

# The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

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KEIO UNIVERSITY

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## OZAKI YUKIO, GREAT ALUMNUS PASSES AWAY

Yukio Ozaki, big alumnus of Keio University died suddenly on October 6, at his home in Zushi, Kanagawa Prefecture. His death was attributed to old age. He was born in Kanagawa Prefecture in 1859, and after leaving Keio University in 1876, he spent almost all of his life in the political world.

Called the "God of Constitutional Politics," Ozaki had invariably held to his stand of establishing constitutional politics in Japan and opposing military aggression. He was also known as an ardent advocate of a "World Federated Government." Worthy of the name, "Grand Old Man of Diet," he was a member of the Japanese Diet for 64 years, a record that is not likely to be surpassed.

Cherry trees which he (as Mayor of Tokyo City) sent to the City of Washington as a token of goodwill for America in 1907, will remind us of his name every year forever.

## French Student Here To Study Japanese

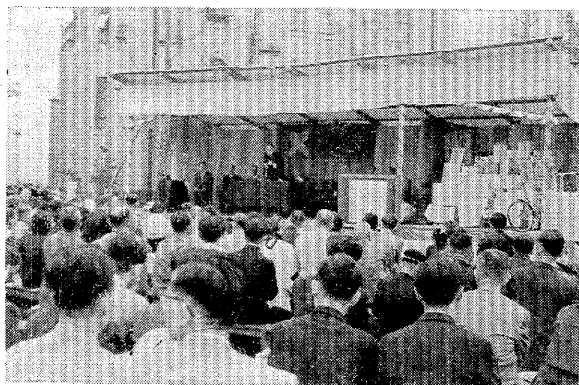
There is an energetic young French student studying Japanese at Keio earning part of his living by teaching French to the sophomores in the French Literature Course. He is M. Serge Dodot, 23, a graduate of Asian languages course at Sorbonne. He came to Japan at the invitation of Prof. Shirai with whom he became acquainted during Shirai's stay in France.

Reporters of the Mita Campus the other day had chance to see and talk with him for a little while. He said he had majored in Chinese and Indonesian. Asked why he came to Japan, he answered simply "to see Japan." "Keio gives me a good impression and students do so well even to the extent of conjugating French verbs at their own making" he said with humor. "Compared with French universities," he said, "Keio students seem to be enjoying more personal contact with professors than in France. In France professors are generally too dignified."

He lives at Nihonenoki, Minato Ward, and comes to school on motor-scooter by which, he says, he can now go everywhere he likes without any person's direction.

With his well-cultivated knowledge of Chinese, he reads "Bungei Shunju" and the Asahi Shimbun. He has been energetic enough to master Russian, Chinese, Indonesian, English and Japanese.

This French young man gave reporters very good impression, and fascinated us in our interviewing with his wit and humor. He really is what we may call "Keio-boy" typed French.



THE GENERAL MEETING OF MITA-KAI (Association of all the Keio University graduates) took place on the Mita Hill on 10th of October. Photo shows President Ushioda making greeting to the alumni and their families at the opening ceremony.

## ALUMNI REFRESH FRIENDSHIP AS ANNUAL RENGO-MITA- KAI MEETS

The 21st Rengo Mita Kai, the General Meeting of Keio's Alumni Societies, was held on Mita Campus on October 10. About 2,000 graduates and their families gathered and had a good chance to renew their old friendships and to be acquainted with one another's children.

The general meeting was started at noon, with Prof. Kimpara's opening address, and then President Ushioda spoke a word of welcome to all the attendants. After the address of welcome he explained equipment of Keio University, the most wardamaged university in Japan. Then he expressed his hope that the enlargement of the library, faculty buildings and school buildings, specially the reconstruction of the auditorium, would have been realized by the coming 100th Anniversary. And, for this purpose, all the material and moral supports from the alumni were indispensable, he stressed. Next,

## Canadian Broadcasting Corp. Records Here

Mr. Raoul Engel, a member of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, who came to Japan in order to record her present condition, recorded on the tape the talking by Prof. Kiyooka, Prof. Hiramatsu and some members of Keio English Speaking Society at Keio University on September 28. They talked in English their own thoughts and opinions as educationalists and students about the education, culture, university life, home life and many other state of affairs in Japan.

This recording, with many others which were recorded at other places in Japan is scheduled to be broadcasted in Canada, and expected to promote friendly relations between Japan and Canada through its making the Canadians understand the present state of affairs in Japan.

Mr. N. Oyachi, the new head of the Steering Committee, President of the Toyoko Department Store, and other newly elected officers were introduced.

After the general meeting, the crowd enjoyed various attractions and entertainments held on the temporarily erected stage. The chief attractions were: Musei Tokugawa speech on his feeling about the broadacting of Fukuzawa's Autobiography, a comic story by Kosan Yanagiya, and performances by Blue Coats, Frankie Sakai, a jazz drummer and Toshio Oida, a jazz singer, who both are our graduates.

Finally, the winning numbers of the lottery were drawn by five movie actresses of Toho and Shochiku, and a lot of premiums were presented to the winners.

In the meantime, here and there on the grounds amicable scenes developed: graduates in a happy mood exchanged their name cards and rewarmed their old friendships. This meeting that will surely promote friendly contacts between students and the alumni, ended with a great success at 5:30 p.m.

## Fulbright Scholars Feted

The Fulbright Scholars that have begun their studies were invited to a welcoming-to-Keio tea party sponsored by the "Mita Campus" on October 14 at Restaurant Tokikaikan.

With Prof. Kiyooka honorary president of the Mita Campus, and staff members attending, the informal party gave the guests and members a chance to converse freely with each other for a better understanding of the West and East.

It was the "Campus" members' sincere hope that the scholars would enjoy a happy campus life at Keio, and also looked forward to fruitful results in their studies. The reception was a great success.

## PROFS. KOIKE, KURIYAGAWA RETURN FROM STUDY ABROAD

### BUSINESS SLUMP NARROWS JOB GATE

From Oct. 1 banks and companies have started all together their examinations for employment.

It is said that the difficulty of securing employment is unavoidable this year, as the government's deflationary policy is pushing almost all companies towards reduction of number of new employment. And it attracts our attention that even some of the first rate companies such as the Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co. and the Asahi Shimbun do not want fresh employment.

As for Keio University, however, the prospect which lies before students is not necessarily dark. The influence of deflation is less than in other universities. By October 10 the number of companies which had offered positions for Keio students is about 300, almost the same at that time last year. It was learned from an interview with Prof. Takagi who is taking charge of the placement of Keio Students.

He says that the trend of this year is not to take new men for immediate need, but to pick out only excellent students so that the company may not have a gap in its brain staff in the future. Accordingly the rule will be strictly applied that the weakest goes to the wall.

Another trend of employment this year shows that employment through "influence" to big companies has become powerless, that is to say, students must make their way by their own merits. The Employment Section says that Keio students have been offered enough chances to secure jobs and that all depends on their own merits. To be healthy, fresh, hopeful is the standard which every company requires. The rate of placement last year was 95% at the time of graduation and the same result is expected this year.

## Professor Of University Of California Lectures

Dr. J. J. Van Nostrand, lately professor of history at the University of California, with an introduction from Delmer Brown, director of the Committee for Free Asia, to President Ushioda, accepted the formal invitation of President Ushioda to lecture on European history at Keio University, and arrived in Tokyo on October 1, welcomed by Prof. Gitler of the Keio Library School, who was a former pupil of his, and Mr. Ishii of the International Department. He has already started lecture on Thursday from October 14.

Prof. Motoyuki Koike of the Economics Dept., and Prof. Fumio Kuriyagawa of the Literature Dept. returned from a year's study in Europe on September 24 and 21, respectively.

Prof. Koike spoke of his impressions of his studies in Europe that the French people have a high standard of common sense, not as a collective body but as individuals. He said he stayed mainly in Paris, but also went to London, Italy and Germany. He said he especially choose to study in France because she has many problems concerning the various characteristics of its system of land tenure and of land-ownership of peasants.

Prof. Kuriyagawa said he stayed five months both in London and in Paris. He said that at the libraries of Cambridge and Oxford, he spent most of his time copying old manuscripts, so coming in direct contact with students was almost impossible.

It is scheduled that Prof. Kuriyagawa will lecture on ancient and medieval English Literature for the post-graduate course, and ancient and medieval English Language, from the middle of October.

The lecture of Prof. Koike will begin from next April, but his lectures at the post-graduate course seminar will start immediately.

## Japan Society Of Translators Formed

Prof. Hiramatsu, the advisor of the Campus, has been making his efforts after his round the world tour last year in organizing the translators' group in Japan for the enhancement of international cultural exchange. The committee in Japanese P.E.N. Centre, for which he was responsible, took the leadership and gathered related societies and associations like the Japan Scholars and Translators Society in Foreign Literature, the Japan Academic Council, the Japan Writers' Association and so on, under the assistance of the Foreign Office, Ministry of Education and the Japanese Committee for the UNESCO.

The new society which is officially called the Japan Society of Translators held the establishing meeting together with the first general conference on July 10, in Tokyo, and made decision to join in La Federation Internationale des Traducteurs in Paris. Mr. Tadashi Tatsuno, the Prof. Emeritus of Tokyo University was elected as the President, and Prof. Junzaburo Nishiwaki, Prof. Shintaro Okuno of Keio University was voted as the members of the executive committee and Prof. Hiramatsu was appointed as the Secretary of the Society.

# VOICE OF KEIO ON BIKINI CASE

Aikichi Kuboyama, radio-operator of the radioactive-dusted No. 5 Fukuryu Maru fell into final sleep of his 40-year life on September 23, in spite of all possible efforts to save his life.

As the Asahi said, "another Miracle did not happen," all the efforts of the Japanese scientists to drive radioactive substances away from the patient's body proved to be unsuccessful. All the Japanese papers took up this incident allotting sensationally large space. Why? The answer will be summed up as follows: because the cause of his death was a bit of death ash.

To add to our surprise, northwestern Japan was hit by rains with some 14,000 count-per-minute radioactivity in the following days which were believed to have come from the Soviet territory. The astonishment was strong enough to make newsmen use a new term, "Japan, the Valley of Radioactivity." Though the injury of radioactivities has not yet been clarified, it has been revealed in Kuboyama's death that some of the radioactive substances, for instance, strontium is fatal when it has been absorbed into a living organism.

As scientists point out, the A-weapon race of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. has now shown a truth that if the tests should be carried out limitlessly, "the Valley of Radioactivity" would expand so as to involve the whole world, then there would be no "Free World" and no "Communism." There would only be a gradual ruin of humanity.

Under such circumstances, the signatures against the A&H-bombs mounted to more than ten million as of the beginning of October. This means every Japanese out of eight including new born babies signed against A&H-weapons. If this sincere wish for the ban of mass-destruction weapons prevailed among nations, there would be no significance in this issue. But there exist, in our judgement, misunderstanding and untruth, so here again the "Campus" took up the H-bomb issue, with an intention to report mainly to readers abroad the facts about the H-bomb issue and the opinions of some professors and students.

## Profs. & Students Tell About H-bomb

The Campus asked the following questions to six persons including President Ushioda, and Lecturer B. Blakeney. The students questioned were selected at random.

- (1) Are you against all the A & H-bomb tests, regardless whether the U.S.S.R. or the U.S. carries out them?
- (2) Do you think the Bikini case is a problem between only Japan and the U.S.?
- (3) What do you think of the attitude of the Japanese press?
- (4) What do you think of the attitude of the Japanese government?
- (5) What do you think of the students' anti-A & H-bomb movement?

**BEN BRUCE BLAKENEY**

—Lect. of American Law  
(1) No. The U.S. is here to defend Japan. It's impractical to abolish guns and pistols. But I don't hesitate to sympathize with the poor fisherman.



- (2) Yes, it's only a problem between the U.S. and Japan. Do the Japanese criticize the downing of U.S. planes by the Reds? The Bikini Case is not the starting point of human tragedy. A & H-bombs, possibly, will prevent the next war, for everybody will be afraid to start it. The usage of A-weapons is the same as that of the poison-gas in quality though different in degree.
- (3) It is stupid. It is over publicized. The pilots defending Japan who are accidentally killed deserve the same publicity.
- (4) I don't know what it says.
- (5) It's foolish. Students should be more usefully employed in defending themselves.

**TSUTOMU TSUCHIHASHI**

—Junior of Economic Dept.  
(1) Yes, I am against it though it may be indispensable for the defence of the Free World. It will only repeat the tragedy of the Fukuryu Maru.  
(2) No, it is true that the Bikini Case was a misfortune which had befallen on the Japanese. But the case means the dark future of humanity if the present conditions remain unimproved.  
(3) I don't think they are ex-

aggerating the facts; if such an incident should have occurred in the U.S., the press there would have done what their counterparts are doing here. The fear of A & H-bombs, I believe, would never be too much exaggerated.  
(4) I can not agree with the government whose Foreign Minister announces the cooperation with the tests.  
(5) We should do all we can for the ban of A-weapons.

**KENZO KIGA**

—Prof. of Economic Dept.

- (1) Yes; it's undesirable.
- (2) No, it's rather the problem of humanity. The trouble itself can be solved by the friendship and goodwill of the two concerning states.
- (3) I think it is rather hysterical in appealing the facts. But facts themselves are not false.
- (4) I have no material to criticize it with.
- (5) I am neither for nor against it.

**REIKO NAKAMURA**

—Senior of Economic Dept.

- (1) Yes, I am against all the A & H-bomb tests that will and do endanger the lives and existence of human beings. It is out of the question who carry out the tests and who are injured by them.
- (2) No, it implies that peace and existence of whole humanity are now at danger. It is only natural for the Japanese, one of whom was the direct sufferer, to hate and rage against the U.S., in the light of that fact that Japan has been subordinated politically and economically to the U.S.
- (3) It has not been abiding by the expectation of the nation thoroughly in the articles reporting the Bikini Case. For instance when Kuboyama died, the press seemed to replace the rage by mere sorrow. I can not understand what they want to say in their editorial, which give me the impression that they are intending to abate our wish for the prohibition of the H-bomb.
- (4) I don't think the government is the representative of the nation's will, it's rather an agent of the U.S. government. I am disappointed at but am feeling anger against it.
- (5) It's our duty as the Japanese to join the movement. The prohibition of the mass-destruction weapon will not be brought about only by the unity of students, but it is possible by the cooperation of citizens, laborers, and farmers.



President Koji Ushioda

- (1) Yes, the tests are undesirable. I wish both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to renounce the A-tests as soon as possible.
- (2) The trouble itself is the one limited between Japan and the U.S. But it is the problem of humanity when we consider the future situation.
- (3) I agree almost with the editorials. But the articles reporting the conditions of the Bikini sufferers and radioactive rains are sensational, even if not hysterical. For instance, although the degree of danger of the radioactivity contained in rain is not clarified scientifically, the press is apt to over-publicize. This will only inspire fear in ignorant people. The press should be careful in leading the public opinion to the rational direction.
- (4) It is natural for the Japanese Government to cooperate with the tests from the standpoint of the Security Pact. But the cooperation does not mean to withhold the legitimate demand for the compensation for the damages and the security in the future. It is regrettable that the Government gave the bad impression of its servility to the U.S. in dealing with these problems.

On the other hand, the Government should demand the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. the ban of A-weapons, as the representative of the only atomic-injured nation in the world. As for the international control of the atomic energy, it should be made through the U.N. But to materialize this formula, the distrust existing between the West and the East must first be banished.

- (5) It must be more rational. If the movement would be little more than raising the signatures, it would not deserve the act of university students. For such movement does not go through the limit of mere emotional demonstration which can be carried out by common people.

Students should rather study such practical problems as the difference of the formulas of the international control of atomic energy which exists between the West and the East, thus publicizing the result to the world. This is the most practical access imaginable to the international control of atomic energy. I hope such practical movement will bring about appeasement in the world.

## "The Human Love", Key to Compensation

The death of Kuboyama resulted in enforcing upon the Government the prompt solution of compensation which has been liable to be ignored. According to the newspapers, the Cabinet is to formally decide to pay ¥5 million to the family of Aikichi Kuboyama, and at the same time, to increase talks with the United States for compensation.

In the face of this sorrow, we do hope earnestly that the sufficient and complete compensation should be taken, partly because it may lessen, to some extent, the sorrow of the Kuboyama's family, though we don't expect it would so much.

However, what we are most worried about is whether the true sorrow and anxiety of the Japanese people is being conveyed as what they are, to America or not.

Japanese newspaper correspondents in U.S.A. report that American papers are not giving much space to the incident and so the public opinion is not so much interested in this problem as we supposed.

Moreover, it is reported, American journalism hesitates to pick up this matter and to report bare facts to the public, so that some of them go so far as to be anti-Japanese. To glance at the progress of talks compensation be-

**HIROO WATANABE**

—Junior of Law Dept.

- (1) Yes, I am against the production and the use of the A-weapons. It is a one-sided view to use the words "for the defense of the Free World" for the plea of the dangerous tests.
- (2) No, because it was the tests for the future war, and when I take into account Soviet's H-bomb tests, on this occasion, I feel terrible.
- (3) I think it is on the press' shoulder to drive the campaign against A-weapons rather than to report about the condition of sufferers.
- (4) I am disappointed at the government's attitude, with its Foreign Minister who announces to cooperate with the tests, and moreover it's lukewarm toward the compensation of the victims.
- (5) The prohibition campaign should not merely be the movement of the students, but also of laborers and farmers. I also wish to take part in the student campaign.

tween the countries, it is undeniable that the misunderstanding between both sides is a great barrier to an amicable settlement.

We can't but hope that both Governments will exert efforts, in their negotiations, to decide a reasonable sum of the compensation about which Mr. Kuboyama had been worried just before his death.

This case is not only a new incident for the world but has serious connections with all the peoples in the world, so the governments concerned must not stick to the laws and practices which are of no use to the peaceful solution of this problem.

On the one hand, so long as Japan is an independent country, the Japanese Government has to express opinions openly to bring about satisfactory results.

Of course, we intend neither to demand unreasonable compensation nor to whip up anti-American sentiments weighing on the minds of American peoples. But it should be asserted to the last that bare facts must not be distorted for the realization of world peace.

The prompt solution lies in the mutual understanding between both peoples, that is to say, it is not by laws or practices but by human love that this problem is settled.

It can be said to be warm sympathy of the United States that U.S. Ambassador John M. Allison sent ¥1 million to Mrs. Kuboyama with a letter saying that money would not make up the loss of her husband or lessen her sorrow but hoped the token of sympathy of the U.S. Government and the people would help her family.

## This Is How Kuboyama Died

Mr. Kuboyama died of the "radiation disease" at 6:56 p.m., September 23, at the First National Hospital. Autopsy was held, occupying the attention of the whole world, from 11:20 p.m. for about seven hours and it disclosed many valuable materials.

The process of his illness was briefly as follows:  
March 23: Sent to hospital  
Early April: White blood corpuscle decreased to 1,900 and the marrow cell 10,000 in number.

(Continued on Page 3)

# SPORTS HIGHLIGHTS

## KEIO BEATS MEIJI STRAIGHT

—The Big Six University Baseball League—

The 3rd week of the Big Six Univ. League, Keio-Meiji series, took place on Sept. 25th and 27th, at Meiji Shrine Stadium. Contrary to the general expectations, Keio won straight victories over Meiji because of their opponents' poor batting.

The 1st game:

	R	H	E
K	0	0	0
M	0	0	0

Keio made Nomura starting pitcher and he pitched wonderfully well controlled curves. But he was replaced by Fujita when Meiji rallied in the seventh with one single and a walk after one down. Ace Fujita did his duty as the relief-pitcher continuing to shut out Meiji. Meanwhile Nomura batted in the seventh a triple over the right-fielder and Nagano singled to center bringing him home.

The 2nd game:

	R	H	E
M	0	0	0
K	0	3	0

In the second game Keio knocked out Akiyama, Meiji's ace pitcher, scoring three runs on one walk, three singles and two infielders' big errors. In the sixth they added one run with the catcher's wild throw. Meiji batters were all in a slump and, at length, in the seventh, freed themselves from a shut-out game by scoring one run with two singles.

As the result of this the guess as to which team will get the

### KUBOYAMA'S DEATH

(Continued from Page 2)

Middle May: Yellow's incertus came.

Aug. 20: The third serious yellow's incertus came.

Aug. 30: Fell into a comatose state. (It is said that when we ceterus, we are to die in three to seven days.)

Sept. 6: Recovered from the coma.

Sept. 21: Heart weakened.

Sept. 23: Died.

Autopsy was performed by Dr. Ohashi, the chief of the Inspection Pathology at the First National Hospital calling in 23 others including Drs. Tsuzuki, Kuriyama, Koyama, Kumatori and first assistant surgeon Hensen of the U.S. Army.

It is expected that detailed results of it will be announced later on by the authorities.

Dr. Tsuzuki, honorary professor of Tokyo University said that, to his surprise, the most necessary internal organs like the lungs, the heart, the liver, the kidney and the spleen were remarkably changed even to make us wonder how Mr. Kuboyama could have lived until today.

## Keio Loses To Waseda In K-W Athletic Meet

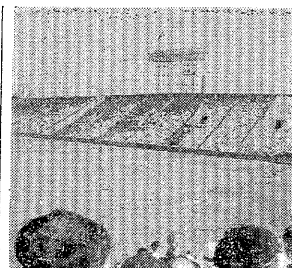
The 30th annual Keio-Waseda Athletic meet was held on Oct. 2, at Jingu Stadium. It was a close battle all the way through, but the Wasedians finally came out on top with a one point lead.

A new record was set in the 1,500 meters by Masanari of Waseda, running it in 4 min. 08 sec. Other fine records were set by Takaya and Nishimura, both of Keio the former clocking the 100 meters in 10.8 sec., and the latter broad jumping 7.04 meters.

The record now stands: 23 wins for Waseda, and 5 wins for Keio. (two games not recorded)

The score:

K	W
6	100
3	400
0	1,500
1	High hurdles
8	800 relay
3	High jump
5	Broad jump
1	Pole vault
3	Disc throw
3	Javelin throw
28	total



KEIO-MEIJISERIES fascinating baseball fans at Meiji Shrine Stadium.

pennant becomes very difficult because there is no outstanding team among Waseda, Rikkyo, Meiji and Keio, moreover Hosei and Todai are much more powerful this season than in the last. But Keio's victory can be realized if they regain both their powerfulness in batting and their traditional skillfulness in carrying games.

## ON THE SCREEN



### "TWENTY-FOUR EYES"

In this fall's Japanese films, yond her ability. Moreover, hard times is approaching as social pressure of militarism on education are strengthened. Honest teachers with liberalistic idea are threatened by "Red hunts. Now she finds it impossible to be a teacher when she is forced to teach her pupils to be soldiers and to die for the Emperor. By the time her class is graduated at the end of the sixth grade, she retires from the teaching profession. When World War II breaks out, all the five boys of her former class are called to the colors, and three of them die. More tragic fate falls on her before the war ends. Her husband, her mother, and her daughter have died during the war. When the war is over, she resolves to go back to teaching. Eighteen year's sufferings have reduced her to a tearful widow in her forties. Her surviving pupils hold an alumni meeting for her and present her with a new bicycle. Tears roll down her

The story begins in 1928. Miss Oishi (Hideko Takamino) is a young teacher of a primary school in Shodoshima in the Inland Sea. Her twelve pupils of the first grade are quite attached to their sweet teacher. When she gazes into these innocent eyes she feels complete happiness. But this peaceful island is not a utopia in life's distress. Poverty and disease press hard upon these children. To rescue them is be-

## Keio Beats Nihon Univ.

### By One Touchdown

—American Football—

Keio met Nihon Univ. in the Kanto Collegiate American Football League at the Korakuen Bicycle Stadium on the 3rd, of Oct.

The score was tied in the first quarter, but Nakatsugawa's touchdown in the second quarter was the deciding point of the game.

The score was 12-6 in Keio's favor.

## Meiji Out-Shoots Keio

—Basketball League—

Keio appeared for the first time in the Kanto Collegiate Basketball League in its second week, clashing with Meiji in two games on the 2nd, and 3rd., at the Kanda National Auditorium Courts.

Keio lost the first game, 78 to 73.

The second game was a close one, the score being tied in the last quarter, Meiji out-shot Keio in the extra time limit, winning 68 to 67.

In the third week of this series, Keio met Tokyo University of Education in two games on Oct. 9 and 10, but the lengthy men of TUE out nosed Keio in both games.

The score was;

1st game:  
TUE 66, Keio 60.  
2nd game:  
TUE 82, Keio 51.

## Keio Runs Over Aoyama Gakuin

—Rugby—

The Kanto Rugby Collegiate match between Aoyama Univ. and Keio, took place at the Keio Hiyoshi Grounds on Oct. 2.

The boys from Aoyama had no chance with the hard hitting Keio forwards, and only had one chance to score before the game-ending whistle.

The score was: Keio 73, Aoyama 3.

## Keio Downs Meiji

—Soccer—

In the second week of the Kanto Collegiate Soccer League, opened on Oct. 3, Keio defeated Meiji, 2 to 1, on Oct. 10, at the Musashino Soccer Grounds.

cheeks, purifying her life's joy and grief.

Naive, tender sentiment streams in this film, freshened by the beautiful background and the charming melody of the old children's songs. Hideko Takamino's performance is excellent. Portraying a role covering a woman through a long period from her twenties to her forties, she plays quite naturally.

The opinion about anti-militarism is not stated fairly, but a severe protest against war is expressed. It will gain great sympathy anywhere it is seen, because it appeals to the humanistic feeling regardless of the difference among races.

## BOOK REVIEW

### "SHIO-SAI", Love Story of Teen-agers By Mishima Yukio

This novel Shio-Sai is one of the latest best-sellers, written by Yukio Mishima, famous Japanese novelist.

The hero of this pastoral affair is an 18-year-old fisherman, Shinji Kubo of Utashima, a small island in the southern part of Japan.

After he was graduated from high school two years ago, he goes fishing everyday except on stormy days, in a tiny fishing-boat, to help his mother.

Since the death of his father in the last year of World War II, his mother has been working as a diving fisherwoman to feed herself and her sons, Shinji and his brother Hiroshi, now 12 years old. Shinji hopes one day to be the owner of a coastal cargo-boat.

One day Shinji saw a beautiful girl sitting alone on the sand. He did not know that she is Hatsue, daughter of Terukichi Miyata, a wealthy ship owner of the island. As she is the fourth daughter, she was adopted by a diving fisherwoman in the neighboring village, however when the only son of the wealthy widower died, Hatsue was recalled to her home in Utashima.

Soon afterwards, Shinji met Hatsue in a ruined watch-house of the former Japanese Army, and they speak to each other for the first time. From that time on, the young fisherman became uneasy and moody. His uneasiness became intense as he heard the rumour that Yasuo Kawamoto, island, would be the husband of Hatsue. But Hatsue denied the rumour, when asked by Shinji, and they came to meet and talk together in secret more often than before.

Driven by jealousy, Yasuo spread a report that Shinji and Hatsue are in love with each other. When the rumour reached Terukichi's ears, he ordered his daughter not to meet with Shinji. Since then the lovers have been forced to write to each other through the good offices of Ryoji, Shinji's fellow-fisherman. As Hatsue became apparently lonesome, Terukichi was touched with pity for his daughter.

Intending to test the personality and ability of the lad, Terukichi adopted Shinji together with Yasuo as crew of his ship, the Utashima Maru. The Utashima Maru was caught in a severe typhoon on her voyage home from Okinawa, but, owing to the brave act of Shinji, the ship was saved.

Recognizing personality in Shinji, Terukichi permitted him to marry Hatsue, saying; "Man can do nothing without vigour. Man needs vigour and nothing else. Though Shinji is not rich, he has vigour."

Those who read only the outline above, will think that Shio-Sai is merely a popular love affair. Indeed some scenes in the novel remind us of scenes often seen in American popular movies. Such scenes come out when the author wants to make his novel more realistic. There is a scene in this pastoral love affair, with lullabies of gentle sea-breeze and "the roar of the waves," in the distance, where the young lovers are vivid. Yet I regret that the author did not make this novel a pure pastoral song. (Nakahashi).



### The Mita Campus

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## EDITORIAL

### On Newspaper Week

Newspaper Week has been observed since October 1 with the slogan that Newspaper is the Watchdog of Good Government. Since the war's end, Japanese newspapers have been enjoying "freedom of speech" as provided in the Constitution.

The significance of Newspaper Week will be in maintaining this freedom, which some people currently are afraid of being violated again by government with the enactment of "Secrecy Protection Bill for the National Safety" and other bills. Although our "freedom of speech" is said to be in a crisis, press should recognize the difficulty of recovering this and stand firmly to guard this freedom. Another significance of Newspaper Week will be found in the reflection of the press upon whether it had carried any false news or whether it had injured the reputation of private persons. Newspapers are as their characteristics often liable to report matters more sensationally than as they really are to attract general public's attention. Recently it seems that some papers take too much concern over private affairs which is the violation of human right. For instance, cannot the report of the divorce of a famed couple, pointing out the reason or outcome in details, be called too much? We believe there are things in the world which should not be revealed to the public from the standpoint of humanism. This kind of revelation can be called "violence of mass communication" and should not be justified by any means.

The most important role of the press as the means of mass communication is that it not only reflects the public opinion but also contributes to its formation. It is true that public opinion upon which our democracy is based should be represented by newspapers, but the question is to what extent they reflect the voice

of people. Newspapers are trustworthy only because they stand for as many people's opinion as possible. Generally speaking, the press seems lacking in effort to be a representative of more popular voice. And here we urge the press to reflect on whether it is not only a small part of general sentiment the newspaper is representing. Regrettable to say, there were two outrageous criticisms on Japanese papers just before Newspaper Week. One is Prime Minister Yoshida's blame that the controversial shipbuilding scandal is merely a rumour framed up by newspapers, and the other is foreign papers' comment that Japanese newspapers are taken by the hydrogen bomb hysteria. The former is solved by Yoshida's apology to newspapers; the latter seems to be caused by the innocence of foreigners on the horror of hydrogen bomb blast. We admit that the Japanese press has allotted large space for reporting the Bikini Case. This may be thought to be rather hysterical. But it is not on the part of the responsible authority to criticize it cynically as anti-American and hysterical without criticizing the source of hysteria—H-bomb test in the South Pacific and on the North Pole. In this sense, some of the foreign papers have no right to censor the Japanese press.

The H-bomb problems, to which we Japanese students can never be indifferent any longer now, have come to be taken as features by the Mita Campus on the occasion of Kuboyama's death. Our purpose is to let people of the world know how terrible the nuclear weapons are and to protect any person from being injured by H-bomb test.

As mentioned above, the primary objects of newspaper consist in the reflection and formation of public opinion. For those purposes, we hope our features could be extended to the world opinion of realizing world peace by means of banning nuclear weapons. Then the meaning of Newspaper Week could be greater.

#### EDITORIAL COMMENT

**"Let's Make Effort To Make Able The Students To Be Employed."**

—The Mita Shimbun, Sept. 30.—

There prevails on Mita Campus uncertainty and fretfulness since the beginning of the employment season. It is said that students to be employed by companies are smallest in number in these years. During the employment season, student are occupied in securing their jobs and don't think about others. But this does not solve the difficult situation. We should rather think and discuss how to solve it.

When we look into the present state of job shortage, we may safely say that the Government's deflationary policy has caused the stagnant state of economy and thus many companies have been compelled not to employ so many students fresh from universities as before.

But if we scrutinize why the Government started such an ill-favored policy, it is obvious that it comes from the imbalance of international payments brought about by an ill-advised policy of the Government which is making wasteful spending of the National Budget for rearmament, at the

## Open Letter To Mr. Lewis Strauss, Chairman Of A-Energy Commission

By Hideo Murakami, American Student at Keio

Dear Sir:

Mr. Aikichi Kuboyama passed away at 6:56 pm tonight. It is about this incident of the death of one of the H-Bomb test victims and considerations relevant thereto that is the reason behind the writing of this open letter to you.

It is well high impossible to express in language deep enough the profound effect on his mind this incident has stirred in the average Japanese. What should be more cause of worry in my case, in a more intimate and poignant sense, is the effect it will have on the attitude of the Japanese students, the spear-headers of various movements and the leaders of tomorrow's Japan. It will certainly give special encouragement to those students who have been biasedly critical of U.S. policies vis a vis Japan to agitate all the more, give fuel to the leftist students who have been propagandizing the Hiroshima and Nagasaki A-bombings as examples of "American barbarism", and using it as a useful facade to recruit more students for their recs, but the most far-reaching effect it can have is that on by far the greatest number of those candid students, those who are in school to study critically the systems of the world, the American system included, who are willing to withhold final judgment on issues until they believe that all facts have been culled—like any American student would under the circumstances.

Your announcement, in your capacity as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission to continue the H-Bomb tests in the Pacific is pointedly out of time and context with the spirit of thinking in this part of the world, now that one of the entirely innocent victims of the H-Bomb test blast has died. Now can we Americans possibly repay Mr. Kuboyama's family for this calamity. No amount of monetary consolation, I believe, can ever recompense for this grievous loss

sacrifice of peace and export production.

The true cause of the imbalance of international payments and thus of a deflationary policy, lie here. We students should discuss these things with each other as common problems, without thinking alone.

In our judgement, the sole remedy for this difficult situation is the abolishment of the Yoshida-U.S. policy of rearming Japan. We should unite for this purpose and "united we stand divided we fall" is the unchangeable truth.

to them. Too, the uneasiness this death has cast on the minds of the other victims undergoing treatment today, on their families, is incalculable. The effect over all of all this on the thinking of the Japanese toward us is what is of transcendent importance. From the standpoint of humanity, the least we can do to assuage Mr. Kuboyama's soul in death is to call a halt, at least temporarily, to any more tests!

In my own private case, the three years I have been able to study at this university under the auspices of the G.I. Bill of Rights have been profitable ones for me, profitable in the sense that it has demonstrated to me that it is possible even after such a bitterly-fought war to hope for and achieve friendship, spiritual friendship of the deepest kind between Japan and the U.S. Now, all this process is about to be put in reverse. All the goodwill generated during these years is now about to go to the rocks. Why? All because we are so scared of ourselves that we are trying to buy, yes, buy security for ourselves and ostensibly the security of the other so-called free nations at the very expense of the latter countries. We are, in short, buying security for ourselves at the expense of hard-earned friendship of the Japanese people, earned slowly, excruciatingly slowly by American predecessors of the past years, who cared for the future of Japan just as they do their own America! The further continuation of the tests will be at the expense of Japanese friendship as sure as night follows day, because of the disastrous effect it is having, not only, as evidenced by Mr. Kuboyama's death, on the very safety of the Japanese, but in the promotion of their daily livelihood, on fishing, in short, and Japan is the largest consumer of fish in the world, Mr. Chairman!

All those facts, any Japanese university student knows. He is, in a sense, the product of the American-generated reform which shaped the post-war school education system, and because he is conscious of these

facts very deeply, he is all the more sensitive and allergic to any action on the part of the U.S. that conflicts with what she has preached up to now. This, I believe, is an only understandable reaction. How else can anyone under similar circumstances possibly react? The further unabated continuance of these tests in their present state will no doubt greatly increase student agitations again not only the tests, but also against the policy of the U.S. in the Far East in general, for they would reason, and notify the rest of Asia, that a gov't so brazen as to continue these tests surely does not deserve the continued friendship of the Asiatics. This no doubt applies to the U.S.S.R. in respect to their H-bomb tests, too, of course. It would sway the middle-of-the roaders further away from the good they have come daily contact with Americans here in Japan. The effect of all this would not become immediately apparent, but in the long run it would no doubt be quite decisive.

Can't American leaders responsible for our foreign policy conduct themselves more enlightly under the circumstances to warrant our role as leaders of the Free World? Our ideal with which we should always not transgress upon or violate no matter what happens if we would call ourself a Christian nation was amply stated by Christ long, long ago:

"Do ye unto others as you would that they should do unto you"

Translated in rhetoric sentence with a touch of modern hue, it would, I think sum itself into:

"The Russians are conducting A, and H-bomb tests (the Japanese and other Asiatics are aware of this too, as evidenced by the samples of rain which fell recently on Niigata), but should this be the sole motivating cause, the one great criterion by which we decide whether to continue our experiments further in the Pacific? Aren't we short-sightedly obtaining knowledge of war science at the expense of our social and cultural prestige?"

Very sincerely yours,  
Hideo Murakami  
American student at  
Keio University

Lunch, Coffee

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