

## PRESIDENT FAILS TO TURN UP, BUT TALKS HELD

Talks between the Medical Department students and a representative of our university were held on May 18, as planned. But for some reason the President failed to turn up. Neither did Mr. Sekiguchi of the Board of Directors, who is in charge of financial affairs of the university. The representative was Mr. Nishimura, also a member of the Board of Directors. The talks were held at the Medical campus in Yotsuya, beginning about 4:30 p.m.

The talks opened up with a summary on how much has been done till now, and also a summary of the last talks held between the school authorities and the students. This was for the benefit of the students who had not attended the previous talks, and also for the freshmen.

The university authorities declared that tuition fees had to go up because the University was in the red. To this, the students protested that this was because the school authorities put away one billion yen for pension when in fact it needed only 300 million yen. Mr. Nishimura replied that one billion yen was necessary in case everyone who is working in the university decided to quit. It is also necessary, he said, because in order to get government aid, which the University couldn't do without, the University had

to have one billion yen. The students refuted by saying that it was absurd to suppose all the people working in the university would quit at the same time. They also said that if the government didn't give aid to universities unless they had one billion yen, then, the way the government gave their aid was wrong. The director replied that it was not up to him to decide whether the way the government gave their aid was right or not. Asked for his personal opinion, he said that he was not opposed to it.

Mr. Nishimura also explained that the tuition fee hike was partly due to inflation.

The main reason for the talks was that the school authorities announced that tuition fees from this year on will go up along with the price index. The students protested, mainly because the school authorities ignored their promise to hold talks with the representatives of the students before announcing a tuition fee hike. The authorities claimed that at the time of the decision, there existed no responsible student body with which to talk to. The students said that there did exist such a body but that the authorities refused to talk with them.

The talks between the students and the school authorities were carried out in a noisy

atmosphere. There was much shouting among the students, and at times both parties were talking at the same time. Sometimes, they were arguing about completely different issues. One student denounced the way the talks were being carried on, but to no avail. There was a feeling that what both parties were trying to do was to beat the other side by talking louder. The talks did not yield any concrete results, and further movements by the students of the Medical Dept. are expected. Nor are they alone in the struggle. The Literature Department formed a students' self governing council recently. Being formed when it was, some form of protest might also come from that direction.

There is no denying that a large portion of the students are worried. Mostly, they are worried about the new way the tuition fees will be decided. According to the new method, the fee will "slide" along with the price index. As one student says, "I'm worried because I'm not certain exactly how much I'll have to pay next year."

It is hoped that more talks will be held which will produce a better understanding between the students and the school authorities, before anyone starts taking drastic measures.

## KEIO DELEGATES ATTEND 20 NATIONS MEET

The Second Takahagi Intercultural Conference was held from May 1 through 4 at Takahagi City in Ibaraki Prefecture, about 100 miles north of Tokyo, sponsored by the 2nd Takahagi Intercultural Conference Steering Committee and Takahagi City.

About 80 university students from 20 nations throughout the world participated in this conference. For example, they came from the U.S.A., China, Costa Rica, Saudi Arabia, Yugoslavia, etc.

They were the delegates from Keio, Waseda, Sophia, ICU, Sacred Heart and Komaba Foreign Student House of the Association of International Education, Japan.

The program includes games and discussions focusing on intercultural communication, the optional free time composed of ceramics, flower arrangement, tea ceremony, sight-seeing and sports, the overnight home stay with Japanese families, an athletic meeting, Omatsuri—a Japanese folk festival, a lecture on intercultural communication and so on.

This conference was aimed at furthering international understanding among non-Japa-

nese students, Takahagi citizens and Japanese students over the barriers of nationality, language and culture.

International understanding and cooperation have never been so desired before as now. This conference showed an ideal step towards fostering mutual understanding between peoples of different cultures. The four-day conference blessed by beautiful spring weather was carried on under the slogan of "Discover the differences in cultures, understand them and appreciate them."

The following is the impressions that one of the participants from Keio University had on the conference.

The writer is Mr. Hirayama Louis Matsuo. He is a junior student, majoring in business and commerce. He has been in Japan for three years since he came from Singapore.

"When in Rome, do as the Romans do." When in Japan . . . . . do as the Japanese do? There are not many opportunities opened to "gaijins." The 2nd Takahagi International Conference provided just the opportunity. Students from various parts of

the world were given ample opportunities to "Discover Japan" and creases in the fabric of ignorance and misunderstanding were ironed out.

The inaugural home-stay program ended on a gleeful note in spite of some squeaks. Perhaps, a better score will be composed for next year's. The home-stay program nevertheless made both participants and hosts adapt and tune their ears to the same frequency.

Takahagi was the cauldron and the participants the ingredients. The drive, zest and vigor of the organizers and hosts provided the energy and fuel. Initial anxieties that conflicting cultural, social, religious and other differences may spoil the brew were soon forgotten. The ingredients blended and mixed well.

The 2nd Takahagi International Conference can be described as a mini-United Nations meet.

### WHAT IS "INTERNATIONAL" —A Cultural Approach—

It is often said that Japanese lack international sense. Many businessmen are trying very hard to become *kokusai-jin*, internationally-minded person, before they are sent abroad by their companies. Many English Conversation Institutes are reaping large profits by teaching such salary-men who want to become internationally minded. Judging from this phenomenon, Japa-

nese are becoming more interested in things happening abroad.

Nowadays, the word "international" is used quite frequently. This word sounds something like fantastic to some Japanese. It makes them feel as if they were in a foreign country. But they do not display openly this latent feeling. Therefore, can it be claimed that this boom "internationalization" occurred in Japan from this reason alone?

Before elaborating on the Japanese situation, we have to find out the definition of the word "international." "International" can be defined from two standpoints: one is of looking at the relations between nations, and the other is of looking at the world as an entity.

More and more foreigners are coming to Japan. On the other hand, more Japanese are going abroad than before. The opportunities for Japanese to meet and talk with foreigners have been increasing for the past several years. However, can these changes taking place be called internationalization in the right sense of the word?

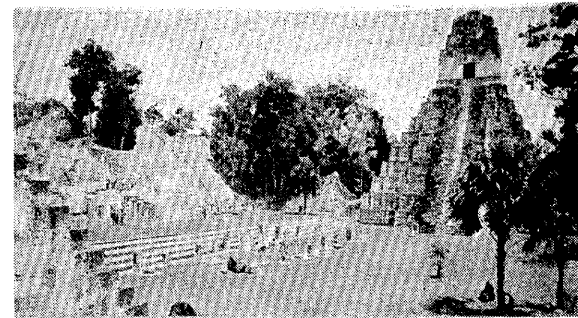
The 2nd Takahagi Intercultural Conference, for instance, provided several good chances for exchanging views at an international level.

Now, it would be useful for us at this juncture to ponder on international exchange and understanding with this conference in mind. It is needless to say that the creation of chance is important when such a plan is going to be put into practice. In this sense, this conference provided the first step toward international understanding. But chances alone are not sufficient to make ourselves internationally minded. We have to achieve something more concrete by making use of these chances.

There are many approaches to internationally-mindedness. Cultural approach is one of the most useful ones. There are many kinds of cultures in this world, as many as the number of nations exist. Culture has strong influence upon people. It is an ambiguous and difficult concept as it includes the values, thinking patterns, language, custom, etc.

International exchange cannot be separated from intercultural communication. And intercultural communication is to be adopted at the same time. In order to become internationally minded, we cannot avoid the effort to understand each other internationally and intercultural as well.

According to Mr. John C. Condon, a professor of communication at International Christian University, Tokyo, he is interested in applying communication theory to encounters between persons of different cultures. He lists up four broad subjects which are especially important when discussing intercultural communication. They are: 1. language and language behavior, 2. nonverbal behavior, 3. values (or value orientations), and 4. "reasoning," "rhetoric," "thinking patterns," or some other term for the way in which we organize our thoughts and resolve problems.



Ruins of TIKAL, Guatemala, C.A., MAYA CULTURE, A.D.

## MISSION TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND MAYALAND

Dr. Hideo Nishioka, Professor of Geography and Archeology, will visit Central American countries as chairman of the 7th SENCA Mission (Sociedad Estudiantil Nipo-Centro Americana Universidad de Keio). The purpose of the mission is to increase friendship between Japan and the C.A. countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama). Participants are from the Keio Latin American Institute, Latin American Seminar Dept. of Political Science and so on. The student leader is Mr. George Hara (Faculty of Engineering, LL.B.). They have a conference with Sr. A. Molina,

the President; Sr. W. Benke, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs and the former ambassador to Japan; and the Minister of Education in the capital of El Salvador.

The 7th Mission will research pre-Columbian ruins of ancient Central American culture—e.g., Maya, Pipil, Zapotec, Toltec, Olmec, etc. This is the first mission from any Japanese university to visit COPAN, the huge ancient Maya ruin in Honduras, which was excavated by the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. A small group will branch off the mission to research the unknown ancient culture B.C., which is famous for its correct balls' ruins made by large stones. The head official is Miss Kumiiko Asaba. The Mission will depart on July 19.

## JOIN THE MITA CAMPUS

The Mita Campus, the students' English newspaper, aims to exchange information and ideas with universities in all parts of the world and promote international communication.

The first issue was published in August 1946. At that time, it was only one year after World War II. Japan was in ruins and was ruled by the G.H.Q. Since then, for thirty years, the Mita Campus has lived on to carry out its aims in a broad spectrum.

The newspaper is published six times during the academic year. The Mita Campus is a campus paper. Therefore, much effort is made to report on the various happenings on the campus.

Foreign students in Keio University are invited to contribute articles.

Various world news will also be reported. The world has a lot of problems now—environmental pollution, overpopulation, shortage of natural resources, the petroleum problem, and so on. None of these can be within the limits of mere political problems. A solution to these problems must be found.

To satisfy the readers' varied interests, attempts will be made to view problems from as many angles as possible, and also report news as accurately as possible.

If you are interested in the Mita Campus, why don't you pitch in and help? You will not only broaden your knowledge but also improve your English. We welcome sophomores, juniors—not forgetting to mention, freshmen, too. Join and enrich your school life.

By using those topics as a guide to intercultural communication, it could be much easier to communicate and understand cross cultures.

There are many cultures in this world, and there are bound to be differences as well as similarities. We should tolerate the differences in the first place if we wish to be in-

ternational-minded. When a person comes to Japan from western culture, he is more often than not astonished at Japanese men's behavior toward women. A westerner will think Japanese men are ill-mannered, because his culture is ladies-first culture, while Japanese culture is men-

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# The Mita Campus

1858  
"calamus gladio fortior"

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## EDITORIAL

## LOW-KEYED ON LOCKHEED

Takeo Miki, the Prime Minister of Japan spelled out his basic policy against the Lockheed Incident. He will have to fall back on his personal popularity. As the situation now stands, a sweeping Liberal Democratic Party victory at the polls does not seem in the cards. From now on, the political breaks will favor the incumbent Prime Minister. But can Miki make good on his promise to disclose it without the strong cooperation of the U.S.? Anyway the bravery which shows up for all the facts concerning the Lockheed Incident goes far toward the mutual friendship between Japan and the U.S. in a real sense. Dr. Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, may be taking into consideration a friendly country of Japan to conceal the truth, but that is his misunderstanding. Indeed, it makes only Mr. X say, "We are much obliged to you for your special service." The U.S. Secretary of State is not in true with the actualities in Japan. He should face up to, and listen to, the Silent Majority in Japan, not the noisy politicians *non grats*. There was no doubt as to where the U.S. stands with respect to them when the chips are down because of their interdependent but superficial friendship. We believe that it is more important to make much of the disclosure which the Japanese nation desires earnestly than to defend Mr. X's group, which could be one of the biggest but still only one political group of the Liberal-Democratic Party which is still in power but which has been weakened recently. The disclosure by the U.S. Senate (or Government) itself will surely spread the confident bond for the U.S. over the Japanese people's level. Therefore, it is also sure to become a plus for America's national interests. Most Japanese have the incorrect *idee fixe* against the U.S. as the worst aggressive nation mainly because of the attitude of the Japanese press against U.S. policy to the world. Vietnam is a case in point. Now, the disclosure of the Lockheed Incident by the U.S. herself is a good last chance to change Japanese popular opinion—that is, anti-U.S. to a pro-U.S. opinion. We are sure the American democracy will be revalued and people rely again on the self-purification function which liberal, democratic countries have in themselves. But to turn back the investigation halfway now must give a worse name to the U.S. than the U.S.S.R. which apts to hide everything that happens inside the country. We cannot but advise to the U.S. against the *Low-Keyed Investigation* for the Lockheed Incidents.

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first culture. Is this foreigner really international minded? Men-first culture is traditional in Japanese society, and is symbolic of Japanese culture. We tend to think different cultures as bad or not acceptable only because they are different from ours. But it is doubtful whether we sincerely recognize the differences.

Through social intercourse with peoples from different cultures, we should make at-terly recognize the differences and regard other cultures as they are. The second attempt we should make is to try to figure out what the differences are and how they evoke. Finally, we should appreciate and respect other cultures and peoples even if there are peculiarities. In so doing,

we may achieve our aim to become an international-minded person.

We are now faced with international resources problem, population expansion, scarcity of food, south-north problem...internationally affecting problems. International friendship and cooperation are strongly desired now. And real *kokusai-jin* is needed.

Only cultural approach is not enough to become *kokusai-jin*. Politically, economic ally...many other approaches are indispensable for us to become international-minded person.

But focusing on cultural side of international-mindedness, what is most important is the ability of putting ourselves into other persons' shoes and understanding each other without any prejudices of races and cultures.

## My Stay in STANFORD



Reporter Ihara at Stanford

Stanford University is situated in Northern California, an hour's drive from San Francisco. Twenty thousand students are enjoying their school life in the immense campus of 8,000 acres. Her academic standard is high, being known as another Harvard on the West Coast of U.S.A.

I visited this university at the end of February as one of the exchange students from Keio. This program is organized every year in spring by the Institute of International Relations, which also has several programs with other countries. The Institute of International Relations belongs to the Keio Student Board and it is a club run completely by students.

Staying in this university for two months was nothing but a great experience for me. The school life there was entirely different from that of Keio or other universities in Japan. I stayed with a family for the first month and then in a dormitory for the last month. I got to know more about Stanford school life during the second month. It was a good chance to live with the students and take a close look into their daily lives, because most of the Stanford students live on the campus. They live in the dormitories instead of living with their own families even if they live close to the university. The students spend most of their school lives within the campus and seldom go outside. It seems to make a world of its own apart from the world outside. It is somewhat like "an intellectuals paradise," instead of "a fools' paradise."

The campus is literally full of green surroundings and within the greenery you would see the school buildings and many facilities (water fountains, memorial church, museum, tennis courts, swimming pools, playgrounds and even a golf course.) Students go up and down this beautiful campus from their dorms to classrooms, by foot or by bicycle. They are usually in jeans or very casual clothes and carry their books and notebooks in a little knapsack. Girls rarely wear make-up.

One of the things which impressed me most was that the students were very studious and serious about their studies. It seemed that the chief purpose of their school life was to study and other things like sports, music and movies come next, although they were very interested in these things,

too.

Their school year starts in September and is divided into quarters — autumn quarter, winter quarter, spring quarter and summer quarter. Each lasts for three months and they usually take holidays in the summer quarter. Students take new courses in the beginning of each quarter and complete them before the next. Usually, five units are given for each course and students take 15 to 20 units per quarter. Each period of class lasts for an hour and the class meets three or four times a week. The size of a class depends; for instance, language classes with less than 10 students, some lectures with more than 100. The large lectures are divided into several sections and these sections hold discussions and debates with T.A.s (teacher's assistants), who are mostly graduate students. These classes require a lot of study and also there are lots of homework to be done, but they are usually very interesting. There do exist, however, subjects which are easy to pass and do not require hard studying. These are called "Mick's" and are quite popular among the students.

Dormitories vary in style and size, but they are all very well equipped (with a lounge, piano, kitchen, study room, laundry facilities and so forth). One or two students live in each room which is furnished with desks, beds and wardrobes. Most of the dorms are co-ed. Generally, boys live on the first and third floors and girls on the second, or they are just mixed on each floor. There are no "lockup" or closing time nor any overseers except the senior students who live at the end of each hall. They are called "R.A." and look after other dorm students. So the dormitory life was entirely free and the students could lead their school life in any way or style they wanted.

Students are very friendly but also very individualistic. They do not seem to care too much about what other people do and mind their own business. They are very good in using their time and make the most of it. For instance, they go swimming or play tennis in between classes even for 15 or 30 minutes. It is a very effective form of recreation after much hard studying. They are also enthusiastic to develop their stamina. We, the Keio exchange students, were often amazed at how healthy and robust Stanford students

## movie review

## "NASHVILLE"

Recently, movies which show nothing but the ordinary lives of ordinary people are being produced in America every year. Some of them are very sophisticated and convey to us the atmosphere of those times.

"Nashville," a Paramount picture, is a good example. This movie does not have any obvious plots nor does it try to teach any lessons. Some movies that have been made recently have tried to carry the audience to the "other world," and many of them have made big hits. The "other world"

the Presidency, what else). In such a situation, our 24 heroes and heroines, who are only ordinary citizens, become, some against their will, involved in the uproar.

Amid the confusion, a well-known woman singer gets shot on stage. She was singing in the rally, but strictly on business, for she has absolutely no interest in the outcome of the election. We must not forget here that the assassin had nothing against her. She was shot for the sole reason that the assassin thought she was connected in some way with the



Woman singer gets shot

usually meant a world of men and sharks under the sea. One reason for its popularity was that it successfully appealed to Man's primitive sense of fear. Excitement comes from your imagination, which carries you underwater into the "Jaws" of the sharks.

"Nashville" is different. Instead of carrying your imagination away to the "other world," it does the opposite. It makes you realize where you are "now" and what you live for. This is a story which could have come from your own experience. The story centers around Nashville, the state capital of Tennessee, where ambitious country singers congregate and compete with each other, reaching up for the unreachable (for most) heights of stardom. The story features 24 people who seem to have no connection with each other whatsoever. At the same time, a great rally (in Nashville, of course) is held for a certain candidate (for

candidate. The center figure (or the one who should have been) of this farce, the all-important candidate, never shows up on the screen. He was supposed to give a speech at the rally, but upon hearing of the accident, turns quickly around and takes off for safety in his car.

The cinema is a medium that offers us not only amusement, but also warnings. "Nashville" reminds us of how powerless the single citizen is in the world of politics. At the end of the story, after the singer is shot, the people quietly starts singing, "it does not worry me." This is exactly what "Nashville" tries to appeal to us about—the I-am-all-right way of thinking. This is the same feeling most Americans always have even when they are hurt by the Viet Nam defeat or the Watergate scandal. "Nashville" tells us that we must all live, struggle, and die...and that we must make a new start for something.

were.

However, Stanford students do not "swot" day after day, week after week. There are always several parties held by dormitories and fraternities on weekends and anyone could join in and have fun. There is a movie or "Sunday Night Flicks" on every Sunday. There is another thing which I think will enrich Stanford campus life. People in dormitories sometimes organize a play by themselves. They say this is one of the Stanford traditions and I have seen two plays produced and performed completely by students. They were both amazingly well done and I was very much impressed with their enthusiasm and ardor for the plays.

Their school life, I think, do form rather a marked contrast with our school life in Japan. We no longer have to study extra hard once we get in the universities and waste considerable time in coffee

shops and so on, instead of reading books in a library. Of course, the Stanford type of school life is only possible with such facilities and by living on the campus, but still, I think there is something to learn from it. I do not know if this is a sufficient introduction of an American university and its school life. I have a feeling that I have left a lot more to say, but I hope this brief report of Stanford will give you some kind of idea of an American university and find something meaningful out of it. As I am sure that this experience has given me a good opportunity to learn so many things from Stanford and her students. I feel very much influenced by this wonderful experience. Perhaps, my life style, too, will change. I will never forget and I truly hope that I will be able to return in the near future to that paradise in Sunny California.