

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS' OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 45

KEIO UNIVERSITY

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GLEN SHAW VISITS KEIO

Mr. Glen W. Shaw, Cultural Attaché of the American Embassy, attended the 15th regular Meeting of the Keio America Society on 28th of April, and spoke on "Japan Yesterday and Today", at the Mita Oratorical Hall, built by Fukuzawa and the oldest building of its kind. About fifty members attended, among whom were President Ushioda, Prof. Kiyooka, and Prof. Hiramatsu.

At the outset, Mr. Shaw implied how much he placed confidence in the Japanese even in the war by telling that when he was in Colorado University during the war, he was asked by a student how many of the Japanese would co-operate with the Americans after the war. His answer was that 95 per cent of the Japanese would co-operate with the Americans.

His reminiscences of Japan in the pre-war days were most interesting and humorous. He showed how deep a knowledge he had on Japanese literature and daily life, as he explained a most witty nick-name, "Yamazakura", and the Haiku or poem by Basho and so on. He said, in his reminiscences, that when he came to Yokohama in the 2nd year of Taisho, he was surprised to find that when he was riding a rikisha, the Japanese did not notice him, but when he was walking along the street, people looked at him and laughed because he was so tall.

And when he went to Tokyo for the first time, he was again surprised because Tokyo was very silent—"This is the most silent city I have ever been in"—so silent that he was reminded of the Basho's Haiku (poem), "Shi-



(Mita Studio photo)

Mr. Glen W. Shaw is shaking hands with Prof. Kiyooka at the meeting of the Keio America Society.

zukesaya iwa ni shimi iru semi no koe," which means "it is so silent that the song of cicadas sounds as if it were sinking into the rocks."

So enchanted were we with his flowing speech that when he had finished speaking, we felt his speech was rather a little too short, though actually our watch showed he had spoken for nearly one hour and a half.

NEWLY BUILT BOAT NAMED "CAMBRIDGE"

The newly built eight-oar racing boat of the Keio Athletic Association was named "Cambridge". It has been the tradition of Keio University to name racing boats with names of distinguished universities of the world, and this year time has come to use the name of Cambridge University.

The "Cambridge", completed by the Delta Racing Boat Company of Tokyo, is the first racing boat built in Japan this year and is expected to make its debut in the annual Keio-Waseda Regatta on the Sumida on 9th of May. Mr. Ushioda, President of Keio University, sent a letter to Mr. Henry Willink, Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University on the occasion of the christening the Eight.

Mr. Ushioda received a letter, in return, from Mr. Willink, in which he wrote; "I am sending your letter to the President of the Cambridge University Boat Club. He and his colleagues will, I am

quite sure, be as happy as I am that the newly built Eight is to be called "Cambridge." In Mr. Willink's letter, it was stated that the Cambridge crew is to come to Japan for the purpose of racing, and he hopes that the touring oarsmen will make an equally good impression as the Rugby Football team did last summer. According to the English Mainichi, AFP, dispatched from London, April 26, reports that the Cambridge University Boat Club has accepted an invitation to send a crew to Japan late this summer. The crew will come to Tokyo towards the end of August and is expected to stay about three weeks, and it is understood that the Cambridge boat will take part in the All-Japan Regatta at Toda, North Tokyo, on September 4 and 5.

The crew will display their wonderful skill and Japanese crews will find much to learn from them, which will surely contribute towards the development of the Japanese oarsmen.

Second Exhibition Held

Ancient and old prints were displayed from April 24 to 27 in the library memorial room under the auspices of the Keio University Library. This exhibition was the second of its kind. The first being held in 1910 was at that time highly praised by the classicists, and this second attempt was no less popular than the first.

It was opened in commemoration of contributions received by the graduates of 1918 celebrating their 35th anniversary. Mr. Nomura Kanetaro, head of the library, is a graduate of that year.

All 85 articles on display, with the exception of few special exhibits, are possessions of the school library. The prints, pamphlets and books were arranged in order of age, beginning from the Nara era up till the early days of the Tokugawa Regime.

Japanese culture being greatly influenced by China, the prints of older days are written in Chinese characters, and most of the contents are Buddhist scriptures. The most striking article on exhibit was probably the remains of "Hyakumandaran", the oldest printed work in the world that dates back to the year 770, of the famous "Horoji" Temple. A very rare reprint of a book concerning Chinese history, copied from the original in 1376, the only remaining one at present in Japan, not mentioning

Peace Conference Held

The Japan Student Peace Conference sponsored by students of this country was held on the 2nd of May continuing for three days at Hosei and Meiji Universities. The aim of this conference was to afford students an opportunity to talk and discuss what they feel and think about world peace which must be preserved by all means in the present world situation.

The chief attendants of this conference were the representatives from a number of cultural and religious clubs and societies of universities throughout the nation but private persons of any university were allowed to attend and speak.

Besides the above mentioned problem, the questions of employment, international intellectual exchange and the problem of love affairs were discussed at this conference.

As a preliminary to the conference, a meeting was held on April 26th at Room No 32 of Mita with some 100 participants

Professor Sawada Is To Study At Harvard

Prof. Sawada of the Literary Dept. of Keio has been chosen from a number of prominent faculties as a visiting scholar to Harvard University.

He is to study philosophy there. This plan was realized by the fund which was assigned recently by the Board of the Harvard Yen-ching Institute.

The Harvard Yen-ching Institute is a private foundation devoted to the promotion of higher education in Asia, and with a special though not exclusive, interest in Christian Institutions. The purpose of this present grant of the Visiting Scholars Program is to give opportunities to certain outstanding younger faculty members of Far Eastern universities to broaden their scholarly horizons by a period of study and research at Harvard.

under the joint auspices of the Keio UNESCO Club, the YMCA, the Keio Peace Society and the Mita Shimbun.

"THIRD REVOLUTION IN AMERICA" DR. CARMAN SPEAKS

On April 30th, Dr. Harry Carman, Prof. of Columbia University, came to our school to speak to us on "The Third Revolution in America."

The hall was filled with many students and some other guests including a few Americans. At the beginning he said that this was his first visit to Japan with Mrs. Carman, and was glad that he could come to the campus.

Also he added that he had come to Japan not as a propagandist but to tell about America to young Japanese people, and what we should do.

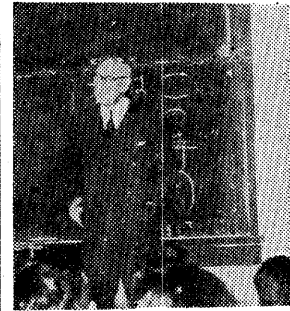
The outline of his speech is as follows: America got through three great revolutions, the 1st one "Independence from the British" and the 2nd was from 1850 to 1875 with the liberation of the slaves and the changes of economic status. The 3rd one occurred within the last 25 or 30 years. Back round 1900 there was a fear of violent revolution because of the great differences between the plutocrat and the poor. Actually there were some radical movements at the time. But eventually many protests, like those of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, against such a situation were made and on many points things were improved peacefully. Because the American people prefer to improve existing conditions when they find them unsatisfactory rather than to change the whole

the many other antiques, also caught the spectators' eyes.

The prints of the old age are not found in fine covers, as one is likely to imagine, but are in the shape of scrolls, but they gradually take the present day book forms as time passes on.

thing and adopt untried systems.

This revolution was interrupted by World War I. Following the war came a depression such as the people had never experienced. At its height, Franklin Roosevelt was elected president. He pointed out the basic problems of the depression and tried to correct them, with such means as government control over the economy, establishment and protection of rights for laborers, conservation of natural resources, better distribution of national income—here Dr. Carman explained how many kinds of taxes he has to pay as an American—so on.



(Mita Campus photo) Dr. H. Carman

Thus the 3rd revolution in America has taken place, but the important thing is that the Americans have always been thinking about maintaining their individual freedoms. They have been open-minded. Although both sides permitted, they have not run into either extreme right or extreme left. And as a conclusion he told us to think about all the consequences of the way we act or the things we choose and talk about them. And that is what young people have to do from now on.

CRIES ARISING FROM "ASHES OF DEATH" NO MORE VICTIMS BY ATOMIC WEAPONS

U.S. H-bomb test at Bikini atoll held on this March 1, brought terrible misfortune to 23 Japanese fishermen of Fukuryu-Maru who were fishing for tuna on the high seas beyond the "Danger Area" restricted for the test of Atomic weapons by U.S.A.

The fact that the by-product of H-bomb explosion, radioactive ashes, injured these fishermen, proved clearly the dreadful efficiency of Atomic Weapons not only to the Japanese, but to all the peoples of the world.

The main problem is a far greater one than the accident, by which unfortunately 23 fishermen happened to be injured by the H-bomb; it raises the serious question of whether mankind and civilization can exist together on the earth. And it is not too much to say that the humankind is on the brink of ruin.

To the Americans H-bomb test must be a necessary link in the development of national defence. The present accident causing injuries to Japanese fishermen must be an unfortunate incident in connection with the test. That is all. However, to the Japanese people, the incident came too close to their lives to be dismissed so lightly.

To us it seems that the psychological effects of the H-bomb is as greatly important as its physical forces. Here the editors of the Mita Campus took up the problem and exhibit to the readers not only the bare facts but the fears that the Japanese feel and the sentiments which the incident aroused.

We hope that all the peoples of the world will think about and criticize earnestly the serious problems now raised. We shall be happy if people's recognition of the terrible force of Atomic weapon may bring about the realization of world peace.

NO REMEDIES FOR THE BIKINI VICTIMS

The Japanese fisher-boat, No. 5 Fukuryu-Maru, happened unfortunately to be under the ashes, the by-product of the U.S. H-bomb test at Bikini on March 1. All the fishermen aboard the ship are now under the medical treatment in Tokyo University Hospital and the First National Hospital.

As the ship was situated far enough away from the place of explosion, the fishermen were affected not by the direct injury of H-bomb, but from radioactivity— β -rays and γ -rays—of the ashes, which were brought on the ship by a wind. The β -rays have seriously injured the part of fishermen's body to which the ashes had been attached, and have caused the burn. The β -rays which have osmotic actions, penetrated the body and destroyed the bloodmaking organs such as the marrow, and many other functions of the body. In short, radioactivity has affected all the tissue cells and their nuclei.

On seeing the victims, it is said that the injuries on the ash-attached skin is terrible. But what matters much more than these visible burns is the fact that radioactivity has got into the digestive and the respiratory organs from the mouth, as the fishermen had eaten the radioactive tuna fish and had touched their mouths with their radioactive hands when smoking. Consequently, their bones are also radioactive. That has caused the remarkable destruction of the bloodmaking organs; there is absolutely no known medical method of curing this terrible condition.

Even those fishermen who seemed to be not so serious have been in fever and have lost much of their appetite. Although at first the fishermen were allowed



THE BIKINI VICTIMS are storing the horror of "ashes of death" to the pressmen. Dr. Shimizu is seen at center. The photo in the circle shows the victim's terribly burnt head caused by the radioactive ashes.

to take a bath or a walk, a complete rest is now forced to them. For one thing almost all the bodily functions have been lost by the power of radioactive substances which entered the kidney, the liver and other organs. What is still worse, by radioactivity, the number of white blood cells has decreased.

The decrease of white blood cells in number deprives the patients of the resistance to germs.

Five victims out of twenty-three are in such a serious condition as "there are no measures to take but to look on only their condition as every possible remedy has been tried."

One of the basic remedies is the transfusion of blood to make up for the decreasing number of white blood cells; another, the injection of antibiotics, for instance penicillin, to prevent the infection from diseases. Various kinds of blood-making medicines were

also used on them. Isoleucine is one of them, it is not expected to be very efficient.

After all, though it seems simple, the most important thing is to take a complete rest and nourishing foods. The doctors are desperately trying to find a basic remedy for removing the radioactive substances from the victims' body.

Though they have been trying every other possible remedy, they are quite at a loss as they can not even imagine how the patients' condition will turn.

WHAT IS IMPLIED BY H-BOMB HYSTERIA

Since the Bikini explosion, it seems, the gap in Japanese-U.S. relation has been widened.

All in all, the counter-measures taken by U.S. authorities helped to make the gap greater, stirring up anti-American sentiments. For instance, U.S. was rather lukewarm in her attitude towards the injured fishermen and it was long after the accident that the U.S. Ambassador offered official apologies. Moreover in some quarters of the U.S. political circles, Fukuryu-Maru Case seems to be considered of minor importance. This is represented by the statement of Representative Starling Cole, head of the JCAEC that the Japanese fishing boat in question is suspected of spy activity, which was retracted shortly. In the meantime a comical event occurred. A specific medicine sent from a U.S. drug company which attracted hearty expectation of the public was revealed to be some leaves of a cactus. This naturally provoked a laugh among the public. All these facts have been received by thinking Japanese as the symbol of American misconception of H-bomb effects, and by the average as the fact that, as said in some quarters, Japanese people are guinea-pigs for H-bomb

FREEDOM ON THE HIGH SEAS

The explosion of H-bomb at Bikini meant, after all, a violation of the international law. Because the Japanese fishing-boat suffered from the effect-caused by that dreadful "death-ashes" on high seas which, as all the nations recognize, is and should be free for all peoples.

Needless to say, the loss which Japanese fisheries have suffered is enormous, but it is not only the fisheries that are confronted with the difficulty, but those shipping companies which are concerned with the South Pacific area.

According to the Mainichi (April, 19th) those shipping companies which place vessels on the Japan-Australia route such as N.Y.K., O.S.K., and J.A. Line, are totally at a loss how to maintain the line. Because on their home voyage, these ships have to graze the brim of the prohibited area as announced publicly by the Japanese Fisheries Board, and if they make a detour, it takes two, three days more which costs a ship couple millions yen. So, the companies are hesitating to decide which way to choose.

But they will have to make a decision, because the Yasukawa-Marui which arrived at Osaka from Australia on 24th, was found effected by radioactivity so much as to prohibit the crew's landing according to the Maini-

chi, (April, 27th) and the ship is now under the severe examination. This news has greatly shocked the shipping companies concerned, and they are deliberating as to whether they should close the route or make a detour regardless of the loss for which no one is obliged to offer compensation unless it be the executor of H-bomb test.

The freedom on the high seas means that anyone may do anything on the high seas, and from this point of view, one may conclude that he can make a test of H-bomb there. But this conclusion is greatly mistaken, because the word, "freedom" is much different from the one, "selfishness" which disregards others' troubles. The true meaning of "freedom" in America, we are taught, is that one can do freely whatever he pleases, so long as he does not bother others and settles well what he has done. Most of all the Americans now in Japan are acting just as we are taught what like the Americans are, and the Japanese believe that the Americans are the people who know the true meaning of freedom.

But then, the explosion of the H-bomb, the most dreadful event happened. The Japanese felt so disappointed and even deceived that their confidence in the American people has been fading away little by little.

The only possible means by which the Americans can show that they are the people who love freedom and peace is, we believe, to stop the test of H-bomb in the area where there is a possibility to damage others. Naturally H-bomb may be necessary for the United States to defend herself against the communists.

But if necessary, the test should be made without bad effects upon human beings.

We hope that the American people will reconsider H-bomb and what effect it has brought upon the free nations.

bomb victims are said to be the objects of research and are not treated as patients. (In other sense, this implies the radioactive effects are still alive in the bodies of the first sufferers of A-Bomb—for about ten years after explosion.) U.S. authorities offered to take the H-bomb patients to ABCC but this offer was refused. It is natural, in the light of such a fact, that the patient should have refused U.S. examination, at least while ABCC remains as what it is.

But it is also natural for those who do not know about this to laugh at Japanese perverseness. On the other hand, the series

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RADIOACTIVE TUNA & COMPENSATION

It is naturally presumed that "Ashes of Death" carrying radioactivity may have stuck to the tuna brought by the Fukuryu-Marui. And as a result of the close inspection, it was confirmed that the tuna inflicts bodily injury on any one who eats it. Therefore such tuna must be destroyed.

The fact that the tuna could be harmful shocked the Japanese so severely that they have been unable to eat it in Sashimi. It may safely be said now that "Ashes of Death" has not only put a strain on international relations but also on the daily tables of the Japanese citizen.

And what makes the matters worse, radioactivity connected with the test of the H-Bomb at Bikini has been detected not only many tuna ships but also on ships

which were far away from the area restricted by the United States of America.

Fish dealers as well as fishery interests are now facing the difficulty of supporting themselves and some of them are puzzled how to live. The fishery peoples' difficulties are based on the public's fear of the harmful tuna fish and the enlarged danger zone for U.S. H-Bomb test. In these reasons, discussions have been held regarding the responsibility of the Americans' Compensation.

Japanese newspapers, of late, reported that government circles are going to request compensation informally in order to find the real intention of the U.S.A. on this problem. We hope heartily that the American Government shows a responsible and sincere attitude.

"Int'l Control of Atomic Energy" Chanson Queen Presents Special Recital

The result of H-bomb test at Bikini atoll has aroused in the Japanese such horror that many of them are appealing to the world for the ban of nuclear weapons.

On April 1, the Japanese Diet adopted by unanimous vote a resolution concerning the international control of atomic energy. The National Christian Council of Japan, The Japan Red Cross, the World Pacifist Conference, the representatives of labor unions, women's organizations and many other unions adopted the same resolution in connection with the ban of the mass massacre weapons.

Before the Bikini incident occurred this problem had been discussed between Free Nations and Communist Countries.

In December, 1954, the representatives of the U.S., the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. had a meeting at Moscow to talk about this problem. The Atomic Energy Commission was established after this meeting.

The leaders of these countries know that if the 3rd World War happens, it will lead mankind to its total destruction, because there is no country which can avoid the H-bomb attack by rocket, and there is no man who can avoid radioactive rain and ashes; on the other hand, if the next war can be avoided, the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes will lead to a glorious prosperity of mankind.

But the A.E.C. could not reach any conclusion, because of the different opinions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

President Eisenhower declared at the general meeting of the U.N. held last December "The United States know that if we can convert the terrible tendency to use the atomic energy for military purposes into the direction of peaceful purposes, this greatest destructive power will be used to bring many benefits and conveniences for human races."

The A.E.C. held a meeting in April this year for the purpose of realizing the day speedily, when the fear of atoms would disappear from the minds of the people. The Associated Press reported that Andrei Y. Vishinsky, the Russian representative, said

at this meeting, "We proposed the prohibition of the atomic weapons when we did not have it on hand. We demand the prohibition of the Hydrogen bomb, although we have invented it."

In spite of those addresses being given by the leaders of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and other countries, we know that it is a long time before we can realize the international control of atomic energy, the ban of nuclear weapons and utilization of atomic energy. But the problems should be solved with continuous patience. When the A.E.C. has succeeded in solving it, the contributions for mankind will be one of the greatest ones we have ever achieved in human history.

(Continued from Page 2)

of H-bomb test resulted a considerable effect in the Japanese daily life as already mentioned.

A mingled feeling of astonishment and fear hit every housewife. H-bomb has now become a common topic among them. This is a very important fact in considering about the social effect of the death ashes. What puzzled the Japanese more was the following fact. At first, U.S. authorities said radioactive tuna was not dangerous to eat but to our surprise it was reported that the Food and Drug Administration ordered a Geiger check on fishes coming into the U.S. Most Japanese were puzzled by an apparent incoherence in U.S. policy. In our eyes, this is no other than a representation of national ego, a natural result of which is another war. It is reported that there has been held a conference between the two countries to deal with the compensation for the victims and radioactive tuna, but actual result has not been revealed yet. We don't want to think this delay is due to the national ego of the two countries.

The death ashes reminded the Japanese of the awesome Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the fear to the war has been growing. This is the essence of H-bomb hysteria and this is what makes

"Amber colored Queen" Josephine Baker, one of the few famous chanson singers from Paris, after her fortnight Japanese singing tour, presented her special youth recital on April 30 at the Kanda Kyoritsu Hall under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sanders Home with the cooperation of the Keio Raittius Club.

Herself born as a half-blood, she has had great sympathy for, and has endeavored eagerly to improve, the situation of the mixed-blood or colored people. This tour, planned by herself when she heard that the increase of mixed-blood orphans is a heart-breaking problem in post-war Japan, was sponsored by the Elizabeth Sanders Home, an asylum for such unhappy children, and the whole proceeds will be given for their welfare.

In the evening, Miss Baker, in her beautiful white Dior costumes, chanted her favorite "J'ai lu dans les étoiles", the popular "J'ai deux amours", "La vie en rose", and three other chansons. The whole audience was completely entranced by her singing, dancing, humming and sweet whispering.

Preceding her performance, Miss Baker, a distinguished educator and a fighter against racism, made a touching speech on the subject of "Why I fight racism". After giving many instances of racial discrimination in North America and many other countries, and reflecting on her hard-spent days as a mulatto, concluded that we must endeavor to wipe away racism from the

the Japanese to resist to those to compel them to another war, because they know the horrible result of H-bomb war. This essential fear was brought into every home through tunas; it will be as difficult to drive H-bomb hysteria out of the minds of the Japanese people at large as to wash radioactivity away from the bones of the first H-bomb victims.



(Mainichi Photo)
Josephine Baker is singing

world for the happiness of mankind.

Keio Defeated by Meiji

The two baseball matches between Keio and Meiji, Waseda and Rikkyo were held on April 24 and 25 at the Meiji Shrine Baseball Ground.

Keio lost the two games against Meiji with a score of 5 to 0, 1 to 0 because of poor batting. Especially in the second game, Keio recorded only one hit and only two outfield flies. What in the world is the matter? Keio showed a heavy batting in the last two games against Hosei. The other cause of Keio's defeat was the poor defence of its infielders. However hard a pitcher hurls, if the technique of infielders is poor, the game will be lost without fail.

Unless the poor batting and the poverty of the infielders' defence are improved, Keio will surely have to take the bitterness of defeat in the baseball match against Rikkyo and Waseda and it will be next to impossible to get the championship.

In conclusion, it is very presumptuous to say so, but actually the cheering in the last two games against Meiji was too inactive.

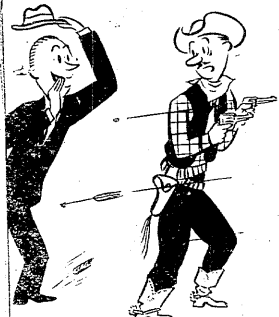
Heifetz and His Musical Performance in Japan

The musical performance given by Jascha Heifetz, world's most famous violinist, was below my great expectations. Though his perfect technique and his wonderful melody convinced us that he ranks as a top violinist I doubt whether his performance appears as real music or not. A musical work has its "raison-d'être" as does genre on art so long as it is self-preserved. And the performance of such music creates a deep impression on the audience. From this point, the impression I got from this recital was nothing but disappointing.

In short, he is not so much

an artist as an artisan possessing the most skillful technique. An artisan plays the violin accurately according to musical notes, but he never creates either originality, humanity, nor musical temperament. To tell the truth, I can not believe that the recital I heard was dull one. For I found there a great difference from his other performances I have heard on records. His delightful playing: where had it gone? I cannot help putting this question. If his recital was performed under a handicap because he underestimated his audience, it is inevitable that he would be disappointed. (M. Takabatake)

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EDITORIAL

Observance of Law

The 3rd of May is Constitution Day. This national holiday has become significant more and more with the increase of tense situations around Japan. So, at this juncture, it is not wholly senseless for us Japanese people to reconsider our Constitution.

We may safely say that this Constitution Day means not only the birth-day celebration of a new democratic Constitution which provides fundamental human rights, Sovereignty of the people's will and renunciation of war but also elevation of the nation's consciousness about the observance of law on which social order depends.

However, a deplorable trend has begun to sprout of late to which we must pay much attention; that is, some of the people have begun to neglect the law. An example of this fact can be found in the action of the government party in the Diet. To put it concretely, this party and the government are crying loudly for the elevation of the people's moral sense on one hand, while on the other they have forced an increase in military forces under the name of security forces, have ratified MSA, are trying to pass two bills on education etc., by distorting the Constitution in their favor in spite of strong objections from public opinion.

If such actions should be thought right then some people must feel that the law can be expounded favorable for them at their own will. Thus, law will surely be exposed to the danger of becoming a "dead letter", although Japan stands firmly as a modern law-governed nation.

It is quite natural that the law cannot be objective since it is up to government policy or the nation's purpose to be able to judge matters good or bad and not to judge them true or false. And thus government must not make judgments against the people's will on which government powers rely. Otherwise, law loses its authority. Law can exist on the nation's consciousness only by its observance. But every provision does not always accord with the justice or moral sense of the people because of law's conservative nature. Even in

Lunch, Coffee

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VOICE OF YOUTH

In this column "VOICE OF YOUTH" we have accepted contributions mostly from Japanese youth. From the next issue, with the idea of making this column "VOICE OF YOUTH", a forum for all the youth in the world, we request and will cordially welcome your contributions.

We have a deep concern in the ways of thinking, and the viewpoints and affairs of foreign students abroad, and also would like to hear the problems they have.

We do not request any specific subject, any will do. Contributions (about 500 words) should be typewritten, or written clearly. They will not be returned.

Problems on Reparation

By Reizi Tsuda, Senior of Economic Dept.

We recall that the preliminary reparations agreements, prior to the formal reparations talks between Japan and Philippines were signed on the 15th of April.

We were much pleased with this announcement which has long been a worry for the people in this country, as it was hoped this would lead to the solution of the reparations talks between two countries and, moreover, to the recovery the relationship formally.

But recently a dark prospect has appeared before us with the talks postponed by Philippines Solons who opposed their government plan in the latest Japanese offer.

At the opening of the formal reparations talks last Saturday, it was stipulated that Japan through the services of Japanese nationals in producing Capital goods, processing of sunken vessels and other works—the

such a case, the people must observe that law unless their representatives recognize its fault and revise it, for law has as its basic purpose, the maintenance of social order. It goes without saying that laws in agreement with the people's sense and suitable to their lives are desirable. Then we, the people, must always watch and criticize the actions of government, and endeavor to improve our law.

The most suitable example of the above mentioned is the problem of rearmament which is heatedly discussed today: Is rearmament an infringement of the Constitution whose Article IX provide for the renunciation of war? About this problem there is a difference between the public opinion of today, influenced by international tensions, and of that under the occupation.

Above all, the problem of rearmament should be solved at a special referendum. Both pro-rearmament people who don't want to be killed by invaders, and anti-rearmament people who also don't want to be at the front, should always be ready to express their own firm opinions, for it is an essence of democracy to do so. The future of Japan depends on our people's will. In the difficult situation of today, it is the time when our consideration is absolutely necessary for our country.

Only one holiday like the Constitution Day is never too long to make up our minds to respect our Constitution and to pledge our observance of law, and more over to think of the future of Japan. Especially those students who study law should renew their determination to advocate law for social order and true peace.

amount of expenses to be borne by the Government of Japan totaling the yen equivalent of 4 million dollars—assume such responsibility. President Magsaysay of the Philippines, has not succeeded in persuading the senators to approve the Ohno-Garcia, Foreign Ministers' reparations plans. The Solons demand that the Japanese government pay one million at least, and their stand is very rigid. A bipartisan caucus held by Nationalists and Democratic party Senators insist that Japan has to pay the amount of one billion American dollars in cash excluding the economic value of other forms of reparations.

We understand as to their dissatisfaction as to the total amount of money in the Japanese offer. If possible, Japan will pay much more. An in truth we have a duty to pay. But sorrowfully there is a certain limit as to the ability and capacity of present Japanese economy. That is to say Japan is not so rich as to be able to satisfy the Philippines demand. And she must also pay Indonesia, Burma and other South East Asia countries with which Japan has not yet recovered formal relationship. In consideration of this point, the preliminary reparations talks were devised from a new idea to revive and assist the economics of both nations mutually by reparations within the Japanese ability to pay. This is necessary to re-establish the relationship between the two countries in this period of international tension.

For even in Indonesia, across a sea from the Philippines a bloody war is being fought.

It is often talked in these days that Asia must be built by the Asians themselves and for that purpose, Asians must be united with each other throwing away hatred feeling of the 2nd World War. So it has been thought that this preliminary reparations talks would be the first to settle this matter and to reopen the relationship between the Philippines and Japan. No nations can be isolated. And at the present time every nation is interdependent in trade and business. Japan and Philippine should be closely related each other so as to be the intimate friends in the Far East.

In considering this we might say that the reported dissatisfaction of the Philippines is based on their imperfect understanding as to the significant contents and meanings of the preliminary talks.

If so, it is necessary for the government of Philippines to explain and persuade the Solons and people of the country correctly as fast as it can. At the same time the Japanese government must attempt to do so as

"The Asian Games As I See Them"

By A. Mano, Sophomore of Lit Dept.

The second Asian Games which were held in the Philippine Islands at the beginning of May, are like the Olympic Games on a smaller scale for they concern only Asians.

The purpose of this athletic meeting is, I think, the same as that of any other international games. The largest aim is the acquisition of deeper mutual understanding, and the building of more secure friendly relations between nations through the medium of sports. The reason why the betterment of understanding between nations is considered more important than the other merits of these meetings, is probably because of the tenseness of the present world situation.

The largest meeting trying to realize these ideals through sports, is naturally the Olympic Games. It has been trying for sixty years now, since the beginning of modern Olympic Games, to fulfil its purposes.

Regrettable though it be, it has not been so successful as was hoped in this respect. Needless to say, we do not expect to secure peaceful relations merely by sport activities, but however small its contributions may be, we look for something. Maybe we can find the obstacles interrupting the achieving of its aim, in the difference of race and colour, or in the difference of build, in short, in being unable to look upon each race without prejudice.

When will the day come when we can look upon the whole race as a single unit, like that of the Olympic ideal? Although on the one hand we are materially in the modern age, about to step into the atomic-age, and still making progress, on the other hand, we are spiritually still in the state of the barbarian age; still killing each other, showing hardly any progress.

However, the opening of the Asian Games has helped disperse a little, the gloomy cloud over my mind, and weak rays of hope have begun to shine. I think these games will bear more successful fruit than any other

well. The Philippines which is situated within a half a day trip by air from Japan, occupies an important role in trade and business in the Far East.

We hope that both countries will work in great effort to reach the OK'd point of agreement and thereby solve this hard problem. We do not want to lengthen this reparations talks more than need be. Since the end of the World War we have first started to recover our friendship with Philippines through sports. More formal relations are to be established through these diplomatic talks.

Mutual trade between the Philippines and Japan is exceedingly hampered by the deadlock of the reparations talks and non-ratification of the Japan peace treaty by Philippines. We sincerely hope that the Philippines will consider the Japanese offer so that both countries would be able to contribute toward re-establishing the former mutual friendship. The sooner, the better, is our hope.

international meetings of this sort, for we Asians look alike, a profitable psychological factor for understanding, and because of the resemblance of the fate we bear.

The results of this meeting were of a low standard compared with those of world records, but this does not discourage me at all, for the other results were greater. It is very regrettable that the Republic of China could not participate, though in sports there is supposed to be no barrier regardless of ideologies. Through this international language of sport, maybe we could have achieved even better results.

If we can show the world that we Asians can unite and understand each other through sports, and are able to regard each other as a single race, we will be laying stepping-stones reaching nearer to our goal—the Olympic ideal, and then maybe other nations will take a more serious attitude and follow suit.

We Asians have just entered the threshold of our attempt without knowing what future awaits us, but hoping that the day will come when there will be no such thing as "races" and we can look upon each other as brothers, we trudge on to realize our ideals.

HIYOSHI TOPICS

"The Lecture Of Economics Revised"

A new method has been taken in the lecture of economics for the freshmen of the Economics Dept. Since the beginning of this term, experienced professors of economics taking charge for one week, are giving lectures by turns so as to let the students acquire a broader knowledge of the subject. This course is shaped in order to strengthen the purpose of general education, i.e. to teach them economics not as one of their special subjects but as a subject of general education.

At present, Profs. Okui and Fukui are on the platform under the titles of "Education and Economics" and "Fukuzawa and Economics."

"The Mimura Eating House Closed"

The Mimura Eating House was ordered closed by the school authorities early this spring. The reason for this closing is that in spite of all the warnings given by sanitary inspectors, the manager of the house did not try to improve the sanitary conditions and it remained unwholesome. The committee for eating organizations which had been complaining of its unreasonable service and of its dirtiness as well, at long last came to a conclusion—immediate closing of the house. With only two houses, it is next to impossible for all the students to take lunch at one time. Thus there has arisen the urgent necessity for a new eating accommodation to be established. So it will not be long before we can get another new and clean dining house here on Hiyoshi Campus.