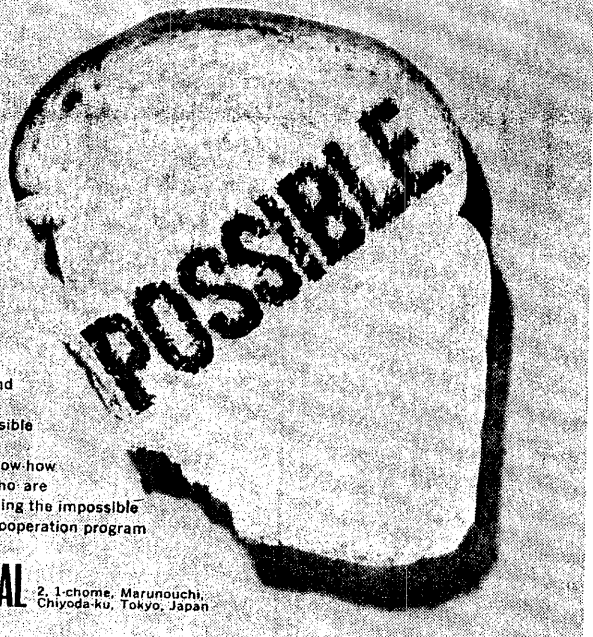
WE FEED ON THE "IMPOSSIBLE"

Challenging the impossible is the most challenging job of all. It is also the most profitable. For it pays handsome dividends in innovation and progress, which can only come from efforts to advance beyond what is possible today.

Shin-Etsu wants to pool ideas and know-how with people wherever in the world who are faced with just such a challenge—making the impossible possible. Our world-wide technical cooperation program knows no national boundary.

SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL

2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan



FIRST OF ITS SORT!

Complete Stenographic Training Course

CHUO TYPISTS SCHOOL

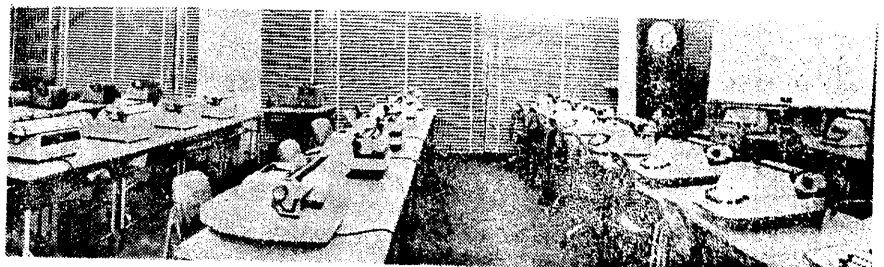
TYPING COURSES:

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

The Mita Campus

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

Editor-in-Chief: K. Inoue
News Editor: J. Tokumitsu
Feature Editor: H. Hijikata
Culture Editor: T. Kaneko
Student Editor: T. Hosoya

Managing Editor: J. Tokumitsu
Advertising Manager: K. Kunitomo
Business Manager: M. Kinoshita
Circulation Manager: M. Toyokawa
SENA Officer Masubuchi, Yokoyama

Reporters
J. Ishibashi, N. Kasei, T. Koyasu, Y. Shibano, H. Suzuki, A. Adachi,
S. Chiga, K. Hagiwara, T. Hikita, M. Kanda, S. Masubuchi, H. Mochizuki,
I. Nihel, Y. Nijima, M. Nishimoto, K. Oya, N. Sawada, S. Takeuchi,
N. Uezumi, S. Wada, K. Yamada, S. Yokoyama.

EDITORIAL

Toward Peaceful World

Spring has come again this year bringing with it lovely cherry blossoms. Everything is fresh as if it were born again. We, the Mita Campus, have just started publishing our paper with a new staff.

The Mita Campus has come to its 22nd anniversary. We have had our one hope since our paper was established: the wish for eternal world peace and desire to contribute to it. We, the new staff, are determined to insist on getting rid of the various social vices with youthful vigour and with a sense of mission. We hope, from the bottom of our hearts, that our readers will criticize our articles and to send their opinions to it.

Our basic stand point is the protection of democracy and its underlying humanity. All the people of this world must not forget that there is an inhuman event going on in Asia, while they are sitting comfortably in their homes. That event is the Viet-Nam War. For 13 years from 1954, the Viet-Nam War has been continuing. Keeping pace with the trend of the long war, unconcerned people are apt to lose contact with this situation, as they feel that they have no relation to the War. We are anxious that event while you are reading this paper, many bombs are dropped on Viet-Nam and not only the poor Viet-Namese but also thousands of U.S. soldiers shed blood. And so we would appeal to our readers that this situation above all else should be put to an end immediately.

Let us examine the nature of the Viet-Nam Conflict. U.S. strategists come to consider Viet-Nam as a last base for protection from Communism. In other words, they understand that this war is a conflict for authority between the two ideologies endeavoring to dominate the world. Namely, they regard the War as a so-called East-West Problem. So their royalties, being the leaders of Capitalism or the heads of their Camps, permit them to escalate the war endlessly.

But when we consider this war from the view point of humanity, we cannot help considering that the essential meaning of the Viet-Nam War must be the North-South Problem. Viet-Nam is an underdeveloped country and the Viet-Namese have suffered from starvation, poverty and inequality as a pre-modern nation. Now they have been aware of human occupation breaking up the feudal system and they have just been aware of their Nationalism. And it is important that they happened to select Communism as a "take-off" toward becoming a modern nation. We consider that Communism was only a means for the Viet-Namese. It was not a problem in Viet-Nam whether national ideology is Capitalism or Communism. Their essential hope is national independence and the achievement of democracy. Would Ho Chi Minh have declared "I'm a true Communist"? Accordingly U.S. strategists should not grasp the war as the East-West Problem against Communism.

Considering the North-South Problem, what should we hold closest to our hearts? The answer is that Civilization orders us to guard man's life and dignity. The problem between East and West may justify murdering for the sake of ideology. But the North-South Problem demands a man to work together for peace. The U.S. spends 200 billion yen a day for the Viet-Nam War, while the Viet-Namese average income is only 50 yen a day. The U.S. uses money for financial support, she must gain bright victory in the world civilization and the history of Viet-Nam. There may arise various problems such as within the economic affairs of the U.S. But the U.S. which is the most progressive civilized nation, we hope that she will show the generosity of a great man, and reconsider from continuing her actions in Viet-Nam.

In case of the new escalation the bombing of Hai Phong, we insist that the U.S.A. should avoid further escalation and the immediate escalate of the war should be begun. Escalation is never means for the solution of the War.

What can Japanese people do as regards the Viet-Nam War? Has the Beheiren (organization for Viet-Nam Peace) succeeded in appealing to their sense of justice? What has Japan, an advanced Asian country, done for Viet-Nam? We think that lack activity in Japan has been controlled by the relationship with the U.S. In this way Japan has done nothing concerning the Viet-Nam Issue. We, the Mita Campus, sincerely regret this fact. But the desire for peace is clearly included in the Japanese situation. And Japan attaches the greatest importance to the United Nations as diplomatic organization. On March the 24th Mr. U Thant announced a new proposal to end the War through a cease fire. (The U.S.A. accepted it with significant reservations but it was practically a refusal.) Did Japan show agreement with U Thant's proposals? Not only the Japanese Government but also the people, whatever may happen, should be expected to make move for peace with U Thant.

Let us begin now. This is a mission for us, Japanese.

What we think and how we act in college life

Breach of Present Boy-Girl Relation

This year in our student pages we should like to deal with the problems that have something to do with out school life. Through them we will investigate what students think of and how they express their opinions. We do hope you will lead as rational, valuable, useful and pleasant a student life as you can possibly manage in the present circumstances. In the same way, we caught up with our school events last year.

You might have agreed with some of our columns and probably might have been surprised by some or been opposed to a few. We will examine such topics as boy-girl relations, examinations, our activities, lectures and seminars. And in our last edition in December we will complete these fragments into a single answer to the questions mentioned before. "What is a student? What, does he think? What does he do? What rules does he abide by etc"

Analysis of this Questionnaire

As one of these investigations we made inquiries into boy-girl relationships. Why we placed this topic first on our list is that we thought it was natural to treat a problem to which we can get plenty of different answers. Next, we chose coeducational system, a popular topic in most universities and colleges in Japan. Students might have some ideas themselves about this system. For these reasons, we elected these topics.

We inquired about this topic from freshmen to seniors of all departments at Mita. Upon examining the answers, we realized that these are not all the answers to this topic, but nevertheless, the important thing is that these are some students, maybe your friends, who think in this manner. That is to say, you should notice the existence of students who are in your side or opposite to you.

In our questionnaire we inquired "What is your impression of the words' boy-girl relationship?" Students said that they imagined this idea in the narrow sense of this word. Though the words are very popular in the world, especially in our society, they never think of the relationship between boy and girl in the classroom. They imagine it as only love or something approaching is. A few students felt resentful to it. They have had bad experiences with it.

In our questioning in each grade, we found a few more differences between boys and girls. But if we must mention, the older the students were the more they had to say about close relationships or love and marriage instead of just contact between boys and girls.

We tabulated these results from our questionnaire:

1. When we examine the society of boys and girls, we must remember the limited and narrow meaning of the fact that we are Japanese.

2. The purpose is that we keep company with our friends as a friendship.

3. We need to create a friendship, (a few students did not think in exactly this way.)

4. We regard it as the same thing in our school days. A few students visited the Student Counseling room with regard to this problem.

As a result, we find the important fact or to be what mentioned at first. When we hear the words, 'boy-girl relationship' we cannot help thinking that we think more than the meaning of the word. It is important that we are conscious of it. Namely this word is rather all inclusive in Japanese.

Custom in Japan?

In Japan insularism, in a specific sense, is due to the fact that Japan is an island, and as a result, she has peculiar social environment. This insularism is reflected in boy-girl relationships as well. That is to say, a feudalistic attitude is still to be seen in boy-girl relationships. Domination of the female by the male from ancient times is a result of preventing the free associations today.

This power of men over women can be seen everywhere even in the present day. If such a boy-girl relationship is to be improved, it is very difficult to answer.

In the prewar days, the government made effort to lessen the differences between boys and girls through compulsory education. The esteem of the head



In front of the Mita Speech Hall

of a family which is equivalent to the national consciousness of those days prided themselves in being 'Bankara' that is to say the emperor is everything. to say the sturtest party of to the up and down relation between man and wife and the girl relationship in the prewar days lacked happy endings. priority of brothers over sisters were paid attention to as vital factors of education.

Even if girl began to understand her individuality, it was very difficult for her to carry her idealism through in social life. So the boy-girl relationship was hardly permitted. Books such as 'Hototogisu' relate the sad aspects of boy-girl relationships in the prewar days. The student.

Think and Act through Learning

To begin with the cause maybe that we students are very conscious of the opposite sex. We think much about the external aspects of the male or the female, perhaps we have not yet understood the essence or the internal aspects of human beings.

When we are asked what is our ideal image, we cannot select the best. First what is desirable is that we should have a broadminded attitude towards boy-girl relationships. The opinion of most student to our questionnaire informed us of this general attitude. We should take the word in the broad sense. Next we should realize that we are students, and we act should with a sense of responsibility. (Although we often say so, we forget, don't we?)

However, we act, we think think we should freely discuss all aspects of such relationships. Our ideal is that we should regard members of the opposite sex as individuals and that, especially in college, we should respect people as individuals, as human beings unprejudiced by thoughts of sex and we should understand each other well in a humanistic manner. This thought is the most important one. This expression on these pages.

is the same when we are not at school or have graduated. Without humanity, false intercourse is most regrettable. Keep in contact with each heart!

As we described first, this is the first step of what we should seek after in this year, namely how to think and how to act as students. Doing so, we students must have our own opinion as to what a student is. Now we regard the student's following. Students are permitted to be at fault. Student life is a place of trial. Besides, student must investigate thoroughly one interesting thing through study. We think this to be the essence of the student.

Up to here, the most important thing is to do everything through learning. When we consider boy-girl relationship, we are conscious of the opposite sex. In such a case, it is impossible through study to widen and to improve the individual, we think.

As far as the possibility of intercourse without sex consciousness, we cannot say much, because of historical problems. But we can somehow or other understand the student, which is why we think it is worthy of expression on these pages.

Complete Foreign Exchange Banking Facilities



FUJI BANK

Head Office: Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Branches: 211 throughout Japan
Overseas Offices: London, New York and Düsseldorf and Calcutta

ダイヤモンド
ガソリン
三菱石油