

# The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 39

KEIO UNIVERSITY

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## Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Visits Keio University

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt paid her visit to the Keio University accompanied by Dr. Yasaka Takagi, chairman of the committee for International Intellectual Interchange and Miss Yoko Matsuoka as an interpreter on the 16th of June.

She was welcomed by Prof. Kiyooka and other professors and met President Ushioda in the guest room of the library. After a few minutes, she inspected the equipments and teaching conditions of the Keio Library School.

After that she entered Room 21 led by Prof. Kiyooka to address about eight hundred students under the subject of "INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING".

She had said that she would rather have students ask her question than to give a formal lecture. And she spoke briefly in which she said that the young men and women should open their minds and find out the reality of the world situation and that they too were responsible in deciding problems of their country since they take part in forming the public opinion.

Then she turned to answering questions.

Mrs. Roosevelt who had made a number of contributions in the international politics as one of the delegates of the United States to the U.N., and also in the realization of the World Declaration of Human Rights as she was then Chairman of the Human Rights Committee in the U.N., answered the questions directly and easily.

The time for her answers was not enough. There were many more men and women eager with questions. But Mrs. Roosevelt was obliged to move on to the reception.

The respect that the Japanese students hold toward Mrs. Roosevelt was proved by the number of students, including uninvited students from other universities, who jammed Room 21 and overflowed. A loudspeaker had been rigged in another room, but that room too overflowed. This was the kind of time that we felt the need of the auditorium lost in the air raid and not yet rebuilt.

After the talk, Mrs. Roosevelt was honoured at a reception given by President Ushioda in the Memorial Room where members of the University Trustees, professors and guests attended: among them, Dr. Uzawa, President of Meiji University, Mr. Hasegawa, an associate of Nippon Times, and Mr. Matsumoto, President of the International House of Japan etc. The Mita Campus reporters were given



Mrs. Roosevelt Enters Library Building for the Reception accompanied by Prof. E. Kiyooka, Head of the International Department.

special privilege to enter the reception room and to interview the honored guest.

She was always kind to our newsmen and told them her first impression of Keio and its students: "Keio University is very beautiful," she said, "and the students are very earnest. I think the questions asked me were very original and intelligent."

Asked what she thought of the present Japanese educational system and the scholastic level in universities compared with those in America, she said she had no schedule during her stay in Japan to look into that question and she could not give an exact answer for that question.

Before her departure, Mrs. Roosevelt put her autograph in the University guest book, to which she added these words:

"THIS SEEMS TO BE A REMARKABLE UNIVERSITY WHERE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE LEARNING TO THINK."

### Prof. Hiramatsu Lectures At Stanford Univ.

Prof. Hiramatsu of the Department of Engineering, Keio University, on his way to Dublin, where the 15th World PEN conference was held, is reported to have made a literary lecture on his way for an hour at Stanford University, California. The theme of the lecture was "Ryunosuke Akutagawa (the writer of that Rashomon) and the Modern Japanese literature." This was learned from his recent note, dated May 2 (a beautiful post-card of Hotel Plaza of San Francisco) addressed to Prof. Kiyooka, chief of International department.

He says in his note, "I reached here San Francisco on April, 29. The 36-hour-flight from Japan was a wearisome one. Since my arrival, I have been very busy visiting acquaintances such as Professor Stegner, Prof. and Mrs. Page—, making a lecture under that theme at Stanford University.

"At first I was anxious if many audience there would understand what I was saying with only some notes written in Japanese. But when I saw the audience understand somehow, I was thankful."

"Today I enjoyed a drive through

## International Student Seminar to be Held At Tokyo Women's College

### Keio America Society Meets

Dr. Beckmann speaks

Keio America Society had its ninth regular meeting on May 27 in the Memorial Room of Keio University Library, attended some forty members. Among them were President Ushioda, Mr. Morimura, Prof. Kiyooka, Dr. Harold Heck, Dr. T.H. McGrail.

Keio America Society is a social club consisting of those interested among the alumni, professors of our university, and their American friends and it holds its regular meeting once a month.

At the ninth meeting, as the first of this fiscal year, the Society's activities for the past year were reported by Prof. Kiyooka, the managing director of the Society, and those of this year discussed.

Dr. George M. Beckmann, who is doing his research at Keio University with a year's leave from the University of Kansas as a Fulbright Research Scholar, gave a lecture on "Some Aspect of Constitutional Development in Meiji Era" at the same meeting.

At the beginning of his lecture he said how earnest the Americans' interest on Japan had become since the termination of the World War II and that all lectures about Japan were heard with keen interest by many students regardless of their faculties in the University of Kansas.

Then he took up the subject, "Some Aspect of Constitutional Development in Meiji Era", speaking of the circumstances and leading figures in the establishment of the Meiji Constitution.

And he said how skillful the Constitution was carried into effect by the Government announcing it to the public prior to the promulgation of the Constitution.

But it had so many contradictions, he concluded, as to have led Japan to the latest war.

Thus the ninth regular meeting of the Society was closed successfully.



American country side," Prof. Hiramatsu, as he had been scheduled, visited already several universities such as Stanford and University of California. At University of California, he enjoyed a dinner with 4 writers there. He also reported in his letter that he saw some graduates of Keio University.

They were: Mr. Kan'ca, a graduate from Faculty of Political Science, who is now studying at University of California. Mr. Yokohama, a graduate from the Engineering Department, working at a company in Chicago after having obtained degrees at University of Illinois. Mr. Ishii, a graduate from the Department of Economics, now studying at University of Illinois.

At the end of his notes, Prof. Hiramatsu gave his best regard to all readers of The Mita Campus.

International Student Seminar will be held in Tokyo this summer. This seminar, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee which represents the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), has been held in Japan every summer for the past four years. The seminar meeting is also held in France, Germany, Holland, India and the United States. This year, 1953, we shall have two seminars in this country, one of them at Tokyo Women's Christian College from August 4 to 18, another at Kobe College, Nishinomiya, Hyogo Prefecture from August 24 to September 5.

The purpose of the seminar is to promote the international understanding and to encourage a strong and sound concern to work for the world peace. It is very significant for the members from several countries of Asia and the West to develop a pattern for future relationship through their daily silent hours, formal and informal discussions with staff and faculty, daily household tasks, recreation or special activities.

The theme of the seminar meeting of this year is "Freedom and Security" and also the following four topics are to be discussed by four groups meeting daily under faculty leadership.

1. In the individual life—the role of religion, philosophy and psychology
2. In social relations—community and cultural patterns
3. In economic life—theory and reality
4. In political life—national and international

As faculty, under Mr. Howard H. Brinton of the American Friends Service Committee, Dean, Teruko Komyo of Tokyo Women's Christian College, Director of the seminar, many distinguished professors and men of high calibre will be leaders to participate in discussions and will give lectures to about sixty young men and women who will take part.

Qualifications of the participants are as follows:

Men and women under thirty years of age, college or university student or graduate, with a good knowledge of English. Persons of all nationalities and religions are invited to attend and about half of the group will be Japanese and the other half non-Japanese. Every year we are sending one or two students from our university. Some members are expected to participate in the seminar this year.

### Reception Party For Librarians And Educators Held

Keio Library School gave a reception on 29th of May in the Lounge of Banraisha where some sixty people including the distinguished Japanese educators, librarians such as Mr. Tokujiro Kanamori and the directors, deans and officers of Keio University were entertained.

Banraisha is one of the buildings on the Hill of Mita, designed by Isamu Noguchi, the world famous modernistic artist, which contains individual rooms for the professors of Keio University.

To the party, a few American publishers, librarians and members of the American Embassy were also invited. They admired the flowers on the decorative shelf arranged by some of the women office workers of the university and the abstract sculptures by Noguchi in the yard. It was a pleasant afternoon.

## Keio University Sends Scholars Abroad

Keio Board of Directors has recently decided to send three members of the University faculty abroad every year starting this coming autumn. Those selected may study at any foreign university they desire during one year's period at the expense Keio University.

This system had been in effect pre-war days. It is intended to enforce it every year beginning this autumn. Almost all the professors of Keio have studied in European countries such as Germany, England or France with the exception of two or three who were in America.

For the purpose of gauging the current trend of thinking among instructors, figures on the countries the prospective travellers will select would be highly enlightening.

### French Literature Association of Japan

French Literature Association of Japan held its regular meeting of 1953's spring season at Keio University, Mita Campus from June 12 to 13.

A number of well known novelists and essayists were gathered in Room 21 with many attendants including professors and lecturers from all over the country.

The subjects of the lectures given, there were for the most part critiques of the French Literature in the 19th and 20th century. Following the meeting, Mr. Yutaka Tatsuno, Mr. Hiroshi Suzuki and other famed literary commentators gave their lectures on the French Literature at Yomiuri Hall, June 13.

## Gist of Mrs. Roosevelt's Speech

### "Young People Must Have an Open-Mind"

— She Answers Questions Posed by Students —

In Mrs. Roosevelt's speech, what impressed the reporters of the Mita Campus most was that she hoped Japan would soon be made member of the United Nations so that it may take responsibility with other states to think for the world peace. She also admitted that the Americans generally do not know foreign country too well, because America is a big country and its people do not have opportunity of travelling abroad very often. It is most important that all people should learn the problems of other nations and understand their feelings and aspirations in order to work together for world peace.

"Young men and women should strive to find the truth of the world without bias, for they should realize that they too are responsible in deciding problems of their country as they take part in forming the public opinion. Above all things, the young people must have an open-mind to see all sides of a question and willingness to study. The first decision they make may not necessarily be right, and what is right is not always what one wants it to be right."

After she had spoken for about twenty minutes, Mrs. Roosevelt turned to answering questions, for she said she much preferred talking with the students rather than making a formal speech. Some of the questions asked by the students and Mrs. Roosevelt's answers as noted by the Mita Campus reporters were as follows:

Question: Do you think that the veto power enjoyed by the five Great Powers in the United Nations Security Council is compatible with the spirit of mutual understanding?

Answer: First, the veto power was created so as to prevent the undesired interference in the domestic problems of those nations, and it was generally expected that all nations will be able to work amicably together. But we must admit that the veto power has been used in many questions of international character. It is really very difficult to give up the veto power. But they are endeavoring now to submit more problems to the General Assembly in which every nation has one vote and no veto power. It is felt that the time will give best solution to the problem.

Question: It appears that the truce in Korea is being made at the sacrifice of the Korean people's desire for unification and security of their country. What is your opinion on this question?

Answer: Every nation in the United Nations wants to see Korea unified. They have come to think that it would be better to endeavor for unification of Korea by peaceful means now rather than by means of war. The truce does not mean peace, but it will give a chance to discuss quietly and reasonably.

Question: Do you think, or do you not think, that the Red China should be represented in the U.N.?

Answer: I think only time can tell if the Red China may be admitted to the United Nations. The prerequisite for admission to the U.N. is to be a peace-loving nation. In recognition of Communist China, it must be proved that it really desires world peace. It will take several years for the Communist China to prove itself by action.

Question: How do you reconcile the exclusion of Communists from

public posts in the United States with the freedom of thought which the Americans profess to believe in?

Answer: The constitution of the United States preserves freedom of thought and speech. But in some states of the United States, the Communist Party has been made illegal. Public officials must pledge themselves to be loyal to the Constitution. Communists are required to be loyal to the Party above all things. Therefore Communists are unsuitable for public posts. This question is not of the freedom of thought; it is a legal question.

Question: Do you think that the free nations and the Communist bloc can co-exist peacefully on earth?

Answer: According to the doctrine of Marx and Lenin, there should not be peace until the whole world has been conquered under communist domination. But the Communists are not in a hurry at all. In the United Nations, they would take all the time in the world to ponder over a problem while the Americans grow nervous to see something done quickly. And so, there is no immediate danger of general conflict.



Given time and opportunity to somehow break down the iron curtain barrier to allow people on both sides to know each other. There is good hope of continued peace and understanding. One should believe in the power of democracy when it is known and understood by all the world.

### Mrs. J. G. Lacy Thanks The Mita Campus

Professor Kiyooka, Honorary President of this paper, received a letter of thanks from Mrs. J. G. Lacy for sending her 'The Mita Campus'. She is an earnest member of Magazines For Friendship, the object of which is to promote friendly relations through donating American magazines abroad. Keio University is often presented with many magazines by her, and to express our gratitude to her, Prof. Kiyooka has been sending 'The Mita Campus' since last year. The following sentences are part of Mrs. Lacy's letter, which Prof. Kiyooka handed us as a good proof of the international character of our paper.

1432 No. Bererly Glen Blvd.  
Los Angeles 24, Calif.  
May 12, 1953

Dear Mr. Kiyooka

I find "The Mita Campus" very interesting. It gives me some insight into the thinking of the Japanese people, for instance their reaction to the American Occupation. Sometimes I can read "between the lines" as we say, and see how hard your students work to translate their thought from Japanese to English. They certainly do a good job. I notice that the American Library is one of your personal projects, and wish you every success with it.

Mrs. J. G. Lacy

### The International Art Exhibition

The second International Art Exhibition was held at the Ueno Art Gallery in succession to the last year and the works of Japan and nine other countries—France, Italy, England, America, Brazil, Mexico, and Switzerland—were exhibited.

There are no boundary in the territory of arts like music and literature. The works exhibited there don't include in general those of the most representative modern artists of the world, however they are enough to show both inclination and direction of the modern arts. They are of realism, surrealism, abstractionism and non-figuration. Though pictures of Avant-garde are predominant at present, it is doubtless that abstractionism and non-figuration are the main axes of the modern arts. It is the great value of this exhibition that Japanese artists can reflect upon their creative activity. In the case of French and English artists, all the problems of today which human beings face, appear through their creation in some forms and it seems that their spirits are symbolized on the canvas through their creative activity. So originality and force, with a backbone, lie in their works. On the other hand, Japanese artists legretably adhere to technique and style, so some emptiness is felt in their works. As the result of these faults, their intention remains consistently imitation or compromise and there is neither originality nor force. These defects must be overcome by all our artists in the future.

Regarding some particular works, Sotaro Yasui's fresh and modern realistic sense and the beautiful tone of colour of Schneider and Haltungs are admirable.

### Book Review

#### "How To Regard Our Society"

by Magoichi Kushida

The author has always something to appeal to young men. In this book, also, he writes in his unique tone.

He explains the connection between individual and society from several view points such as family, friendship, utopia, art and religion. At the beginning, he stresses that both individual and society are inseparable in our daily life and that the right understanding of the relation makes each one happy.

In our own thinking we have almost experienced, although vaguely, what the author mentions. So it is very interesting and useful to see how this philosopher thinks on the same subjects. We see the author's earnest intention to let young men look into our society. But the matter is too large to be covered in this little book, so that we can not find the main point of his thought. This may be the reason why the book fails to give us a great impression.

With all such weak points, this is still worth reading, for it makes our thoughts clear and rich so that we may develop our thinking farther and deeper towards these subjects. (ET)

## - MOVIE -

### "L'AIGLE A DEUX TETES"

Classical romanticism mixed with modern sense

The benefit show of the French movie "L'Aigle A Deux Tetes" was held on June 5th at Imperial Theatre for the reconstruction of Keio's great auditorium, which still exhibits its wreck on the Mita Campus. President Ushioda spoke first, laying stress on the necessity of its complete reconstruction by the 100th anniversary of the foundation of Keio, then "L'Aigle A Deux Tetes", directed with Cocteau's keen touch, carried all present into the wonderful dream-land.

"L'Aigle A Deux Tetes" is Jean Cocteau's only work that has not yet been made public in Japan and is surely important for his search of new idea and course of arts. He wrote this drama in 1946 for Edwige Feuillere and Jean Marais, who played the leading parts when it was first brought to the stage in Paris, December of 1946. It achieved great reputation especially in Paris and in England and the United States, too.

Since "La Belle et La Bete", J. Cocteau's movie art has consisted in reviving the romantic eternity and the view of fate, shown in the classics, with the new intelligence and the art of conversation. "L'Aigle A Deux Tetes" is somewhat similar to "Louis Bras", original work by Hugo. But the former is far more creative and really has the new ideas. The plot developing itself is so simple that it impresses upon us the revival of the ancient Greek tragedy, but the lines are full of the wits peculiar to him and characters' mentation is plainly expressed.

The eternal current in the ancient romanticism, far above the time and space, mixed with such new sense of expression—it produces the superrealistic dreamland. That is the very intention of his own movie art, and from the first scene takes us into that wonderful magic land. Having used the stage play without any change, the performances of the two leading characters are highly stressed as if he appreciated Kabuki, the ancient Japanese drama. The scene changing and the queer arrangement of decors, by the help of Christian Berard, especially give it the picturesque beauty and produce the noble atmosphere over the screen.

As to the leading characters—Edwige Feuillere and Jean Marais—, they are too famous to mention here again. Feuillere's noble and superb play makes a splendid contrast with the moderate, suppressed one of Marais and they really hold us to the very end giving an evidence that love is far stronger than any political moves, class and all things in the world. (T. M.)

### Le Chateau De Verre

(The Castle Of Glass)

Le Chateau De Verre is a story on a married woman's love affair picturized from V. Baum's novel. This theme is very often treated especially in French films. This may be called most excellent one of them in expressing a woman's delicate mind in such a case.

This story begins by the side of Lake Como which is famous for its sight. A judge's wife (Michele Morgan), during her stay there with her husband, meets with a young salesman from Paris (Jean Marais), and falls in love with him. A few days after they parted, he asks her by telephone to come to Paris. Losing her self-control, she leaves her home to Paris to see him.

Finally, she determines to divorce her husband, and for this purpose, she makes her way for home by air, and dies in an accident.

Rene Clement, well known as the director of "The Tusk of The Sea", gives vivid descriptions of the fate of her passion. Though this is lacking in architectonic completeness developing the story, there is seen the beauty and fragility of love, as symbolized by the title "The Castle of Glass."

Michele Morgan is very impressive, portraying finely a young passionate woman. (A. A.)

### Keio Chorus Sing

#### "Yuyake-Koyake"

The grand choruses by Tokyo Six Universities were held at Hibiya Hall at 1:00 p.m. on the 7th of June, consisting of Glee Club from Waseda, Wagner Society from Keio, Meiji Chorus (the only mixed chorus), Arionchor from Hosei, Chor Academy from Tokyo University, and Glee Club from Rikkyo.

At the beginning, the yells of all universities were exchanged. The programme was rich in the number of pieces; Negro Spirituals (Waseda), Japanese folk songs "Yuyake Koyake" (Keio), Edward Elger's work in association with "Coronation" (Hosei), Foster's melodies (Tokyo University), "St. Paul's will shine to-night" etc. It was finished with the six universities' joint chorus with H. Ishimaru conducting.

As for their techniques of performance, on the whole, there were not seen so great differences among them. But every member of the choruses sang heartily. Their sincere endeavor was shown fairly well. (T.S.)



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## Luck Is Against Our Nine



K-W Spring ball series ended with a victory for our good rival Waseda at the Meiji Shrine Stadium on June 2nd. A soggy and drizzly day it was, as Heaven shed tears over the unfortunate Keio nine.

## Keio Loses in Ball Game with Waseda

The traditional Keio-Waseda Baseball series was held on May 29, 30 and June 2.

Though the championship had already fallen to Rikkyo who chalked up splendid results contrary to the fan's expectation, the stadium was filled with enthusiastic baseball fans. In this three-day battle Keio was defeated 2 games to 1 and thus was ranked third this season behind Rikkyo and Waseda.

A brief resume of each game is as follows:

The first game:  
Ace Ishii annoyed Keio with keen drops and swift balls and shut out Keio, giving only two scattered hits. In the fourth inning, an opportunity came for Keio to score by way of a hit and Ishii's error but regrettably Keio missed the chance to score. Fujita also did well on the mound. He gave Waseda no chance of opposing but one. In the eighth, capitalizing on a walk, Waseda chalked a run by Ishii's unexpected triple.

### Keio Wins in K-W Basketball Match

The 11th regular basketball match between the varsity teams of Keio and Waseda took place on the 7th of June at Hitotsubashi National Gymnasium in Tokyo in the presence of approximately 4,000 fans. This feature was held after the matches in which both Keio "old-boys team" and high school-boy's team respectively overpowered those of Waseda's.

The Keio varsity overcame Waseda by a score of 56 to 52 and established the brilliant record of 5 successive victories.

The summary up to now of the Keio-Waseda basketball match is 8 wins and 3 defeats for Keio. In this traditional match, the Keio team throughout the game overshadowed Waseda, though it was a very close game because of very little difference in athletic skill.

The Keio team, at first, went into a 7 point lead by way of their "fast attack" strategy. And, in the latter half, Keio was driven into a pinch which was broken by Forward Murata who got two goals by this nice shooting.

Thus, with all the members of both teams giving all of their skill and energy, this traditional game resulted in favor of Keio by a score of 56 to 52 only after a contest fought with might and main for their respective schools.

This game was very mortifying to us, as the game up to then somewhat favored for Keio. But for Fujita's strike throw to Ishii, no one could have predicted the winner of the day.

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Waseda	000	000	01A	1

The second game:

The game was started with Fujita's pitching against Ishii, and Fujita embarrassed Waseda with fireballs and curves. In the seventh inning when Fujita allowed two walks and a dead-ball, thus filling bases, Keio switched Kawai after him. After Waseda got a run by Matsumoto's hit, the attack was halted by Kawai. On the other hand, Keio assailed Ishii in the fifth and knocked him out with hits by volley including two doubles by Yamashita and Kondo and a single by Hanai, scoring 3 runs and halted Waseda's counter attack. The first victory marked for Keio was realized by Fujita's giving only 2 hits and by Kondo whose ability as a swatter we can duly appreciate.

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The third game:  
Rookie Fujita started off for Keio, displaying his fine pitching and seemed confident of cinching the game till the fourth inning when he was knocked out. Though Kawai relieved him, Waseda chalked a run in the fourth, and three more in the fifth. Keio also mounted an attack against Ishii in the sixth and forced him to be replaced by Fukushima, scoring two runs. Tension in the game increased, but, Waseda added in the sixth two more runs to their total and Keio was obliged to shift Yamamoto on the mound. Keio had a last chance in the last inning with runners on bases, but was prevented from scoring further.

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## Tokyo Big-Six University Baseball League Closes

The Tokyo Big-Six University Baseball League closed its 1953 spring season in the order of Rikkyo, Waseda, Keio, Meiji, Hosei and Tokyo. The Emperor's Trophy was awarded to Rikkyo team after a lapse of 20 years.

On the whole, there were many semi-final rubber games this season, and this indicate the little difference in their technical skill between the teams. Every pitcher except ace Kojima (Rikkyo) did not do well, and the showing of aces Ishii (Waseda), Kawai (Keio), and Akiyama (Meiji) were contrary to our expectations. This was one of the reasons why there were many 300 batters; especially the leading hitter Sakai (Tokyo) recorded 471 which was the best one since the war.

As for Rikkyo, Field manager Sunaoshi's policy of bringing up his team to play in the best condition against Waseda and Keio, was successful. Ace Kojima, one of the heroes of this season, gained quite a confidence in his pitching and never lost his control.

Both Waseda and Keio which had been regarded as possible victors were over-rated in their power. Their playing and fielding were so clumsy that they lost their chances. Hirooka, Fukuzawa and Hanai's batings disappointed their fans, but Komori, the captain of Waseda, was strong in every pinch indeed.

Meiji burnt with fight, but lacked leading players.

Hosei could be praised of its victory over Rikkyo, but owing to the lack of powerful pitchers and 39 errors, fell back to be the 5th.

Tokyo which was thought to be hopeless for a single victory, won the game against Hosei after an interval of four years. (M K)

## Top of the Season K-W Swimming Meet

The 25th Swimfest between Keio and Waseda was held at Meiji Shrine Pool on June 7. The races were so interesting and full of thrill that the judges couldn't get a sure judgement on 800 meter relay. The cause for the above was that Keio, regarded to be inferior to Waseda, swam with their terrific fighting spirits.

Waseda's veteran two Tanakas (Olympic swimmers) couldn't post any good record, but freshman Tani chalked a splendid one, 59.2 sec. in the 100 meter's.

As the result of this battle, Keio's record stands at 1 victory and 24 losses since the beginning of this traditional contest.

Results:  
Water polo: Keio 3-2 Waseda  
Diving: Waseda 8-4 Keio  
200 meter breast  
Shimizu (K) 2 min. 53.0 sec.  
800 meter relay  
Keio and Waseda (obscure)  
100 meter free style  
Tani (W) 59.2 sec.  
200 meter free style  
Tani (W) 2 min. 14.2 sec.  
400 meter free style  
Asano (W) 4 min. 49.2 sec.  
1500 meter free style  
Yamashita (W) 19 min. 14.8 sec.  
100 back stroke  
Ashida (W) 1 min. 11.0 sec.

## Report from Australia

By Mitsuo Ueyehara

Special correspondent of The Mita Campus

(1) Australia & Australians

With an area of 3,000,000 square miles, Australia contains more than one-fifth of the territory of the British Empire, and is 25 times as large as the British Isles.

The continent is very thinly settled. As the Australians number but 7,300,000, the density of population is only 2.4 persons per square mile.

It is usual to represent the Australian as a robust out-of-doors individual, growing wheat or rearing flocks and herds in wide open spaces. Actually 70 percent of Australian population is found in towns, and approximately half of it is crowded into the six State capitals. Sydney is the third largest city in the British Empire, and Melbourne the seventh. So it may be argued that the typical Australian is a city-dweller and an industrial worker rather than a farmer or a pastoralist.

The census of 1933 showed (according to State Year Book) that only 113,000 inhabitants of Australia were born outside the Empire. About 97 percent of the population is British stock. The Australian are also a white nation. Apart from some 50,000 full-blooded aborigines and about 25,000 half-castes, there are less than 20,000

coloured people. This position is a direct result of the White Australia Policy, and it means that Australia has no colour problem such as exists in U.S.A. Most of the aborigines, (in Japan, this race would be the Ainu) the primitive native people of the country, still live in their tribal state in the central and northern regions.

Settlement is practically limited to the eastern rim and the Southern-western corner of Australia. Vast central and tropical areas are either unpeopled or very sparsely inhabited. (One may notice this when flying over the continent from Darwin to Sydney which I did.) These regions of savannah, wide grey plains, dull scrublands, and desert sands are even more characteristic of Australia than its green coastal flats and rich wheat and sheep districts. To develop them as fully as possible is one of the future problems of Australia.

Rich in knowledge and possessing a democratic form of government, and with a developed continent in their keeping, the Australian people can face the future with confidence. There might be difficulties in the way, but none which cannot be overcome by a virile strong nation prepared to accept the challenges of the future

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## EDITORIAL

### Japan and the Truce in Korea

The news that the U.N. Forces and the Communists reached a agreement on the exchange of the prisoners of war gave us a bright prospect of the conclusion of an armistice accord to terminate the three-year-old Korean War. This sudden agreement was brought about by the Communists' concession which had been already proposed with almost the same details by India last year. Whatever the Communists might intend in this concession, this can be supposed one of their peace movements which have become prominent since the death of Stalin last March. Therefore, we can acknowledge that they carried out their wish to relax the international strain. On the other hand, no one will deny that this agreement reflected the earnest desire for peace of almost all the nations in the world.

It is evident that the Korean War has been one of the greatest obstacles in the world peace. And yet, of course, the truce in Korea does not immediately mean the very termination of the cold war between Communists and Anti-communists and the realization of the world peace. It only suggests a faint sign of hope on these matters. However, it can be said that as long as people kill each other in Korea, any suggestion for agreement will be entirely in vain and the armistice accord shows us the prospect of the possibility of agreement "with discussion."

Of "war" itself, we believe that in any sense "war" is a criminal thing though it tries to justify mass killing of people under the name of necessity. It will not be too much to say that there has not been a war truly fought in the cause of justice as far as we can see in the history of the world. In the past three years of the Korean War, were most of the Korean people comfortable in their lives? Or did they get anything profitable from the war? How can "justice" exist when people's welfare is neglected for a long time? This is also the reason why we wish both Communists and American leaders will take this opportunity to promote the world peace.

As for Japan, with the progress of truce talking in Korea, some anxiety has been gradually growing in financial and political circles.

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## VOICE OF YOUTH

### The Most Elemental Problem About "Bases".

Get out from subordination to America  
M. Takabatake, Senior of Econ. Dept.

The recent dispute between the Government and the villagers of Uchinada, which the U.S. Army has proposed to make into military exercise grounds, signifies the most elemental and serious problem of the modern Japanese politics. The problems of military bases are now coming to be one of the greatest social problems in Japan.

This is because the farmers deprived of farms in consequence of the military exercise grounds can't find means of living and the noisy sounds of sham fighting disturb the children's work in the school. Besides, a great many street-girls wandering about injure public morals around the bases. In fact, considering these vital problems, all the villagers, including the governor of Ishikawa Prefecture started powerful agitation against the establishment of the base. But, for all their strong opposition of public opinion which gave strong support to the villager's opposition, we should examine two facts that made the Government obliged to force that decision. Two facts are as follows: First, U.S. Army notified the Government that the contract for 70 million dollars Special Procurement may be canceled if U.S. Army could not use Uchinada within ten days. Second, Japanese capitalists, who were surprised at the news, demanded the Govern-

ment to give the immediate agreement for the use of Uchinada. Then Government faced the choice of either refusing the base or to lose the big special procurement order and, at last, the Government chose special procurement. Present Japanese Economy owes very much to the special procurement. But that fact is only right under the condition which Japanese economy and politics were partly compulsorily linked to those of America. American ruling policy named Anti-communism which is made a holy theory as much as the doctrine of the Mediaeval Christian Church, prohibited Japan's trade with "Red China" for the interest of America at the sacrifice of Japanese people's interests, and aimed at Japan's subordination to America. Moreover, Japanese people's peaceful interest about bases is not entirely esteemed in this question, and cases as Uchinada are coming forward one after another. Now the problem we face is as follows: if we oppose the demand for the bases, we must at the same time give up the benefit of the special procurement income.

To grant the use of the bases and request special procurement is a way to the abject and abominable war which all Japanese hate. So it should be the first consideration for us to establish a society which will make unnecessary the special procurement or the bases, and we must endeavour to its attainment with all the peoples in the world who want the peace seriously.

They argue that the conclusion of the armistice accord of the Korean War will cause economical depression because of the diminishing of the Special Procurement orders from the U.N. Armed Forces. We can not deny the fact that our Japanese economy, which collapsed during the World War II, has recovered and extended its productive power almost to the prewar level in all the fields since the outbreak of the Korean War. It is the very figure of today's Japanese economy that the whole system relies on the Special Procurement orders; and here is the point for us to reconsider the real status of our Japanese economy.

It may be said that the Special Procurement which gave additional dollars to Japan every year has kept her trade balance in her favor.

The Special Procurement orders, therefore, has not only influenced the Japanese economy but has penetrated into its very core.

For the independence of the Japanese economy, Japan must find some way to escape from the dependence on this special procurement. To realize this it is necessary for us to try every means available for promoting the export so as to keep proper balance between export and import. Now we must study how to cope with the present situation of Japanese economy by studying ways to promote our export. To give an example, we must reduce production costs. How to reduce them should be the focus of study.

Nevertheless, the present government is entirely depending upon the MSA aid and is depending on the Special Procurement orders for prosperity while neglecting the serious research on the above mentioned matter which should be of the greatest importance, and its policy is too easy-going.

If it goes on at this rate, it will be inevitable that the decrease of the Special Procurement orders will cause the rearmament of Japan besides general depression.

For, however positive the present government may be in denying the Japanese rearmament, the economic circles will inevitably force it in place of the Special Procurement orders in not so far future, and this will cause further impoverishment of the nation.

If the government intends to serve the country, it must change its easy economic policy.

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### HIYOSHI TOPICS

#### A New Bus Route:

A special bus route between Gotanda and Hiyoshi has been opened since May 23.

This is special in that buses, placed on the line, move only twice a day, viz. They leave Gotanda once in the morning arriving at Hiyoshi in time for school, and start from Hiyoshi for Gotanda also once in the afternoon. Students have the privilege of buying the season tickets at reduced prices, but only few of them are making use of this service at present.

#### Sanitary Inspection:

On the 9th inst., a sanitary inspection was made, without warning, on the three eating houses here. A minute bacteriological examination is under way at the university laboratory, and its results are expected to be made public soon. In the meantime, the sanitary conditions of the lunch-houses at Mita were found, on the same kind of inspection, to be satisfactory, it is reported.

#### T.B. Patients:

It has been known that as many as 20% of students are infected with T.B. It is much to be regretted, in view of this deplorable fact, that students at large seem to pay little attention to their health. Their indifference is seen in the fact that only 65% of all sophomores underwent the medical examinations, conducted from June 3 to 10. Keio University Hospital, formerly equipped with special beds for students, no longer has such accommodation. At present there is little possibility of restoring them for lack of funds.

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