



'calamus gladio fortior'

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Japanese Scholarship System for Teachers and Foreign Students

Academic exchange is inevitable for study, and it also promotes international understanding. From this point of view, this issue is concerned with the scholarship system for teachers and foreign students in Japan. We were aided in our study by the International Center of Keio University which is responsible for the official administration of scholarships for teachers and foreign students studying at Keio.

Scholarship Programs for Teachers of Keio

At Keio University there are a couple of programs which make it possible for assistants, lecturers and associate professors to study abroad. These programs included the Koizumi and Fukuzawa Trust Fund programs and teacher exchange programs with foreign universities. So with this publication, the Mita Campus will introduce some of these programs and the teachers who have been to study abroad under these programs.

The Koizumi and Fukuzawa Trust Fund each send one person abroad every year. The person will be sent is chosen at a faculty meeting. Recently, Mr. Masahiko Kinbara of the Literature Faculty and Ass. Prof. Misao Yamaguchi of the Commercial Sciences came back after studying the U.S.A. The exchange programs between two universities includes the Keio-Illinois Exchange Project supported by funds from the Ford Foundation. It is for one person each year. At the moment Ass. Prof. Toshiaki Izeki of Literature Dept. is studying at Illinois under this program. The ex-

change program between Technischen Hochschule Aachen and Keio was started in 1956. Assistant Hideki Takuue of Engineering, the thirtieth person to take part in this program, recently came back to Japan.

The exchange program between the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy began in 1955. The Fletcher School is an elite Graduate School which is run in partnership with Harvard College. Mainly scholars in International Relations are studying at this school. The program made possible by the Leverhulm Trust Fund began in 1966. Teachers who are sent, study at an university or a research institute in Australia. Recently, Ass. Prof. Tadashi Chikamori came back from his study at the Australian National University.

There are some other programs, and Keio invited this year five foreign professors as a lecturer under the Koizumi Trust Fund. They are Prof. Kirdleburger, Prof. Mitra, Prof. Shunider and so on. The program will invite some other foreign lecturers in this year.

Mr. Chikamori Studied in Australia

Associate Professor Tadashi Chikamori of the Literature Faculty participated in a cooperative study about old Asian civilization at the Department of Prehistory of Australian National University in 1973, at the invitation of Leverhulm Trust Fund. Mr. Chikamori told us about his study and stay at the Australian National University. He said that;

"Oriental ethnology and archaeology studies in Australia are well developed, and Australia is the second most progressive county in the world in this field. On the other hand, oriental and ocienian languages are studied as well.

The Australian National University has a huge campus where professors and students move from building to building by bus. And on the campus there is a good dormitory with complete accommodations for foreign professors." "Besides," he went on, "the university provides every foreign professor with an Australian assistant despite a labour shortage." "I strongly felt such an university was the very place where a man would live and study because of the comfortable circumstances and good accommodations, which are necessary to really study."

Mr. Chikamori said this was because Australia paid great attention to international exchange and friendship.

She takes it as an honour to offer academic funds to foreign

scholars who want to take degrees in Australian universities, since this improves academic prestige of Australia.

Japan welcomes foreign scholars who want to study Japanese technology and science, but is not so helpful to the ones who want to study Japanese culture. Japan does not make any effort to promote her abroad. "Accommodations and office help for foreign scholars are very bad in Japan," said Mr. Chikamori and added, "Recently a Japan Foundation was created, for which there are great expectations." "Japan should increase scholarships and prepare complete accommodations and office help for visiting scholars."

Mr. Sakahara Studied in West-Germany

Mr. Sakahara is a lecturer of the Department of Law. He studied "Suits Contracts" in West-Germany, from April 1972 to August 1973 as a matter of the exchange Program between Keio University and the University of Saarland. This program was started through the efforts of Professor Ishikawa (Keio) and Professor Lüke (Saarland), supported by D.A.A.D. (German Exchange Service Association). The budget of D.A.A.D. is offered by West-Germany.

Lecturer Sakahara stayed at the University of Saarland for a year and a half. His first year was paid by a scholarship and the remainder by this own resources. He treated as a lecturer, at first he stayed in the

Guest House (for visiting fellows), later moving to a Student House. His residence cost only 93 D.M. (=9300 yen) a month (exclusive of food).

The population of Saarbrücken is about 100 thousand yet, it is a very quiet city. The attitudes of Saarbrücken and the University of Saarland, moreover the whole of Germany was sympathetic to students and teachers. Especially the case of Lecturer Sakahara, he had a good teacher Prof. Lüke, so it was very comfortable to live and study in Germany for him. And the many other Japanese students don't worry about their living, in fact West-Germany is a country that is comparatively generous to the person who wants to study. For example,

students are able to continue their study by part-time working, there are no entrance-examination to enter universities, which are all founded by West-Germany. And Student Houses are very cheap. Moreover many scholarships are available to students. It is easy being a student in the West-Germany. But on the other hand, the problem of mass-pron is coming up at present time, the question is how the level of study at the universities will be maintained.

Lecturer Sakahara said that the Japanese scholarship program is getting better. But it can't be compared with, for example, West-Germany. Many duties and conditions are attached to the Japanese scholarship program, he also said.

Cases of Foreign Students Studying at Keio

Mr. Kam Wai Pui, 26, graduated from an university in Hongkong where he majored in Economics. He obtained his Master's degree from Keio Graduate School and now is studying for Doctorate. Mr. Kam has been in Japan for three years.

Mr. Kam received scholarships from the Ministry of Education and Keio, so it was financially possible for him to come to Japan. He also said that on the entrance examination for Graduate School there are some translation question. These questions require translations from English and French into Japanese, and they are marked on the same basis for both Japanese and foreign students. He thinks this is unfair and wants special attention paid to this problem. Other students that were interviewed also mentioned this same problem.

Mr. Jesse Chan, 26, served two years in the army after graduating from an university in Taiwan. He entered the Department of Medicine at Keio University and is a freshman.

Mr. Chan has chosen Japan because his father is a graduate of Keio, and he is supporting himself. Therefore, a problem for him at the moment is Tokyo's rapid inflation. On the other hand, "one of my friends from Taiwan did find it hard to find an apartment," he said.

Mr. Jenn-Fong Shyn, 28, is also from Taiwan. He has been in Japan for six months. At the moment, he is a member of a trading company in Taiwan, but he has temporarily taken a leave of absence from his office to come to Japan. He is studying Japanese in order to use the language in his job. When he finishes studying Japanese, he will take the examination for the Department of Commercial

Science in Keio Graduate School.

In Taiwan, people over forty can speak Japanese, because they learned it during the war. But the young generation cannot. On the other hand, few Japanese who visit Taiwan can speak Chinese. So they use English in their conversations. Mr. Kam agreed that it is the same situation in Hongkong but as they are speaking in a third language; there is a barrier towards mutual understanding.

Mr. Cheng Cheng-Kuei, 28 years old, came to Japan from Taiwan last year. He majored in engineering at university in Taiwan. After graduation, he had military service for a year. He started learning Japanese two years ago, since he wanted to enter Graduate School in engineering here in Japan.

"Most Taiwan students in Japan support themselves, and so do I: so the rapid rising prices trouble us as well as differences of languages, customs and ways of thinking between Taiwan and Japan," Mr. Chen said. His father told him that Japanese people were kind and humanistic. "However," he went on, "I cannot see such characteristics now." He is afraid that the Japanese people are too materialistic, and he feels that Japanese families are not outgoing or open.

The students on their interviews said that it is most important to study each other's languages. To deepen the relations between Asian countries

There are some foreign students, who want to teach English. So if you want a English teacher, contact us by post-card.

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W. German Univ. Presidents Came to Keio

The presidents of West-German Universities visited Keio on October 4, and a luncheon party was held with the president of Keio University.

The Minister of Thailand Given Honorary Doctorate

Mr. Sommai Hoontakool was given a honorary doctorate by Keio Univ. on October 11. Mr. Hoontakool graduated from the Faculty of Economics of Keio University in 1942, and is the present minister of finance in Thailand.

and Japan, Japanese people must learn other Asian languages and also the Japanese Government must improve Japanese studies in other Asian countries by increasing scholarships, etc. They pointed that Pekinese (standard Chinese) can be understood in any Chinese speaking area.

Mr. John Abbott is a history student of the University of Victoria in Canada. He came to Japan by the new system between Keio University and the University of Victoria which was started this year. There are two systems of exchanging students between Keio and Victoria. One is between I.I.R. (Institute of International Relations) of Keio and A.M.S. (Alma Mater Society) of Victoria, which has been continuing for the past five years. The second is between the International Center of Keio and Victoria's A.M.S. which is the new one.

He urged, "The importance of cooperation between Japan and Canada will be increased in future and therefore I will study Japanese and then I'll go back to Canada to be a lawyer or trade business-man."

Now he is living at Minami-Urawa. Because of the distance between his house and Keio, he said it is not easy to go to Univ. every day. And now he hopes to get chances to speak or associate with Japanese.

Miss Barbara Ferrans has been in Tokyo since September of this year. This year she graduated from Western Michigan University, where she majored in Asian History. She came to Japan to learn Japanese language to enable herself to have a better understanding of the Japanese people and culture.

There is a exchange program between Keio and Western Michigan University through the

Professor from Sweden Delivered an address

Mr. A. Lindbeck, professor of Stockholm University, delivered an address at Keio on October 17. The address was titled, "The National State and the International Economic System."

Professor from Britain Delivered an address

Professor W. Jaffé (the University of York) delivered an address at Keio on November 1. The address was given to undergraduate students and titled, "The Birth of Léon Walras's Elements."

Murakami scholarship. Students are exchanged every year and given scholarship assistance. The Murakami scholarship is given to the Western Michigan Univ. student attending Keio.

At present she lives with a host family arranged through the International Center of Keio. And she said, as did other foreign students, that she hopes to have the opportunity to meet and talk with Japanese people. Something that should be beneficial for a person studying in a foreign country like Miss Ferrans.

Our Viewpoint

It is generally said that the Japanese scholarships and accommodations for foreign students and visiting professors are not adequate; they are especially inadequate for the Southeast Asian students. The Taiwan and Hongkong students we interviewed in Keio University fortunately do not have much trouble. But one of them indicated that Japanese society was unfriendly. It is also true that there are many foreign students who can not find housing. Proprietors of apartment houses or lodging houses do not accept them on the excuse that they are foreigners. The Japanese Government does not help them, either.

Since last year, Japanese enterprises have been attacked in Southeast Asia. Is this only an economic problem? Doesn't the fundamental problem lay in that Japan does not make any effort to promote herself nor understand Asian countries? International exchange and friendship is becoming more and more important in the world today. We have to remember that academic exchange plays an important role in international friendship.

The International Center of Keio University needs host families for foreign student.

Host families offer lodgings for foreign students and treat them as one of the family. Host families have been needed for this several years.

There are some preconditions needed to become a host family. Your family is able to afford them (1) personal room (2) some pieces of furniture (3) flush toilet.

Please come in contact about the details with the International Center.

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The Mita Campus

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Editorial

Atomic Power and Politic

Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, Mutsu, has been prevented from leaving port for one and a half years by fishermen who don't want their port to be nuclear-powered ships home port. The situation was further complicated when the Mutsu put out to sea. Finally, Mutsu succeeded in leaving after sixteen hours delay caused by fishermen's protest using force. But after five days of Mutsu's leaving, the worries of the fishermen, the problem of radioactive fallout, turned out to be a true problem. Insufficient shielding, permitting the escape of a higher than normal level of radiation, was found. According to the explanations of technicians, there is a difference between radiation and radioactivity. Thus there was still no need to worry about pollution, and the quantity of radiation leaked had no influence on the human body. But the fishermen of Mutsu City did not agree the Mutsu's coming back to their port. Therefore, Mutsu was forced to drift for about fifty days. Finally, the problem was solved by assuring the safety of the Mutsu through technicians who were supported by the fishermen. It is reported that in surroundings of Mutsu City, it is a time when the scallop culture is increasing rapidly, so the fishermen were afraid that the price of scallop would be forced down by sea pollution or suspicion of sea pollution. The effects of environmental pollution are for once widely recognized in Japan. At one time, Japan seemed to be the foremost specimen of a polluted country. Many kinds of pollution damaging to the human body appeared. People are still confronted with the physical and political solution of environmental pollutions. It's natural that the fishermen of Mutsu City were concerned about their environment.

The problem of this time happened before pollution had not begun yet. Maybe, Japan has learned her lesson from past pollution problems. If this assumption is right, how long did Japan take to recognize the necessity of dealing with environmental pollution. If the Mutsu problem happened before Japan became aware of the pollution problem, it is doubtful that there would have been so large a protest—or even the existence of a protest—and, whether the authorities would have been willing to compromise. Maybe, one can say that Japan has at last made some progress in dealing with the pollution problem, which go into our daily life, for instance, recent germicide AF2.

The Mutsu problem also demonstrated the attitude of Japanese nuclear agency distinct. After the Mutsu problem, the authorities made the effort to review the Atomic Energy Agency and decided to make the commission an independent administrative organ. This indicates that the authorities recognized that it is not enough to deal with the nuclear program through a simple advisory body to the Prime Minister, and that a more guarded is necessary regarding the nuclear ship project. And, at the same time, it was decided that a committee of experts will be set up to improve safety methods. But this new committee for improving safety methods for the nuclear powered ship must not only be concerned with emphasizing safety for the nuclear ship's home port, which will be settled somewhere in future, but also make an effort to plan the future problems. The authorities should learn from the Mutsu problem and the same mistake should not be made twice.

It is said Japanese nuclear-ship project did not have a clear plan, but rather a patchwork plan. In other foreign countries, the development of nuclear ships is not so popular. In Japan, her resources are limited, so the time when we will have to rely upon atomic power, will come sooner or later. But it isn't right to do this without thorough planning. The pollution of our seas must absolutely be avoided. Technical failure must be avoided. This doesn't just concern Japan.

And just after the Mutsu problem, testimony in U.S. Congress given by a retired U.S. admiral, Laroque, introduced a new problem. The focus of the testimony is part—"My experience, however, has been that any ship that is capable of carrying nuclear weapons, carries nuclear weapons. They do not offload them when they go into foreign ports such as Japan or other countries. If they are capable carrying them, they normally keep them aboard ship at all times except when the ship is in overhaul or in for major repair." After all, "Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security between Japan and the U.S." is not the only strategic treaty in Asia for the U.S. And the U.S. has not been able to follow both Article 6 for prior consultation and Japan's three-point nonnuclear principle, which is one of the policies of Liberal

Must-see Art Exhibition from High Renaissance to Rococo

Master works of European paintings from the National Art Museum of Dresden are being exhibited in the Japan National Western Art Museum in Ueno, Tokyo, from September 21 to November 24 1974. This exhibition shows eighty-two paintings by seventy-four painters from Italy, Belgium, Holland, Germany, France and Spain, from the fifteenth century to the eighteenth. From a view of style, the paintings are between the High Renaissance and the Rococo, and this period was a great turning point in which the worship value of art changed into that of appreciation. Specific examples of that change can be found in Dutch paintings such as the works of Rembrandt, Vermeer and Salomon van Ruysdael.

This change in values was influenced by the shift of the economic centre of Europe from Italy to Holland and the shift in art clients from the Church and the princely patrons like the Medici family to the general bourgeois. The new clients wanted their self-portrait and arts as interior decoration. The relationship between the patronage and the artist rapidly reflected the kind of art.

The exhibition makes a chronological arrangement of painting schools—Florentine, Venetian, Flemish, Dutch, French and Spanish.

"Portrait of a Boy" in 1481-83 by Pinturicchio is a typical work of the fifteenth century's Florentine school, which has a simple rounded figure on a stable structure, and the figure is largely painted in the foreground. Portraits of the High Renaissance are always like heads that look out of a window. The reason is, I think because the triangle shape made by a bust-portrait is the most stable of all geometric forms. Another characteristic before the High Renaissance is also found in this portrait. The figure is not closely related with the background. The boy and the background landscape do not look to be in the same air. For there is no play of light on the surface, and the work is painted with tempera, not with oil. It is Venetian painters that in-

roduced the play of light on the surface with oil color, and closely related figures with the background. At the same time, the Venetians made the background landscape play a dominant part in a painting. But on the other hand the Florentines made the background only in terms of justifying the figures; the background landscape did not have any existence alone. We can find the achievement of the Venetian school in "Reclining Venus" about 1520 by Palma il Vecchio and "Portrait of a Painter with Palm" 1561 by Titian. Besides the above mentioned characteristics of Venetian art, Tintoretto added a new set of discoveries and opened up a dynamic world that had never been expressed before. He breaks away from the Renaissance system of symmetry and throws a whole group of figures into movement. In his paintings both light and color are almost independent of the structure. This style is called Manierisme to distinguish it from the Renaissance style. Of Tintoretto's works "Women Playing Music" is exhibited.

Tintoretto was not only the last of the great Venetians, but the last of the Golden age Italians, and he set the stage for Rubens in his tumultuous rhythms and Rembrandt in his preoccupation with light.

A Flemish, Peter Paul Rubens, journeyed to Italy in 1600-08, absorbed himself on Michelangelo and Titian, returned to Antwerp and produced a series of pictures of astonishing vitality. He is a great deal different from his predecessors such as Rogier van der Weyden or Pieter Brueghel the Elder. The Flemish painters before Rubens formed a compact group with the last stronghold of Gothicism. But Rubens brought to Flanders an entirely new values—enthusiastic movement and color without the Gothic medievalism. The new style is called the Baroque. Three works of Rubens are exhibited.

Rembrandt is the counterpart of Rubens, the Dutch Baroque painter. However, he is different from Rubens in that he



"Women Playing Music" by Tintoretto

had an intense love of the sober spectacle of daily life in Holland, and he took the world as he found it. European art had a realistic trend. It is impossible to explain briefly the achievements Rembrandt contributed to the trend, but his chiaroscuro has become a classic technique that every art student of today learn when they paint a naturalistic and realistic world. Chiaroscuro is plastic contrast of light and dark, which we can see in "A Bird and a Hunter (Self-portrait)".

In the Dutch school, the common factor among the painters was a wonderfully sensitive apprehension of the play of light. If it were not for this apprehension, their painting would be commonplace. Vermeer, the most sensitive painter with the highest craftsmanship, created a forever moment that can not help fascinating us. His "Lady Reading the Letter by a Window" is one of the must works in this exhibition.

Today we are accustomed to thinking of the French as a nation of painters and paintings. but it is not until the eighteenth century that Paris became the artistic centre of Europe. Two painters of the seventeenth century, Claude and Poussin set the stage for this prosperity.

Claude Lorraine apprehended light more naturally than the Dutch painters, painted landscapes for their own sake. Therefore, it is not by chance that Impressionism was born in France in the nineteenth century. Another founder of the French school, Nicola Poussin brought to painting a concept of reconstruction; formal coherence and clarity that Cezanne was to learn nearly 250 years later.

Spanish painters are mysterious not because their careers are not known, but because their works are not limited by the periods. A specific example is Velasquez. On the evidence of his pictures alone, it would be difficult to guess at any date at all for him. Certainly one would not put him earlier than the last quarter of the sixteenth century, but he would equally have belonged to the late nineteenth century. In general, Spanish paintings do not seem old when looked at. It might be because of their strong personalities that can be found in Spanish works as well as in Goya, Picasso, Miro and Dali. It is not so often in Japan that we can see at a time as many as eighty-four European paintings from the fifteenth century to the eighteenth. This is one of the must art exhibitions of this year.

Wanted Members Support 'Freedom', 'Peace', 'Justice'

The Mita Campus, the student English newspaper club was built in 1946, for the purposes of introducing the conditions of the Japanese students to the world and of trying to promote friendship between the Japanese students and foreign students.

Under the belief that we serve "Freedom," "Peace," and "Justice" of the world, we have maintained our tradition of playing a part to form inner and outer fair public opinion. We publish English newspaper six times during the academic year. The Mita Campus is an opinion paper, which means that we report not merely facts of matters but also our viewpoint of them. It may be exact to say that we put emphasis on our viewpoint rather than on mentioning about facts.

Now we are facing the problems—economic prosperity and environmental pollution, advance of internationalization and exaltation of nationalism. These problems make value-concept various and generation-gap deep and wide. We must try to solve these problems. In order to do so, we need to study and discuss the problems from various angles. The issues we take up, therefore, are political, social cultural and so on. They are over all fields in the world, so that if you join our club, you can discuss and report almost everything. Besides, it is sure that you improve in English. We welcome freshmen, sophomores, and juniors.

Join our club and let's support "Freedom," "Peace," and "Justice" of the world with us!

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Keio Foreign Language School has courses in English, English Conversation (day school) and English, English Conversation, Commercial English, German, French, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Indonesian, Italian, Vietnamese, Arabic, Korean (night school). Students are admitted twice

a year in March and October. There is no admission fee charged for Keio students.

Please contact the address below for applications and other details.

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