

## Unesco: Its Movement In Japan

(Note: The article below is translated from the materials presented by the UNESCO Student Club. UNESCO Student Club is gradually showing its positive activities in diffusing UNESCO spirit throughout the country for the reconstruction of our country. Editor)

### What Is UNESCO?

UNESCO is:  
(1) an intergovernmental organization with permanent headquarters in Paris.  
(2) one of the eight "specialized agencies" recognized by the General Assembly of the United Nations.  
(3) A world-wide organization reflecting the common aims and views of many cultures and many peoples.  
(4) a tool, a means to the single end, that of establishing a permanent world peace. UNESCO's purpose, as stated in its Constitution, is specific: "...to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed by the people of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations."

### UNESCO Movement in Japan

We have been gradually acquiring a special interest in UNESCO since the spring of 1946, when we learned the existence of UNESCO in London since even before the first UNESCO's general meeting in Paris in November of 1945.

In the present day Japan a small number of the intelligent people have considered UNESCO one of their greatest concerns from their international standpoint in the future and it is the chief object for every organization to make a special study of UNESCO.

We received powerful stimulation for Japan's participation in the civil and cultural activities, especially in UNESCO, from what is mentioned below:

(1) The report of the Foreign Ministry which made a special study of UNESCO during and after the war.

(2) The reports of the great success the first UNESCO conference had (in November of 1945).

(3) The American Educational Mission's suggestion for Japan's participation in UNESCO (in spring of 1946).

(4) Mr. Roger N. Bauldin's (Director of the American Civil Liberties Union) visit to Japan to investigate Japanese civil cultural organizations. (in April of 1946)

Under these circumstances the Japan Pen Club (President, Naoya Shiga) took the initiative in the participation of UNESCO on the 12th of February in 1947. The club held a meeting of the new Japan Pen Club and declared the severing of connections with the old one, and started free activities. They say in the articles, "we expect to participate in the International Pen Club and to have connection with UNESCO" and they displayed their earnest desire for the participation in UNESCO.

Their chief aim is to endeavour to participate in the International Pen Club, at the same time to spread the UNESCO spirit.

The second UNESCO general meeting in Mexico city in November caused a small number of Japanese people to establish the Cooperative Council of UNESCO. In order to arouse a deeper interest in UNESCO and display the united efforts sincerely towards the second world UNESCO general meeting, the committee of the Cooperative Council of UNESCO in Japan formed the central liaison office and started the activities of various organizations. After full preparations the first Japan UNESCO general meeting was held at Hibiya Public Hall on the 27th of November in response to the world UNESCO general meeting. Some members of the Japan Pen Club and volunteers in Tokyo of all Tokyo Students' Union joined the Japan UNESCO general meeting. (Continued on Page 2)

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL PEACE ASSOCIATION REOPENED

The reopening meeting of the Women's International Peace Association was held on Nov. 19, from 1:00 p.m. at Kyobunkan Bldg., Ginza, Tokyo. This association had been developed from the International Problem Research Association originated by Dr. Nitobe after the First World War. During the Pacific War, it was kept from all activities, and now is to restart under the changed circumstance of the post-war Japan.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom originated by Miss Adams, in 1923, in America, has been co-operating with the association during the time.

Peace is the foundation of all the culture and civilization. Corresponding with the American friends, they are to push forward the activities to spread the thought and its realization of the International Peace.

## FIFTH INTERCOLLEGIATE ENGLISH ORATORICAL CONTEST HELD

### Keio Wins Third Prize

Enlightening views on the problems besetting the present students' life were vividly expressed by 14 youthful college students at the Fifth Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest held at the Hibiya Public Hall on Oct. 26 under the sponsorship of the Jiji Press.

Mr. Shigenori Toyoda of Keio University, selected through the All-Keio English oratorical contest held on Oct. 15, won the third prize, while the first prize fell to Kazuo Shibuya of Meiji University who spoke on Crisis in Student Life, the second to Ryukichi Imai of Toritsu Higher School and the third was shared by Toyoda and Miss Hisae Mori of Nippon Women's College.

The judges of the contest were Mrs. Carl Mydans of the Tokyo Bureau, Time & Life Magazine; Goro Murata, Editor-in-Chief of the Nippon Times; and Shinjiro Igarashi of the Public Relations Section, Nippon Broadcasting Society.

### Keio Girls Swelling

Being criticized as "geese on the dunghill," girl student are now "striding along all places in the university." They are increasing in number year after year, and becoming conspicuous among boys because of their colored suits and sweaters.

Girls, in general, are said to be diligent and hard-studying; some of them are self-supporting just as boy students are. These daring girls to have entered the university, long been reserved for men only, have got some particular aspiration or ambition in their mind.

The first graduates of the girls are to leave the university next spring. Their activities in the days to come are full of hopes and promises.

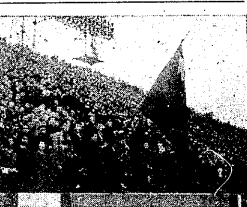
## Mita Shinbun Brings Out 600th Issue

The Mita Shinbun, 'students' periodical of the Keio University, had its 600th issue on the 21st of October, its first issue having been published on July 6, 1917.

The paper is said to be the oldest students' newspaper in Orient. On its number of issue it does not reach that of the Tokyo Daigaku Shinbun, but this is because the Mita Shinbun was so democratic that it was obliged to stop its issue for two years during the war, due to the suppression by the Information Bureau of



## COLORFUL YOKA FESTIVAL HELD



### KEIO HUMBLING WASEDA

The baseball match between Keio and Waseda, one of the biggest games of the world was held on November 8th and 9th at Meiji Shrine Stadium.

The battle had traditional interest and concern of the whole population of Japan, though Hosei nine had won the autumn championship of Tokyo six universities baseball series beforehand.

Through the two games, a hundred thousand fans filled the stadium enjoying exceedingly these glorious games, and Keio conquered Waseda straight with the score of 8-1, 6-3, and gained honor to our school. Though Keio nine displayed masterly skill in this battle and its ability is appraised, as No. 1 among the six universities, it is regrettable that Keio has to be contented with the fourth place because of some set-backs in the first-half of this series.

This honorable distinction was gained by good pitching of ace Hirakoba (22 years) and spectacular cheering of our school friends. Just after the game, the closing ceremony of this season was held at the same field, and Hosei got the Emperor's trophy.

Scores Keio and Waseda  
1st game. W 001 000 000-1  
K 010 300 40A-8A  
2nd game. K 001 100 211-6  
W 000 020 010-3

### Dance Party Sponsored by Keio Girls Association

Girl students held a dance party at Mita Enzetsukan, Nov. 20 from 1:00 p.m. The purpose was to show their gratitude toward the school authorities and to reward the kind help and good will of the boy students. Professors and the Presidents of each of the cultural clubs which girls belong to were invited.

About 80 couples of young people, and the professors mixing with them enjoyed dancing a half day of the autumn afternoon.

Before it reached its 600th issue, various sorts of obstacles have been keeping it from its progress and they are still continuing their pressures.

Accordingly, every one sentence on the paper is the fruit of the efforts of the members who have been struggling with pens against the unreasonable suppression of the authorities and others for a long, long time.

The paper will continue purpose was to show their gratitude to be issued under all difficult situations a member of the Mita Shinbun says.

October 29, 30 and 31, Preparatory Course Festival was properly held on Mita Hill.

This festival was put up on a largest scale to recollect beautifully the preparatory course life and to enrich the last page of the history of preparatory course which is to be abolished owing to the reorganization to meet new university system from 1948.

During this festival friends of the school came dashing to Mita Hill like waves and every meeting-room was so prosperous as to be filled up.

In this festival there were programs of lecture meeting, Dance party, concerts, Fancy-dress procession, movies, Drama, and Speech meeting, visitors passed heartily a pleasant time.

### Yotsuya Hospital Revives Grand Celebration Held

The opening ceremony of the new Keio Hospital was celebrated on 5th of Nov. at Kitazato Auditorium with a large attendance including President Ushioda, Vice-President Kanazaki, Dean of Medical Dept. Dr. Abe, Col. Johnson of Allied Forces, Prime Minister and many graduates, teachers, parents and students, about 800 in all.

The new two-story hospital of wood, which had been in course of construction by Shimizu-Gumi Co. since the end of last December, reached completion on 30th of September. The cost of reconstruction totalled ¥24,000,000.

### STUDENT NEWSPAPER CONCERT

Student Newspaper Concert will be contested their confidential achievements in the Student Newspaper Concert sponsored by the League of University Student Newspaper. The result will be announced in the middle of December.

Judges are as follows:  
Goro Hani  
Taro Kusanobu  
Yasuo Kondo  
Takeo Konno  
Yoshi Hijikata  
Hideo Odagiri

## Harvard Club Lecture Started

The Harvard Club Lectures were begun in room 31 of Keio University from 1 p.m. on the 13 of October.

Beginning with the Anthems of both Keio and Harvard, speeches were made by Captain Robinson, the president of Japan Harvard Club, and Mr. Ushioda, President of Keio University.

After the ceremony was over a lecture and discussion by Mr. Paul Jackson was given before some five hundred audience on the subject "Current Labour Trends in U.S.A." with an interpreter. On October 27 Major Walter Taylor delivered a lecture on the subject "Current Trends and Problems in American Education" and answered the opinions of students regarding his speech.

The dates of the Harvard Club Lecture were changed as follows:

1. Current Labour Trends in U.S.A. Paul Jackson, LLB
2. Current Problems in American Education Major W. N. Taylor, SB Ed, M.
3. Civil Rights in America

## KDSF SET UP

### Peace, Freedom of Study Aimed

Keio Democratic Student Federation was set up on November 13, with attendance of nearly seventy students.

The necessity of forming powerful student organization has been strongly advocated among some progressive students in order to defend campus from the permeation of fascism, signs of which are becoming remarkable in the campus as well as in the society.

In the light of the bitter experience of the past when fascism used to flourish where the democratic front became weak by inner split, the students of the Federation are calling all those who are democratic including Christians and communists to unite under the organization in their fight against fascism.

This fight against fascism is going to be pushed strongly along with the following slogans of the Federation.

- (1) To stabilize the student life.
- (2) To defend Freedom of Study.
- (3) To revitalize the spirit of Yukichi Fukuzawa.
- (4) To defend peace and sound development of democracy.
- (5) To oppose the revival of fascism and militarism.
- (6) To push the movement hand in hand with all the democratic associations inside and outside the campus.

### KEIO WAGNER SOCIETY OBTAIN THE THIRD PRIZE

The Third Kanto Chorus Concert (student part) after the end of the War was completed at the Auditorium of Chuo University on November 3, being newly decided to call "The day of culture." After the restoration ceremony of the trophies, each chorus of the high schools began to sing their well-trained songs in the audience of many students.

In university and college part, Keio Wagner Society (conductor: Mr. Keiji Nakatsubo, alumnus graduated last March) specially made the sweetest harmony in this concert and obtained the third prize. And Tokyo University Chorus Academy (conductor: Mr. Seiichi Sonoda) got the trophy again by singing "Chorus of Pilgrim." Waseda University Chorus got the second prize again.

In High Schools (under new system), Urawa First Girl's High School got the trophy, Soshin the second prize, and Toritsu Sakuramachi the third prize.

The Subject of the songs (both parts):  
male chorus . . . "Pierrot of autumn"  
female chorus . . . "Over the mountains"  
Mixed chorus . . . "Nightingale"

## TWO WAYS OF STUDENT POLITICAL MOVEMENT

### STUDENT AUTONOMOUS COMMITTEE SPLIT

### Foster a Real Interest in Politics Among Students Says P resident Ushioda

Staff reporters from the Mita Campus interviewed our President on November 13 and determined his views on several subjects, extending from the instructions given by the vice-minister for Educational Affairs to the student political movements.

Reporters: What is your opinion as to the latest note from the vice-minister of Education?

President: Education Ministry should not supervise any private school by the instruction such as that issued recently. It may be a good thing to send communications to the private schools just for the purpose of information. Our school authorities do not wish to ban any Political Party Clubs among the students. It is very possible that a student, as an adult, support some one political party. Therefore we should not ban the Communist "cell" as long as it would not do anything unfavourable to the campus.

Reporter: When you gave us your first interview in March last year, you said just "I should say that the students should be active in political movement," but can we interpret it to cover all movements in general?

President: Political movement itself might be good. However, it should be observed that it is liable to disturb the order on the campus, being a little different from other student activities.

Reporters: Education Ministry states that "cell" is undesirable for it violates the political neutrality, but what do you think about it?

President: I say that any students' own political club or association should not be managed, as a branch, by something like an outside head. Any association unfavourable to school authorities will be dissolved.

Reporter: Don't you think that the note from the vice-minister of Education will let the students grow spiritless and bring the reappearance of Fascism?

President: It is not permitted that the students' own political party should agitate student mass on the campus. I say that it may be a good thing for a Democratic Liberal, Democratic, Socialist and Communist Party Club to be established on the campus, each to discuss its beliefs and convictions. For this reason it is very desirable that something like the model Diet which was seen in this Keio before the war will be formed again and the representatives elected in each party.

Reporter: What do you think of the editorial of students' own paper?

President: School authorities do not wish to suppress the freedom of the editorial.

## U.S.-Japan Students Parley Closed

The Japanese-American Student Conference of 1948—ninth in the series and the second held after the war—came to an end on the night of October 7, when the announcement of summary report concerning the heated discussions on political, economic, social, educational, cultural and religious problems were made by the Japanese

University, creating a comfortable atmosphere with the growing friendship cultivated through the arguments. The closing addresses were delivered by Miss Dorothy Sterling of Stanford University, chairman of the American delegation, Katsuya Nohara of Tokyo University, chairman of the Japanese delegation and Dr. Junzo Sasaki, president of St. Paul's University.

Among those present at the meeting, a "Sayonara Party" took place with the attendance of American and Japanese delegates to the conference in the picturesque ivy-mantled brick building of St. Paul's



### WASEDA STUDENTS BOYCOT EXAMINATION

In conjunction with the movements to defend Education against the Education Vice-Minister's ban order placed on students' political activities and the recent increase in tuition fees, some of the students of the First and Second Higher Schools of Waseda University boycotted the mid-year examination which began Oct. 7.

Later, on Oct. 23, the school authorities brought a warning notice to the attention of the students stating that one who failed to show up for examination were not permitted to attend any lectures for the present, but one who admitted the fault of his conduct and presented a letter expressing his apology would be pardoned.

Thus they adopted such an energetic attitude as to order the students, except those who took examinations, to leave a classroom, the students opposing the professor to quit school, or cut the lectures.

As the result, it is said that there were some who offered an apology to the school authorities but a majority of the students asked Students Autonomous Committee to find some solutions to resume the lecture. And the situation developed into the vote non-confidence against the committee, followed by a resignation in bloc.

It is generally to be hoped that this event will give a great impetus to the new development of the student's movement on a sound basis.

### NORMAL SCHOOL STUDENTS ARRESTED

Two Akita Normal School Students were arrested on 24th October by the Akita Police for inflicting injuries on the principal of the school, it is reported that six students on Friday (22nd Oct.) night used force in trying to have the principal resign his post in connection with the suspension of communistic-inclined officers of the students' Self-Government Association. Earlier, the students launched a 24-hour "non-attendance" strike demanding the annulment of the suspension order. Two students so far have been arrested out of the six for whom warrants of arrest have been issued.

In this column of the last issue, a brief review was made of financial situations of the universities which obliged them to announce the increase in tuition fees as well as of the general attitude of the students postponing for a time the payment for the newly-fixed tuition.

As no adequate measure has yet been taken so far by both sides, neither the students nor the schools, the similar situation has kept going on.

However, there recently arose on the side of students a serious problem in relation to the way to be taken to solve the question, causing split among students and as the result now hindering them from reaching their common aim.

### One Way

An opinion has been maintained by considerable number of students that the present financial standstill of the universities would never be changed or brought into normal basis as long as one considered it as one of the problems soluble inside the campus.

In other words, they regarded it as having sprung out of the accumulated contradictions now showing their heads everywhere in the society, in which even the universities can be no exception.

Considering such views it may be well understood that they have put stress on the necessity of political movement of the students which should have so powerful an influence as to be able to form public opinion in favour of their assertion.

And their aim has been chiefly directed against the revitalization of education by some out-and-out reforms including the demand for the subsidy of the national treasury as the immediate step which should be able to give a solution for the present problem.

Primarily, this movement was initiated by the students of government universities when their schools raised the tuition in February this year.

Though the result of the student strike, the first attempt of the movement, was not satisfactory and gave rise to much discussion about it, the strength of organized students was largely manifested.

In September, it became more powerful as it developed into forming the National Student Self-Government Association with participation of the students of the private universities when the increase in tuition was also announced by private universities.

Today, it has a large organization including the universities, colleges and normal schools throughout the country, irrespective of their establishment, either private or governmental, which according to their locations form several regional blocs as a unit under the organization.

With the enlargement of the organization, the same thing is also to be seen in their slogans as they place their aims under the following slogans:

- (1) To oppose the fascistic organization in school system
- (2) To defend the sound development of Democracy
- (3) To oppose low wages for working students
- (4) To permit unrestricted political activities for students
- (5) To defend the freedom of study and student life.

**Ideological Struggle**  
While it has been maintained among some other students that the movement of the Association has been highly colored with one political ideology as the leadership was taken by so-called leftist-students and the movement used for their political strategy.

This fact, if it is true, is (Continued on Page 2)

## UNESCO: Its Movement in Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

Though Foreign Ministry and Educational Ministry gave the well-meaning help, (1) the meeting was so early that (2) their communications to the organizations were incomplete, (3) a few of the organizations were very individual for their participation; the conclusion they arrived at was not excellent and left many troubles. However, the very earnest self-sacrificing efforts of the steering members Mr. Morito, minister of Education, Mr. K. Matsuo and Mr. K. Komatsu, has not been in vain to arouse the interest of the Japanese people in UNESCO.

From this opportunity the UNESCO Student Club was established by some students who were taking leadership in every kind of student campaigns. And they immediately began their active work to diffuse the knowledge and spirit of UNESCO, giving lectures, concerts and seminars. These activities play the part of cooperative association in Japan, and they are still giving their self-sacrificing help and cooperation to the cooperative associations throughout the country.

At present there are lots of UNESCO movement called cooperative association in Japan, besides those of individuals' union, workers' union, schools, and professors' or teachers' association. They include those of J.C.I.O., J.F.L.

In spite of rapidly-growing interest of the people in UNESCO, it has not been completely understood by the general public. It is caused by the lack of material about UNESCO, and as it was introduced soon after the great war, the Japanese people couldn't prepare to accept UNESCO.

When this information was announced and interpreted as if Japan were permitted to join UNESCO, those concerned were greatly bewildered. Cultural committee of the national diet receiving this misreported information hurriedly called the Government Committee in order to have their explanation, but it was disclosed by Government Committee that the information was wrong. Such a case, though it is only an example, indicates the lowness of general cognition for the UNESCO.

In Tokyo, they feel less convenience than in other places in keeping constant touch with knowledge and information from abroad because of the many intellectual class, cultural associations, schools, libraries, newspapers and news agency. And also we may count considerable number of associations which are engaged in investigating UNESCO exclusively. Therefore, it is required that the cooperative association in Tokyo should have different character from that of those in other places. However, things have not been going satisfactorily.

Tokyo UNESCO cooperative association, after several preliminary meetings, was finally established in the presence of those representing many cultural fields; Mr. N. Sato of the U.N. Association of Japan, Mr. Morito, former Education Minister, Mr. Y. Nishina, top-scientist in Japan, but it ended in the formal opening ceremony.

### What Are the World Conditions and the Lines of Thinking That Have Produced UNESCO?

Most of those who study international problems agree that the primary problem facing the peoples of the world today is that of getting enough food, clothing, and supplies to keep alive until the war-battered world economy returns to something like normal operation. But they also agree that the problem next in toughness and importance is that of learning to think and plan realistically in terms of

## Two Ways of Student Political Movement

(Continued from Page 1)

partly due to the indifference of general students to political activities which has been long fostered among the Japanese being prohibited completely from political activities.

However, such antipathy against the leftist students was effective in formulating the conservative students into another group and became the direct cause of separation which made the student movement less powerful.

This ideological confrontation is particularly sharp in private universities among which Keio University is a typical example.

### Other Way

Their first attempt was concentrated on forming the National Federation of Private Universities by putting together like-minded students of the private universities and it was formed on October 15, at Nippon University, attended by the representatives of twelve private universities.

Since then there has been a sign that do-nothing students were inclined to be attracted by the new Association placing stress too much on the peculiarity of private university and fundamental difference between the pri-

the permanent peace.

Old habits of violence are hard to break. It is far easier for men to think today in terms of swift force than in terms of the slow, careful achievements of a permanent peace.

Too many people, in short, do not realize that an immediate choice must be made between the ways of war and the ways of peace. Men have evolved sharp tools. How will they use them? The science which produced the atom bomb and the means of mass germ warfare also has made possible the building of a peaceful, interdependent society of nations on a prosperity level higher than civilization has ever known.

The actual choice is between a new world and no world at all, between building with what we know and being destroyed by what we know, for it is doubtful that our civilization could survive another world war.

Yet many cannot make the choice between war and peace, because they lack even the simplest educational equipment with which to understand the issues. Others have lost hope. Still others, and among them the best-read, best-intentioned of the lot, choose blindly the paths of war a dozen never examined.

What is needed is a vast world alignment toward peace that will reach into the life of every individual and influence his daily acts and decisions. Among the fortunate people who still have a freedom of choice, there must be a general renewal of democratic principles, and the basic human freedoms they enjoy must be extended by peaceful means to those who now lack them.

The broad, inclusive program of making the peace has cratic peoples to the United Nations. One specific part of that program, the job of helping the individual citizen everywhere to understand the problems of building the peace and to use his personal energies toward solving them, has been assumed by UNESCO.

### Exporter

**TOYOOKA BUSSAN CO., LTD.**

### Designer:

GEORGE OKA  
Well-tailored clothing and accessories for ladies and gentlemen.

## SOME THOUGHTS ON RISING TUITION

By TAKEO FUNABASHI  
Student of Economics Dept.

The University authorities have notified the new tuition-fee of 6,000 yen that is 220 percent raise over the former amount to the guardians of students during the summer vacation, and tried to let them recognize it. Apart from Right and Wrong of the move, it shows an ignorance of the Director's public promise that he should announce the problem beforehand, and seek the recognition of students-committee which was made at the time of 2,800 yen rise, last year.

This negligence and the students committee's indifferent attitude toward the university authorities are much to be censured. Such attitude reduces the fervor of students aiming at the reconstruction of Keiojuku by the unity of students, professors, school administrative staff as one body; and, as the result, runs the problem on a rock in the first place.

First of all, we must indicate this bad point on the school's side, though perhaps the lack of time made this move necessary.

Nevertheless, we reject private and government universities, though any concrete measure to be taken for the present issue has not yet been heard.

In Keio University, the separation first came out among the members of the student autonomous committee which as a supreme organ of whole students should have a role of reflecting the will of general students.

This came into deadlock when representatives of Law and Literature Departments who were in favor of the National Federation of Private Universities seceded from student autonomous committee without consent of the students of their Departments.

Thereafter, the mass meetings of each Department were convoked by them to hear which association the students liked to participate in.

As the result, Economic Department, Medical College and Preparatory Course including two-thirds of whole students decided to enter in the National Student Self-Government Association and Law Department in the National Federation of Private Universities, remaining Medical and Engineering Departments still undecided.

As briefly mentioned above, two ways of student movements which caused in Keio University the separation of student autonomous committee are now hindering the present problem from early solution.

At present, it is the general cry of the sincere students in Keio University that there must be reestablished the student autonomous committee on real democratic basis.

strongly the method shown at the time of the Government universities' student-strike of last July, the direct and destructive actions. It was pointed out repeatedly in volleys of journalism that such attitude is utterly out of "common-sense" and that public-opinion does not endorse it.

The strike is the means by which the laborers demonstrate their united force by giving physical and spiritual below upon the capitalists. But no one receives such a below in the student strike, and moreover the below comes back upon themselves through wasting the precious time for absorbing knowledge.

Generally speaking, the relation between the school and the students differs essentially from that of the laborers and the capitalists; both should try as a body to raise the intellectual level of the University, and of the country. We don't prefer the formal method that would seek solution only in the conflict of classes. Keio University, moreover, is composed of students and the alumni. Now, it is the time to realize the spirit of our Great Founder, taking a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

We don't feel that 6,000 yen of tuition-fee is over much, compared with the general prices; I rather believe that it is a tolerable burden for studying in the highest institution of learning and should be paid even by scraping all the pennies together.

But there are two questions: (1) we can not pay it in the lump of half year's fee (3,000 yen), (2) we find a great difference in the fees charged by the government universities, and the private universities. The former may be soluble by payment divided into more than 4 pieces. But the latter is a fundamental question.

It is paradoxical that the government university's students enjoying good facilities and good teaching staff, at least, in the present state of Japan, are burdened only with 1,800 yen (until very lately their charge was 600 yen) I wonder what those students are doing to repay such considerable benefactions of the state.

A request for subsidy to the private universities—it is for quite a right purpose and a very reasonable movement. We must pay a keen attention to the Showa Electric Company Scandal in which more than one billion yen—a crystal of Nation's labors—were used to feather statement's nests. So, I dare to judge that it should be easy to acquire a national budget of expenditure for the rehabilitation of private school to the amount of one billion yen.

Of course, we recognize the unconstitutionality problem (article 89) and some other problems due to the special conditions of occupied country; furthermore there would be one year of time-lag even if the request was admissible. And this lag is com-

## Voice of Youth

What a Good Leader Means

By TOSHIO KOHNOIKE

In reply to American students' questions, such as "shall I keep on with school?" or "shall I plunge right off into life?"—these are also vital questions that we Japanese students, thrown into much vexed situations following the surrender, have necessarily been bound to arouse them in their minds in the post-war period, especially those who are continuing their dual life, studying while working—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, now the President of Columbia University, has showed a deep philosophy reflecting his identity under the title "An Open Letter to America's Students" in the recent issue of the Reader's Digest.

In coping with that problem he pointed out that from books under the guidance of your teachers—you can get a grasp on the thing that you most ought to understand before you go to work and thereby you can be a good American who is necessary to the salvation of America because, unlike totalitarian and dictatorial States, truly American leadership is of multitudes of men and women in all ranks, and went on to say that for that purpose you must take good advantage of the opportunity, quoting the saying "Let no man despise thy youth" which Paul the Apostle said to Timothy.

Not until I came across this statement, impressive and coherent, was I able to get a new light upon the problem (Continued on Page 3)

siderable from the viewpoint of the management in the present state of progressing inflation, in this country. So, the solution of the problem should be done very quickly.

For the question of the day, the increased improvement of the system of Japan Education Association is one of the most important. There are surprisingly few students who know that system or who use it actively. It is one of the National subsidy, through individuals, for which the students bear very light obligations.

Lastly, we must say, the school management staff should make the utmost retrenchment in the budget. We, sorry, see the "Treatism" remains just as it was, and the great expenditure—a waste—is made through these matters. Every one of us must take this problem as his own matter in earnest. We should put up a constitutional combat for the rehabilitation of Keio-Gijyuku in a movement as a body of threeparties, as I said above, most strongly. "Indifference" leads everything into ruin.

### HEISANDO

ART GALLERIES, INC.

Dealer in Authentic Antiques and Objects of Art

No. 6, 6-chome, Nishi-Ginza, Tokyo  
(Past Yamashita Bridge from Imperial Hotel toward Ginza Street) Tel: Ginza (57) 3013.

## Summary Report of Education Section, Student Conference

By M. NAKAMURA

The conference was carried out in three days by dividing the subject as follows:

- I. Purposes of student exchange.
- II. Historical Survey of student exchange.
- III. Problems of student exchange.
- IV. Conclusion, summary of past, present and future.

I. Soon after the chairman's remarks, Miss Maeda (Keio University) presented her report and we entered into the discussion. Promotion of mutual understanding and friendship seemed to be the unanimous purposes of student exchange. Then other effects of student exchange was taken up, mostly from our experiences—efforts of personal stimulation or the contribution to one's country were discussed. As an example Miss Umeko Tsuda's biographical story was introduced here.

II. At first, Japanese delegates explained the beginning of student exchange in Japan, which began with sending Buddhist priests to China in Heian period. Mr. Komori (Keio University) explained the student conference between Japan and Oriental countries, America and other countries in general.

III. First, problems we discussed here was the advantages and disadvantages of the various levels of students when they study in foreign countries. 1. Elementary school and junior high school. 2. High school. 3. Undergraduate. 4. Graduate.

Although arguments pro and con were made for the levels, it was agreed upon that the older student preferably the

graduate student could best profit by his foreign study, could contribute more to society in the foreign country on his return.

The four types of residences for foreign students were described with the advantages and disadvantages of each. It was generally agreed that the boarding house was the least desirable. The dormitory life sometimes too one-sided and not giving the foreign student a real insight into the life of the ordinary citizen in a foreign country. The advantages of the International House such as Stimulation from living with people from all over the world, planned recreational facilities with Americans, more reasonable rates. It was generally agreed that the most advantageous situation was a private home of a good cultural background where the student would find a sympathetic understanding.

The Japanese students were concerned with the feeling of prejudice that might be prevalent in the United States now. One of the American delegates suggested they go to the Eastern or Mid-Western California. Suggestions were given for overcoming other emotional problems such as homesickness and romantic difficulties. Most of the students agreed that the older the student the earlier it would be to overcome these emotional problems.

IV. We did not limit our discussions to students attending school, but discussed exchange among people in professions, semi-professions skill and semi-skilled labour, travelling groups, conference groups and other exchange besides persons such as exchange of ideas, books, periodicals, letters, and objects of abroad.

## PROF. NAGATA NEW ESB HEAD

Prof. Kiyosumi Nagata of the Keio University on 6th Nov. informally agreed to become Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board, sources close to the cabinet revealed on the same day.

Dr. Nagata's objection to the assumption of the portfolio arose from a suspicion that he as president of the Japan Rubber Company was to be involved in a scandal investigation.

But now that the suspicion has been cleared by procuratorial authorities, informants said, Dr. Nagata consented to assume the ESB director-generalship.

Meanwhile, newspaper said that State Minister Shinkichi Ueda will be appointed attorney General while Tetsuo Kudo, advisor to the Democratic-Liberal Party, would replace Mr. Ueda as Minister-without-Portfolio. Their appointment within a few days is being predicted by observers.

art and scientific interest. It was pointed out that since wars are begun, fought and finished by the masses, it is the masses we must educate for international understanding and peace.

The problems of Japanese exchange students to-day was fully discussed. It was found that the only means whereby a Japanese student can go abroad to-day is to be sponsored by a private individual or mission school because of the crowded conditions in the Universities to-day in the United States and the unfavorable exchange rate of currency. Scholarships are available if the student can pay for his living expense abroad.

JAPANESE and ENGLISH  
Printing and Bookbinding

**SHOKOSHA & Co., Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE:  
(1st Floor)  
772, Kitasenju, Ota-ku,  
TOKYO  
Phone: (03) 3935

FOR SAFE INVESTMENT!

If you have money of any amount!

**DAIWA SHOKEN**

(Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.)

Otemachi, Tokyo

Phones:  
Marunouchi (23)  
4330 - 4339

**KATAKURA INDUSTRY COMPANY, LTD.**

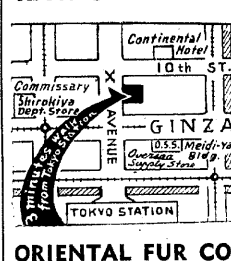
The Largest RA WSILK Reelers in the World.

**KATAKURA SILK**

Established in 1877 Filatures & Mills 35  
RAW SILK, THROWN SILK, SILK FABRIC  
CLEAN UNIFORM RELIABLE ALL GRADE  
Annual production of raw silk 20,000 bales

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku,  
Tokyo, Japan  
Branch Offices: Yokohama, Kobe

**MINK PARADISE FURS**  
RAW & TANNED



**ORIENTAL FUR CO.**

For Your X'MAS Present

**MITSUKOSHI DEPT. STORE**  
NIHOMBASHI, TOKYO

### Branches:

Shinjuku, Ginza, Osaka, Kobe, Takamatsu, Kyoto, Matsuyama, Sendai Sapporo.

**KANEBO**

**Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd.**

Head Office: OSAKA

Established: 1887

Representatives: Itoji Muto, President  
Kiyoshi Nakatsukasa, Vice President

Business: Manufacturing and selling of all kinds of textile, chemical, lumber, machinery and pharmaceutical products.

**THE NIPPON FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**  
HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO  
Established 1892

Paid-up Capital ¥ 39,000,000  
Total Assets Exceed ¥ 350,000,000

Classes of Business:—  
Accident, Burglary, Consequential Loss, Fidelity, Fire, Forset Fire, Marine, Motor Car, Race-Horse, Transportation, and Reinsurance.

**LONDON CORRESPONDENTS:**

**B. W. NOBLE, LTD.,**

73-76 King William St. LONDON, E.C. 4

PLEASE USE THIS HANDY SUBSCRIPTION FORM IF YOU ARE DESIROUS OF PERIODICAL READING !!

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

START from \_\_\_\_\_, TERM: \_\_\_\_\_ (Years)

MITA CAMPUS OFFICE, C/O KEIO UNIVERSITY,  
Mita, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo

**FURS**  
Mink, Marten, Sable and Silverfox  
FUR COATS, RAW SKIN  
Large stock on hand  
EXPORTS & IMPORTS  
**YAMAOKA FUR CO., LTD.**  
No. 2, Ginza 8-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo  
On Ginza St., near Shimbashi Bridge

**KOKUSAI MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.**  
Fine Sedan Service  
comfortable Sight-seeing buss  
Many excellent cars ready for Sight-seeing  
You will be sure pleased!  
  
No. 12, Tameike, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo  
Tel: (48) 0478-9, 2219, 0171, 2357, 2005



# PIONEER SPIRIT IS ALIVE IN KEIO UNIVERSITY

Prof. EIICHI KIYOOKA

The following article first appeared in the Nippon Times of Oct. 6 in a somewhat abridged form. Here we present it in full according to the original manuscript.—Editor.

At the time of the Ninetieth Anniversary of Keio University's founding, an American gentleman asked me why it was that there was no school in Japan older than Keio. He thought that a country where fine culture developed very early should have some schools with history of more than ninety years. I answered him that a school in old Japan had always been a private affair of a scholar who taught pupils in his own house, and when the scholar died, the school died with him. Or else, a school was strictly under the patronage of a Shogun or a Daimyo which naturally went out of existence as soon as the patron went out of power.

Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio, was the first scholar who made his school into an organization which could stand on its own merit after the death of its founder. And I came to realize that on this score too Keio can be called the birthplace of democracy in Japan.

## A True Alma Mater

Keio University is unique in being one part of a larger organization called Keio-gijuku which comprises an Elementary School, two schools each of Junior and Senior High School grade, University with five departments of Economics, Literature, Law, Medicine and Engineering, and many other affiliated schools. Total number of students in all the schools is more than thirteen thousand, of which about six thousand is in the university.

A child of seven can enter the Elementary School and go up through the High Schools and the University, spending all of his student days—sixteen years or more—in one institution. By the time the boy reaches the university level, Keio becomes something more than a school to him. It becomes his "home" and "life" to him, and he is part of Keio-gijuku. It will be natural, therefore, that he should connect all his interests and diversions with the school, and want to contribute a share in the development of the school. I do not think there is one University in America or anywhere in which extra-curricular activity of the students is more remarkable than in Keio.

There are over a hundred societies among the students—from the English Speaking Society and Mita Shinbun, a bimonthly periodical, to the Wagner Society and Kabuki Club; YMCA and Buddhist Society and Catholic Association; Wandervogel, a hiking club, and Camera Club. Then there are societies which were born out of the immediate necessities, such as the Student Cooperatives which run a restaurant and a stationery store on the campus where needy students might obtain food and stationery or find a place to sit comfortably at lunch time to open his own lunch box with a cup of warm tea.

Such services are real necessity; and since the university authority is unable to cope with every urgent problem, being in great difficulty after the tremendous war damages, the students came forward to help themselves.

## New Venture is Begun

To illustrate how a new venture is started among the students, I will take for an example the Mita Campus. During the summer vacation of 1946 a group of students approached me with a proposition for publishing an English periodical. I willingly gave consent to help them, though with a good deal of trepidation, for here was a bunch of young students starting in a business without any funds, without particular skill in English except for one or two of the members, and without any experience in newspaper editing whatever. And this would involve the reputation of the University if it failed.

Publishing the first issue literally a scramble. All members wanted to write, any of the articles were in English even for

my scrutiny. The upper-class men were obliged to rewrite the papers before bringing them to me who made many corrections. The editing was a long, heated series of arguments and figuring out how each article could be fitted neatly into the four pages. For printing, the boys approached some alumni in the staff of the Nippon Times and talked them into printing the first edition with a guarantee—or a promise—that the expense would be paid when the boys made money by selling the paper. Such a preposterous proposition could never be made, or considered, except by this bunch of reckless, headstrong men called the Keio boys with a strong array of alumni who help them like brothers. Very fortunately the first number sold well as many American officers bought it because it reminded them of the college papers back home. And the boys were able to pay their debt by the end of the month.

Since then in two years the members of the Mita Campus have rotated a good deal as some became discouraged of their English and left, some found the work too heavy to carry in view of the fact that practically all the members were to some extent self-supporting. Naturally those who have stayed are the most energetic and dauntless souls. My part, as an adviser, is very little except for helping them in English. My chief concern during the first year was in humoring the headstrong members who were liable to fall into violent arguments and disagreements with resultant delay in scheduled publication. The Japanese young men, it seems to me, are yet to learn the virtue of tolerance and cooperation.

In this atmosphere of free enterprise, there can be no problem of ideological nature among the students. In fact there are some Communists among the students, some fifty or sixty of them. However, they are conscientious students of that particular ideology; some are sworn members of the Communist Party and they may be endeavoring to spread their ideas among the student body, but their efforts are no more than one kind of students activities which contribute to the general growth and expansion of the University, and the authority can sit and confidently watch their various endeavors.

## Co-education

Although Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio University, was the earliest advocate of women's rights and the equality of men and women, Keio University has been very conservative in the matter of women's education. It was only after the end of the war that it admitted women in its university departments as regular students. There are at present about one hundred of them, admitted after examinations in competition with men applicants with no handicap. Naturally those admitted are very few in number, but they are good students. And as the Keio men are known for their open attitude and good sense, the appearance of women has caused nothing to jar the usual campus life. However, being so few in number, the girls can contribute but little in the campus life and there is still nothing that can be called co-educational in the university life. We shall have to wait until the large group of girls admitted last year into the High School grow up before we can see a new development in co-education on the university level.

Perhaps the only tangible demonstration of women in Keio was in a play that the English Speaking Society gave at the Imperial Theater as one of the entertainments of the celebration for the University's Ninetieth Anniversary. One girl student took part in it with four boys and proved herself a veritable star of the play. The English plays presented by the society had been an yearly event before the war with a history of thirty years. It was interesting to watch how the art developed while the boys changed every year as they graduated, until some of the plays were being presented with almost professional skill, especially the women's parts taken by boys. And it was still more interesting to meet those boys sever-

al years after their graduation and find them dignified gentlemen in business. Last year for the first time in the history of the society a woman took part of a woman in a play.

## Entrance Examinations

The campus scene of a school in Japan is never complete without that sad confusion and congestion of the entrance examinations. If a boy wants to have a full benefit of Keio, he must pass a competitive examination at the age of seven and enter Yochisha, the Elementary School Section of Keio-gijuku. A certain English gentleman tells me that his application to Eton College was made three months before he was born. Entrance to Yochisha is even more difficult, because, according to what we believe to be a democratic way, we give strictly competitive mental tests and physical examinations. This year 120 children were taken out of some 400 applicants. It is not rare on the day of the announcement that an excited mother goes into hysterics of joy at seeing her child's name on the bulletin board. Those sad mothers whose children's names do not appear are more numerous but less demonstrative as they disappear quickly in silent tears. We do not care to think what effects such anxieties and excitement of the parents may have on the little children, for we have not found a solution.

The High Schools take some applicants from outside in addition to those who advance from Yochisha. The number of those who can be admitted are always less than one out of five or six applicants.

The competition for entrance into the University is even more severe. This year some 12,000 applicants came where there was room for only 1,100. One boy, gasping with high temperature, came in an ambulance with a doctor and took the examinations under the bracing influence of injections, everybody recognizes the evils of entrance examinations when they are as severe as this. They are nightmares for both school authorities and the students and parents. However, this is more a social than an educational problem. A school cannot cope with the problem by itself. We are wondering if it is not a problem for a great agency such as the CIE Section of the Allied Forces to tackle and solve.

## War Devastations

It is an irony of fate that Keio at present is laboring under the most restricted circumstances among all the educational institutions in the country. On the Campus at Mita only three buildings now stand intact. On Yotsuya Campus three-fourth of the hospital and laboratories has been lost in the air raids. Altogether Keio lost 120 buildings and 655,000 sq. ft. of floor area in the raids. And then the Campus at Hiyoshi which retained the largest buildings and much of the athletic facilities intact after the war was occupied by the Eighth Army to be made into what they call the AEP School. It is still in the use for educational purposes, but the Keio

## "NAKED CITY", THE MOVIE IN WHICH 1000 NEW YORKERS ARE SEEN WITHOUT KNOWING IT



There are over a thousand New Yorkers who don't know that they appear in a motion picture. The picture is the late Mark Hellinger's final production, "The Naked City."

Many scenes in "The Naked City" were filmed with a concealed camera on crowded New York Streets. A station wagon with thirty-six square feet of two-way mirror and camera inside cruised the streets of the big city for several weeks following Barry Fitzgerald, Howard Duff, Dorothy Hart and Don Taylor.

The hidden camera was used by Director Jules Dassin for many of his busy street scenes when he desired to capture the hustle and bustle of Mr. and Mrs. New York as they went about their routine affairs.

When the movie camera was in view, Dassin found it impossible to record a true picture of an average crowd. Since "The Naked City" is a realistic treatment of New York's Homicide Squad, and people never stare at a police officer as they do at a movie star, it was necessary to have the actors mingle with the crowds without being recognized. The producer was not always successful with Fitzgerald, and Director Dassin would rehearse the stars several blocks away, then send the concealed camera car to park at the chosen location. Five minutes later, a cab would pull up with Fitzgerald. Then with the camera turning he would walk along the sidewalk and complete the necessary action.

Many New Yorkers may recognize themselves in these scenes when they view "The Naked City." Those who are in the picture may well boast the distinction of appearing in one of the year's best and most unusual motion pictures.

men often say with a sigh what they wouldn't do if they had the use of it, for the University has been obliged to rent various factory buildings and discarded military installations in the most outlying places outside of the city for class rooms and laboratories. Yet in spite of all this application for entrance into this Keio-gijuku is one of the increase every year.

The school authorities are pushing the work of reconstruction. The Alumni Chapters in all parts of the country are raising funds. And slowly but steadily the school facilities are reviving out of the ashes.

Watching the repair work going on the Library Building one day, Vice President Kanzaki said, "I am thrilled each time I see a plank go up. For one plank on that roof means one step forward in our work."

## SYNOPSIS

Against the authentic background of more than a hundred famous New York City landmarks, Homicide Bureau detectives Dan Muldoon (Barry Fitzgerald) and James Halloran (Don Taylor) go about solving the murder of a young woman.

Two principal suspects are Ruth Young (Dorothy Hart) and her fiancée Robert Niles (Howard Duff). The officers' first lead comes by tracing jewelry pawned by Niles, and which is identified as having been stolen. Muldoon and Halloran uncover the fact that Niles and the murdered woman had headed a small jewel thief ring that preyed on New York society.

Attempting to unravel the baffling maze of events leading to the sad death of the young woman leads the detectives through underworld haunts in the grim corners of Manhattan, through the swift current of business and traffic and into the more fashionable sections of a city pulsating with the drama of its unrivaled structures.

Involved is a prominent physician who, because of his secret love for the murdered woman, informed her whenever his wife planned a social event, and the thieves would arrange for the rob of a guest's home.

The murder, it is discovered, was committed by one of the slain woman's confederates. He dies a violent death when trapped by police, after which the two Homicide Detectives check back to headquarters for assignment to another "routine" case.

The New York City Homicide Squad is shown in action through the work of Muldoon and Halloran and for the first time the intricate machinery involved in solving a murder case is pictured in detail.

## What a Good Leader Means

(Continued from Page 2)

and a true American Democracy. Furthermore, what attracted my attention was that this article was written by a native military man.

Would we be able to find any military men possessing such good mental powers and understanding as General Eisenhower does in the past? How many such persons were there even among civilians of this country?

Unfortunately, the answer is "no"; much to my regret, it is next to impossible to discover such a good leader as Eisenhower in the past several decades. As a matter of fact, most of them were too shortsighted and devoid of wisdom and deep-rooted conviction to guide their nation into national welfare. Its aftermath proved most tragic; everybody else but the few has more or less tasted bitter experiences with memories full of unpleasant facts.

If we had a man of a wider vision... if we had an Eisenhower, not only the condition of our country but of the whole world should certainly have been much brighter and happier than now.

Besides, according to newspaper reports, Gen. Eisenhower refused the nomination as a candidate for Presidency of U.S.A. by saying that no military man should have anything to do with political world. When I heard this, I could not help entertaining a profound respect and admiration for him and at the same time, feeling distress, considering the conducts of the military men of our country.

Quality of politicians or military men depends on the cultural development of their country.

In World War II, the strategies achieved by Messrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin represent the cultural growth as well as the power of production of their own country.

The conclusion to be drawn is, therefore, that it is nothing but to demonstrate the highness of the culture of the general public in America that they could have produced such a beautiful personality as Eisenhower; and that the fate and the well-being of a nation turn on her degree of culture of the general public and thus of education.

And I am made to recognize the importance of my present position as a student.

## Instruction of Vice-Minister of Education Undermines

By GORO HANI

(NOTE: Following is the translation of the address delivered improvisatorily by Mr. Goro Hani about the recently published instruction by vice-minister of Education after his lecture commemorating the 600 issue of the Mita Shinbun, Keio students bi-monthly newspaper in Japanese. Mr. Hani is well known as a leading democratic thinker of Japan as well as for his new interpretation on works of Yukichi Fukuzawa. Now he is a member of the House of Councilors... EDITOR)

Today most dangerous than any thing else is the fact that there still remains in the Education Ministry persons who can not escape from the thought that the society can easily be influenced by some laws or directions. Japan has, in the past, experienced the ages when such thought could be actually effective as for example the war declared by an Imperial Rescript. But it would be quite contrary to the principle of democracy, if even today, such thoughts were deeply rooted into their minds. They seem to care much about the participation of the students in political movement, but it is students themselves who know better than anyone else that they are the most to be affected by doing so and that they entered school having no intention of participating in political movements. This is quite as true as already Yukichi Fukuzawa had ironically remarked that there would be no such stupid person who would give money to another for, telling him where he should go.

How much the students may desire to spend healthy college life, nothing seems to protect them from losing conditions for study. The fact that the students are obliged to touch with politics is simply because they want to make better conditions for study which they are now unhappily lacking and the efforts to make conditions for study is the matter of politics. Therefore, the Education Ministry must make an apology to the students for forcing them to get into political movement and also make their utmost efforts in protecting for them the grounds for study.

The fact that the laws or directions can prohibit what

happens accidentally or in some limited part of society, but not what happen of necessity and spreads over the nation leads us politically, and scientifically to the conclusion that, in case of latter, apparently the fault is on the side of law.

In the next place, I want to criticize the instruction of vice-minister of Education from different point of view. I do not oppose ruthlessly any step restricting students more or less from political activities for some reason or other, if the students of Japan are very high in political level. But the circumstances are quite different from that since they have been completely prohibited from political activities for a long time. Suppose the political activities were thoroughly forbidden again for some ten years, Japanese students will surely become politically blind and indifferent. The horrible, unconceivable fact, so it seems to me, that soldiers educated in universities and colleges have done such brutalities as bayonetting weak children or women in Philippines or some other places turns to be imaginable when we think it over that they have been politically blinded and educated to answer "yes" at any order. So I strictly oppose the instruction for my fear that such things will again take place.

Freedom of learning must be a principle of democracy and our end a freedom of learning. So, my wish is not that you students will become either professor or leading philosopher, but devote yourselves in protecting the freedom of learning. Now that the freedom of learning is a part of political freedom, the instruction banning the political movements of the students is a clear indication of how little the Education Ministry makes of the freedom of learning. From the early stage of Showa Era, restrictions over political freedom have been rapidly extended, beginning from the arrests of communists, then of socialists, and eventually even liberals or democrats were barred from their political activities. And democracy died away.

**MUSIC PUBLISHER**  
**SHINKYOSHA**  
Established in 1920  
No. 1, 2-chome, Makichyo, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

**Tea Room**  
**OASIS**  
Coffee & Cakes  
with  
Classical Music

**THE YOKOHAMA RUBBER CO. LTD.**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1917  
THE BEST IN THE MARKET

AUTO TIRES & TUBES  
BICYCLE TIRES & TUBES  
CONVEYOR TRANSMISSION V BELTS  
RUBBER HOSE & TUBING  
RUBBER ROLLS RICE MILLS ETC.  
MILKED RUBBER GOODS  
IMITATION LEATHER

EXPORT DEPT.  
No. 7-2, 5-chome, Shiba, Genmu-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo  
Tel. Shiba (43) 181-185  
Cables Yokohama

THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE COMPANY EST 1908  
DEALING IN MODEL GAS PLANES, BOATS, RACING CARS, JET CARS, SAILING BOATS, LOCOMOTIVES, ETC.

**EXPORT**  
RECOMMENDED BY AIR TRAILS  
July 1947 Issue

**Yukihide Model Supply Co., Ltd.**  
Manager: K. SHIMIZU  
(Famous Model Planes Expert)  
NO. 1, 1-CHOME, JINBO-CHO, KANDA, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO TEL. 25-0553

**KOTOBUKI SEATING COMPANY**  
(KOTOBUKI SHOTEN, LTD.)  
The Oldest, the Best and the most famous CHAIR-MAKERS in Japan.  
Patented Opera Chairs, Combination School Desks, Folding Office Desks and Adjustable swivel Chairs, etc.  
No. 14, Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo  
Tel.: Ginza (37) 0212, 0259, 3037, 7000

**"Glanz" 7x50**  
**Binocular of Binoculars**

**KANTO OPTICAL INDUSTRIES, INC.**  
Business Dept.: No. 3, Kotohira-cho, Minato-ku, Shiba, TOKYO (Toranomon)

If it's a Light-car  
it's a **DATSUN!**  
A product of Japan's pioneer auto-builder

**NISSAN MOTORS CO., LTD.**  
NISSAN BLDG., TOKYO.

**AUTO REPAIR**

We are fully equipped for all kinds of automobile repair.

Engine Overhauling  
Cylinder Boring  
Body Manufacturing and Repairing  
Canvas and Upholstery Work

Large Stock of Parts, Accessories, Equipment, and Tools

**ANZEN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.**  
(Near Sanno Hotel) Tel. (48) 1131-8

## The Mita Campus

Publisher & Editor:  
Jsumu Ohya, Mikio Horiye

Editorial Staff:  
Hisao Kondo, Akira Ohtomo, Yoshiko Iizuka  
Reporter:  
Sekiguchi, Fujinuma, Kohnoke, Ohnishi, Itagaki, Wakamatsu, Yomo, Kondo, Kawamura.

Advisor:  
Prof. Eieihi Kiyooka, Hideo Nishio, Mikio Hiramatsu

OFFICE:  
The Mita Campus, Keio University  
Mita, Shiba, Minatoku, Tokyo  
Office Tel.: 45-0185, 3405  
Issued 15th of Each Month

Price  
Single copy ..... ¥15.00  
Annual Subscription ..... ¥150.00  
Printed by The Nippon Times, Tokyo

## EDITORIAL

## Students, Kindle the Spirit of Autonomy

Education, as it is needless to say, does not mean that of the class-room only. Of the recently-sensationalized students' political movements, it is said that it resulted from the stir-up of the majority by the minority of the students.

Doubtlessly, the movement, considering the students' attitudes, has gone too far. As one of the instances, we can take "The Refusal to take Examination" movement which developed among the students of Waseda University along with the opposition against the Tuition Fee Raise.

In this case, the most to be considered is the fact that there were so many students without their own opinions on it, who were enticed only by the bait of "Being able to escape the examination."

Therefore, it is not too far to say that the most possible cause to let people misunderstand these students' political movements as if it were pulled by a little number of communism-flavored leaders consists merely in the very backboneless spirit.

We wish to say that the real students' movement can exist only when students, each having his own opinions, made clear to the public, create the public opinion of the whole and bravely carry it on. If in the movement there is more or less easy-going sentiment such as we can escape from examination or we can have holidays, students should feel ashamed for the weak, idle thought.

Besides, the political unconsciousness and poor knowledge of political affairs of those puppet-like students must be recognized, too.

Here, as above referred, education on campus, especially at university, must be done making students' activities in their clubs or societies as its center.

Of course, professors' lectures must be emphasized, but isn't it more important to give the chance for students to experiment in practice their acquired theories in order to make their theories more perfect?

This is the chance to get the theory based on reality.

In this meaning, student activities in the clubs or societies count as significant. Suppose all the student activities except the lectures or education in the class-room are forbidden, students will be stifled politically and the next to come will be, needless to say, their poor sense or knowledge of political affairs and it will give a most favorable chance for the minority to stir up the other students.

We, students, having lived through the chaos during and after the war, have literally experienced many troubles either on thought or on life.

During the war, we were driven along in the name of "Students going to war" or "Service to our country" and when the war came to termination, we were whirled into the inflation which made many students' livings insecure and forced them to what we call the "arbei."

As they had been growing unsophisticated in the hot house of school, those material and spiritual shocks after the war were the more severe for them; some of them gave way to desperation or epicureanism and others went to the extremity in their thoughts.

But the more chaotic the circumstances are, the more with coolness in our heads we must act. It is the time now when we, students, cannot be

down in spirit, but in the face of adversity, we must be more brave and more passionate for our freedom.

Friends, let's kindle the passion of youth for our student autonomy and the promotion of our political knowledge.

Hesitation or spectator's attitude is a taboo. The very spectator's attitude that some of the students are taking at present is what a coward is going to do. And as long as there are some cowards on campus, it will be taken misunderstandingly as if the students' autonomy were threatened by the left-wingers.

The 6,000 yen tuition fee to our students is a heavy burden and at the same time the problem of "to be or not to be" and so far as it is, all students must be more active in expressing their own opinion, where we can have the constructive public opinion.

As the students come to be brave and active in their opinion and get more promoted in political knowledge, the note of Vice-Minister of Education becomes inevitably out of use, and we students will be able to welcome the healthy students' autonomy.

If our students fight with healthy thoughts, whatever severe pressure may come, or whatever law the Vice-Minister of Education may make of his note and prohibit students' political movement, we need not fear it. Concrete unity, and unmovable confidence in protecting freedom being kept by our hands, liberty will shine over our heads.

Happiness for our students can be acquired only by our own labor and sweat. Whatever my come to hinder our march to liberty, let us overcome it completely.

## PRESS COMMENTS

(Note: The Mita Shimbun is one of the periodicals published by the students of Keio University three times a month, which has a proud tradition as the pioneer among the students' press in the Orient.)

Saturday, October 30  
Newspaper Distorting Students' Move

MITA SHIMBUN Let us criticize each comment in favor of the government which appeared in the daily press in connection with the Education Vice-Minister's notification to schools restricting students' political activities.

Despite admittance of the prevailing crisis of college life by saying that the present students' life can not be maintained without engaging in some job, the Tokyo Shinbun on Oct. 25 added that the idea which tries to unite in the political drive in a nation-wide scale to support their life confuses the students' movement with that of labor, and also Dr. Masamichi Rohyama, an outstanding critic, in the Asahi on Oct. 17 told students must not ignore a clear difference—in intelligence—between the students and the masses; both deny entirely the reason d'être of students' political activities, regarding as unreasonable a logical conclusion that we are bound to do so.

Moreover, not were we inclined to doubt whether a leading press had a proper understanding of the society until the Jiji Shimpō went so far as to say that such a problem as the hike in tuition costs should be settled by each school itself.

In this way these journals concluded by remarking that they hoped the school authorities never to oppress the students and thereby to bring about a conflict (The Tokyo, Oct. 25), or "if I am asked directly as to whether for or against in regard to the Vice-Minister's notification, I'll reply immediately I'm for it," (Dr. Rohyama, in the Asahi Oct. 17).

However, according to the latest survey conducted by the Economic Dept. there are over half of the students who are incapable of paying the new tuition fees, 6,000 yen, even in this university which has admittedly been said to have students largely belonging to the well-to-do families; this indication decidedly makes it clear that it is not with mere amusement for us students to push a political drive. On the other hand, up to date this paper has over and over again pointed out citing the concrete data that the faculty members and, employees as well as the management in private institutions are desperately suffering from low salaries as a whole.

In view of these facts there it should be a foregone conclusion

## Women's World

## Washing Away to the Sea

By RIEKHO OHNISHI

Do you like to gaze at the rivers in the City in the twilight standing on the hard stone bridge, when the lamps are lit with their orange color to break faintly in "gathering gloom"?

Strangely my soul is attached to the scenery; I love the dark, muddy water washing away and carrying away all vices and sins of the city to the sea. How about imagining a white rose flowing down and passing away before your eyes? Romantic, isn't it?

"You know Ayako, don't you?"

"Yes, I've seen her sometimes at Mr. —'s house. She is a nice, good looking girl, I think. And what's the matter with her?"

"She is to be sold as a geisha-girl at Yugawara next week."

"Is she? Very sorry for her, but why?"

"As the mortgage for the borrowed money of 50,000 yen by her parents-in-law."

"Is that so? And?"

"She is a poor girl. Her husband was killed in the war, and husband's father has been ill in bed for a long time. That's why they borrowed so much money."

"That's too bad, isn't it?"

"Yes, but for her sake. I guess, she may be happier then to be living with her sick father-in-law, earning money as a waitress of a cafe at night."

To sell a girl as a geisha seems to be unimaginable in the present, so-called Democratic Japan, but it is a real story I've heard the other day.

Where is real Democracy in the world where people sell their daughter-in-law for mortgage of their loan? And still, the girl would be happier to live as a geisha girl, than to work as keeping to go on as bad and critical as it is, and a girl cannot make her livelihood by herself, the kind of girls shall exist in the dark side of the world. And what can be done toward the women whom misfortune continues to attack?

To these miserable girls, the world shows a bit of smiling faces when they have let herself fall down into geishadom, surrounded with beautiful clothes and flattering, desiring regards of men. Perchance, she may find Salvation there.

When a girl is working alone in the world, the hardship of the real life confronts her so severely that she becomes desirous to be patronized by men, not because of love for the man, but for more serious and actual needs of life.

As long as the condition goes on as in present day, girls in bright colors but gray gloom in heart shall be seen on the bustling street, like a white rose withering and flowing down on the surface of the muddy water to be sunk deep in the bottom.

clution that we should continue the political drive against our will and demand the possible political solution in order to improve this situation as much as possible and to make it possible for us students to concentrate our efforts upon study above worldly affairs' as was expected by the Jiji Shimpō.

Eventually, what makes us worry most is that these contrary comments towards students tend to give the public an impression that the students' moves are controlled by one special ideology as the Asahi, on Oct. 25 said.

We do not want to repeat the disgusting history that was made by ourselves who were too timid to safeguard freedom of study and thought in the past. Therefore, not only do we offer a strong objection, but also call for the grave reflection on the part of those journals themselves in respect to the fact that their report distorted a sincere students activity which is aiming at recovering the next-to-ruin students' life and realizing the right of study from the mere lip service.

At this moment, we would like to recall and weigh the statement thoughtfully made by Maj. Daniel C. Imboden, Chief of C.I.E.'s Press and Publications Unit under SCAP at the National Newspaper Week, stressing the vital role of papers by saying that "Never before in history was ignoring or distorting of the news so

## PRESENT PAUSE IN INFLATION NOT YET SIGN OF STABILITY

By DR. KENNOSUKE KIMBARA

Dean of Economic Department, Keio University  
(Translated from the economic-financial magazine Jitsugyo-no-Nippon)

Inflation in Japan in the past three years has progressed to such an extent that note issue has swollen from ¥30,000-million at the end of the war to ¥240,000-million and prices have gone up by 7-10 times.

The progress of inflation in these three years can be divided into two major stages with the spring of 1947 as a turning point. In the first stage, prices rose as note issue expanded. In the second stage, prices would rise to a certain extent and stay there because purchasing power was far below. Then when an expansion in note issue caught up with the jump in prices, prices would make their further upward march.

This is admittedly a sweeping statement and a brief description of the general trends in the respective stages, but it will help to some extent, in foreseeing the future of inflation.

Prices would have advanced at a quicker pace and to a higher level during the first stage had it not been for the restraint imposed in the form of the emergency measures taken in February, 1946. During the second stage, prices rose slowly and, at times, only to a small extent.

This is not surprising, in view of the course which inflation took in that period. This does not mean, however, that inflation during the second stage was lesser in degree. After inflation has progressed to a certain extent, it takes the course it did in the second stage.

## Note Issue Stationary

Now it looks as though inflation had ceased during the first half of this year, the amount of note issue having remained stationary. . . there have been even occasional decreases. . . and prices having gone up little more than 20 per cent in the interval. This, of course, is due to the improvement in tax collection, to the deferment of Government payments and to the postponement of an upward revision of official prices.

This respite in inflation has prompted diverse views, some quarters think that inflation has turned the corner and that deflation may set in before long. This view is understandable when we think of the prevailing financial stringency, but it will be clear from what I have said that it is not correct.

Another opinion, a diametrically opposite one, is that inflation will mount at a quick pace after the present respite is over. The holders of this opinion cite the instance in Germany after World War I. In one year and seven months between the second year and the first half of the third year of post-World War I inflation in Germany, prices rose only 20 per cent or less, but thereafter they went on soaring month after month.

This opinion, however, is as erroneous as the view advanced at the beginning of this year that there was the danger of inflation in Japan plunging into a catastrophic state in 20 months or less thence. It may serve as a warning against undue optimism which the present pause in inflation may excite, but inflation in Japan today is different from that in free-economy Germany after World War I. Also markedly different are political, economic and social conditions in Germany then and those in Japan today.

Plans are under consideration by the Government to take advantage of the present pause, in inflation to bring about "interim stabilization" and develop it into permanent stabilization ultimately.

The idea of interim stabilization has been prompted, no doubt, by the stagnation of inflation since the beginning of the year and by the growing prospects of foreign capital coming in.

But certain questions present themselves. Does the present stagnation of inflation mean interim stability already? Or is it merely a prelude to interim stability? Can inflation be put under control all the time until permanent stability comes? Or will inflation progress further before that? There is nothing to throw light on these questions.

If inflation remains stationary as now, until permanent stability is brought about, then the present respite may be called interim stability. If, dangerous.

## AROUND THE UNIVERSITIES ABROAD (II)

## THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

By PETER FABRIZIUS (New York)

When President Truman decided to address commencement exercises at the University of California on June 12th, he did so not only because he happened to be on the American West Coast when the winter semester ended and students were being graduated. His address was something of a congratulatory.

## THINGS TO BE QUESTIONED

By HISAO KONDO

Students of Japan and America again sat around the table to exchange their views on various problems, political, social and so on. But still a doubt is left unclear as it was the same one year ago as to whether or not the Japanese delegates, so called, could express what the majority of Japanese students were thinking about such problems. If not, it must be admitted that what was discussed in the conference was a personal opinion of those who could happen to be there and the conference itself was less authoritative than expected.

Whether they were true delegates of the students is the problem of how they were elected. So, let us examine the procedure taken this time in selecting them, for which the case in Keio University will be quoted because it has much to be questioned.

At first, a fact must be pointed out that all the delegates were selected from the members of Keio English Speaking Society. And moreover those selected in the society were the students of above second year grade in the university course. Many will have the question why such a seemingly unfair result came out.

I presume there is but few except those belonging to the English Speaking Society who know even the existence of Japan Student Association which has been arranging everything concerning the conference, still fewer would know there is a rule, that as requisite or qualification for becoming the delegates to the conference, students need to be a member of the Association.

As a natural result of it, the Association has been composed of the members of the English Speaking Society of each university and accordingly such an unfair result came out as all the delegates were selected from them. And also it becomes unnecessary to let other students know anything about the conference but its result, because they have no right to participate in the conference.

As long as such a rule continues to exist and the privilege is given only to the members of the Association, it is impossible to stir up among the students much interest in the conference and to reflect true opinion of the students in the conference. If the conference is hoped to be more authoritative than ever and to be a organ in which real opinions of the students will be exchanged, it is of first necessity that the rule should be abolished in order to give the students a fair chance to participate in conference and also the role of the Association strictly limited to negotiating with students in America and arranging things necessary for the conference.

At the same time, the branches of the Association should be established in each school independently of English Speaking Society and placed under the student autonomous committee which, as the highest organ of students, can alone represent the will of the general students.

The import of food for release to the Japanese Will, no doubt, be kept up.

But it will be some time before the import of goods other than food will be increased. The influx of foreign capital will be after that. Everything considered, it will be in the spring of next year, at the earliest, before we can expect large enough foreign aid to produce tangible effects on the checking of inflation.

The conclusion emerges, then, that prices will rise again in the autumn of this year, although presumably not to the extent they reached during the first stage of the progress of inflation. If that happens, it may be a trend toward interim stability, a transition from a pause in inflation to interim stability.

For one thing, the University of California has attracted the largest number of students of all American universities, and many outstanding teachers, including a Nobel Prize winner. It has also achieved remarkable successes of practical value, particularly in the fields of nuclear science and agriculture. The university is now considered among the four best in the country—the other three being the Universities of Harvard, Chicago and Columbia, all private institutions. This prominence of a state university is in itself no small accomplishment in the United States where for decades private universities have led the field.

In many respects the University of California (U.C.) is typical for the institutions of higher education in the United States. But as for its size, it is a striking exception from the rule. It has been said that a man can get frostbite or burn to a crisp without leaving university premises. The explanation for this is the fact that U.C. comprises eight campuses which are spread out from the Mexican border in the South to the northern region of the San Francisco area. Its largest campus is in Berkeley, across the Bay from San Francisco. The second in size is that of Los Angeles (U.C.L.A.), almost 500 miles to the South. A third and much smaller branch, at Santa Barbara, is in between. These three campuses are supplemented by five more institutions, each specialized in its particular field. An agricultural college is located at Davis, northeast of Berkeley, and a citrus experiment station at Riverside, southeast of Los Angeles. Farther south, close to the Mexican border, is La Jolla, where students and teachers explore the depths of the ocean. The skies are studied at the University's Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton. Last, but by no means least, is the medical center of the University, in San Francisco.

Counting the enrollment in all eight branches, the University of California had 50,125 full-time students this winter semester—5,000 more than New York University which for years had been the largest university in the country. The campus in Berkeley had an attendance of 25,272 students, almost as many as the seven other branches put together.

It has often been said that American universities have a tendency to prepare students for a practical profession rather than give them a general background and a philosophy of life. The co-educational University of California is a good example of what the American conception of college education can do for the students as well as for the community in general.

First of all, the students are given ample opportunity for self-government. Student activities on the campus center around social gatherings, the performance of plays by the dramatic classes, string quartets and choral singing, art exhibits, publication of a daily paper by the class in journalism, discussion groups and sport activities. The students run all these undertakings themselves and they also manage stores on the campuses, operate barber shops and club rooms. All these student activities not only pay for themselves but not a profit which in recent years has helped pay for the football stadium and the student activities building at Berkeley.

The University of California is famous for its departments of physics, chemistry, engineering, history, agriculture and music. It is here that the University has attracted the most outstanding teachers. Among its professors are Nobel Prize winner Ernest O. Lawrence, inventor of the Cyclotron, and Glenn T. Seaborg, discoverer of plutonium. With the biggest cyclotron of the world on its premises, U. C. is among the leaders in atomic research. But its graduates have become eminent figures in many fields. Among them are the late author Jack London, cartoonist Rube Goldberg who received the 1948 Pulitzer prize, actor Gregory Peck and Sun Fo, president of China's legislative Yuan.

The University of California was one of the first American Universities to introduce a course on world affairs. In this class, current events are

placed against their historical background—another example of the "practical" approach of American college education. For the 1947 winter semester 2500 students applied for that course although only 1000 could be accepted.

But the practical approach of the University of California is most apparent in areas where it actually helps the population. This is perhaps most evident in the College of Agriculture. That institution is in constant touch with more than one hundred California farms and its members are accustomed to a flood of day by day inquiries from farmers on a wide variety of subjects. At Davis they also get emergency calls from farmers all over the state and the college sends out its experts to farmers who need help.

The agricultural college is not the only department of the university to respond to calls from the public. The Political Science Department is available for advice to the State Legislature and to the governing bodies of cities and towns. The Economics Department concerns itself with investigating California's economic problems. The Institute of Industrial Relations in Berkeley and Los Angeles helps to find a basis for agreement in labor-management disputes.

Another link between the Californians and their university is its extension activities. Last year more than 200,000 state residents, not registered in the university, took extension classes all over the state. These classes were held in many towns and cities through regular courses, lectures and correspondence courses.

The University of California is a state university, and Americans are prone to regard with suspicion any situation in which the government might have influence on matters of education. The University of California has done a good job of keeping political influences out of school. This is due partly to the fact that in the United States even state universities are run along the lines of private institutions.

Private universities charge higher fees than state universities, but receive the greatest part of their income from endowments given to them by individuals and corporations. For instance, Columbia University in New York is entitled to the rental income from the Manhattan sites, on which Rockefeller Center stands, a group of 14 skyscrapers on the most valuable ground in New York City. State universities, too, receive gifts through endowments. The University of California owns waterworks, ranches, apartment houses, forests and 10,000 acres on which it grows tomatoes, peaches, oranges and other fruit. But unlike private universities which have to rely entirely on their own income and fees, the University of California—as a state institution—applies every year to the state legislature for additional appropriations. State support permits the university to charge moderate fees—35 dollars a semester for residents of California.

How the money is spent is determined by a Board of Regents. The Board consists of 24 members, mostly lawyers and industrialists, appointed by the Governor. The Governor of California and other state officials are also automatically members of the Board of Regents. Theoretically, the regents have also their say in academic matters, but for decades they have limited their influence to matters of finance and left academic problems entirely to the university president.

President of the University of California is Robert G. Sproul who has held that position for the past seventeen years. He shapes the educational program of the sprawling university, although not all by himself. His educational program must win the approval of the Academic Senate. No new courses or departments can be added, no new professor called, no academic budget instituted, without the approval of the Academic Senate. The position of the president of the U.C. has compared to that of a P. Minister. He can go no further than his Academic Sen. lows him to go.