

# The Mita Campus

STUDENTS' OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

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## PRESIDENT ELECTION NEARS, PROF. USHIODA LIKELY TO STAY ON

The Presidential election, which is held every four years according to the Constitution of Keio Gijuku, is slated for December 20 as the term of President Ushioda has come to an end. According to the Election Bylaw, the candidate for the President is selected by the Nominating Committee which consists of six representatives of councilors and the dean of each Department, Principals of the Attached High Schools, and the former presidents with Dr. Takuzo Itakura as the Chairman. Dr. Itakura is the Chairman of the Board of Councilors. The schedule of the nomination has been delayed as the adjustment of the opinion among the Committee has not been brought about. The first meeting for the nomination of the Candidate is scheduled to take place on December 15.

This nomination is in effect the final decision and the formal election is carried out by the Conference of Councilors on December 20.

Koji Ushioda, present president, is said to be likely to serve another term. Professor Fujibayashi of the Faculty of Economics and Mr. Hashimoto, a Standing Director, are also prominently spoken of.

The Student Autonomy Committee of Keio University, which eyes the election proceedings and regrets they leave no room to admit the will of the students, decided to raise polls among students on how they feel about the election proceedings, the present president, and so on.

### Memorial Speech For Gakudo Ozaki Given

The memorial lecture meeting for Gakudo Ozaki, about whose death much was reported in the 49th issue of the Mita Campus, was held on November 18 at room No. 50 of Hiyoshi, under the auspices of the Hiyoshi Autonomy Body of the Political Science Department. The room was filled with earnest students. The lecturers were: Yukiteru Ozaki, ex-member of the House of Councilors and a son of Great Ozaki, Suehiro Nishio, member of the House of the Representatives, Shogo Suzuki, ex-member of the House and Kikuo Nakamura, professor of Keio University. The audience was deeply impressed by the late Ozaki's idea of the establishment of the World Government told by Mr. Suzuki. The students attended were also moved by the personal episodes of Gakudo by Mr. Ozaki.

This instructive lecture meeting lasting about three hours ended successfully with the closing address by the representative of the Autonomy Body.

### "GOJO-KAI" REPORT

By A. Akagi, Woman's Editor

In our September issue we informed details of the establishment of "Gojokai", an organ for mutual aid in Keio. Since it started September 10, it has caused great interest in and out of school as a significant experiment in students' mutual security movement. Now I shall trace the progress of this movement.

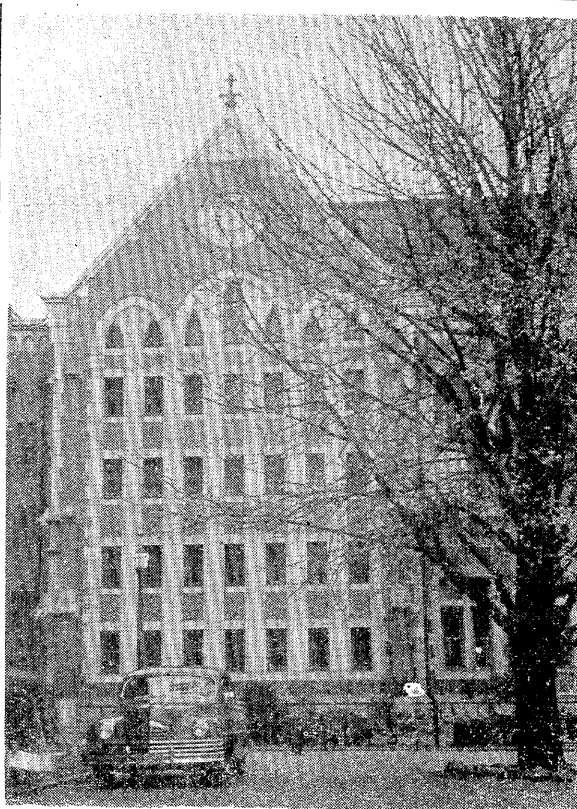
At the beginning, "Gojokai" was a small group consisting of a few members to rescue one of their classmates from distress, appealing to all students for the sympathy and cooperation through donation campaign, hand-bills, and so forth. It has enlarged the sphere of its activity to the protection of the happy school life for the whole of the students, and has gained many sympathisers.

This serious call rising among the students, reflects the difficulties lying in our school life mainly caused by the present social depression. We can find easily many among our friends who injure their health by overwork in their side jobs, and obliged to leave the campus. It is very regrettable both to them and to the society. "Gojokai" was born to solve such a serious problem by cooperation.

At this moment, the society consists of about 120 members at Mita and divided into five parts managed by the committees elected from members.

The main function of this club is financial aid for needy students. When one needs help, he can get a loan not exceeding 2000 yen. Besides, help to the students whose houses were damaged by typhoon, and the investigation of the actual conditions, were done with the assistance of the Cooperative and Students' Health Committee. The fund shortage is the greatest difficulty it faces. The activities of this club are entirely supported by membership fee, gains from various entertainments, etc. Having no help from school authorities, the funds are not enough to carry out its purpose.

But it is making a remarkable progress, and those obstacles would be overcome. Many encouraging letters and donations from out of campus have been sent to the committee. Much is expected in the future development of this club.



WITH THE ADVENT OF WINTER on the hill of Mita Campus, the leaves of a maiden-hair tree before the Library had almost fallen away. Winter vacation of twenty days will begin on December 20. The Mita Campus as usual will suspend publication until March next year as this will be the season of the final examinations.

### Behind Bamboo Curtain

## GREAT PROGRESS SEEN, PROF. OKUNO SAYS

Prof. Shintaro Okuno of Chinese Literature who had returned from his recent tour of China mainland as a member of the Academic and Cultural Mission to attend the Chinese Republic's Independence Day Ceremony, gave a summary description of his observations behind the "bamboo curtain" in room 22, on Nov. 16.

Eager students wanting to know true facts about Red China crowded the room to its limit. Prof. Okuno began with saying that everybody who has ever traveled in Red China, speaks highly of her and he too wished to praise that country. Full of humour throughout his whole speech, he wanted to make clear that he hadn't been fooled to propagandize for the Chinese by the fine treatment he received.

He said he was permitted to travel wherever he wished, and pictures, except military establishments were free to take. He said he couldn't see any signs of a "bamboo curtain."

Prof. Okuno carried many questions of Keio students to ask the students in China of their employment and arbeit problems among students. However, students of Peiping University he

said, couldn't understand his questions because they did not know of such problems. Asked what they thought about Japanese students employment problems and arbeit, they said in an indifferent tone that they felt sorry. University students do not have to work their way through school, for everything is taken care of by the government, necessary number of schools for the country are built and necessary number of students receive an education, every thing is done according to plan he said.

He observed that around Peiping University there is a big educational district with several institutions. The number of universities are small compared to technical schools that have such names as "mechanical agricultural," and "oil" colleges which we do not hear in Japan are being built. Not only in Peiping but in several other places educational districts like these are being built.

About the freedom of speech in China, he thinks that it is in the same stage as that of the Meiji Restoration period of Japan, for speech is free if not anti-revolutionary.

## KEIO AFFILIATION COMMITTEE FORMED AT STANFORD

Miss Melba F. Mamiya, Chairman of Keio Affiliation Committee at Stanford University sent a letter to Mr. Eiichi Kiyooka, Director of International Department in Keio University. In it she says in substance about the affiliation as follows:

The Keio Affiliation Committee at Stanford University expects soon to reiterate the purpose of their affiliation with Keio University. She feels that an affiliation can become a bridge that will bring about mutual good will, respect, and understanding and that she hoped to exchange school papers, year-books, tape recordings, art exhibits and many other things with Keio. For the first project, she says, they have been considering an exchange of musical recordings and will try to obtain tape recordings of their school songs and recordings by the Stanford Orchestra and Chorus, and desire to have examples of authentic Japanese music and other recordings from Keio.

Aside from this letter to Mr. Kiyooka, Miss Mamiya sent to Keio Association of Cultural Societies the first of the series of newsletters from Stanford which the Committee has begun writing.

## Keio America Society To Hold Xmas Meet

The Keio America Society will hold a Christmas Meeting on Thursday, the 16th of December in the Memorial Hall of Keio University Library. The main entertainment for this meeting is to be Puppet Plays given jointly by Keio English Speaking Society and Keio Children's Culture Society, both student organizations.

Besides regular members, all the children of the members and friends are invited, for this is to be a children's party. The two plays to be given are "Mr. Booby Bear" and "Fun and More Fun" which promise lots of laughs. All children are welcome!

In order to find out about the lives of the ordinary people, he met his old friends such as pub owners and book-sellers and many others to ask them what it was like under the new government. They all answered that they were happier than under that Nationalist regime. These people, he said could be believed that they were telling the truth.

He stated that China was in a stage where all those who worked could eat. Laborers were organized and statesmen were scrupulous.

He ended his speech by saying that the Japanese people should trust the Chinese and should accept their prayers for peace in a more sincere attitude.

# THIS IS LIFE IN KEIO



**Editor's Note:** Here we have endeavored to introduce life of Keio students, through the eyes of the Mita Campus writers. Angles from which we observed are "Political consciousness", "Girl students at Keio", "Sociability", "Recreation and Hobby", "Sports" and "Love". These observations are the reports which several writers were assigned to write on the life of Keio students as it is, but because they are the reports by a few writers, they might not represent the whole of Keio students. Please keep in mind that each article is a personal opinion.

## I. POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Each school has its own color. It is the tradition of our school that most of the graduates go into the business field, not entering the political world. Generally speaking, the political consciousness of Keio students is not high. Their low concern about politics seems to be in part connected with this tradition. Liberty, Independence, Self-Reliance, these form the fundamental characters of Keio, producing the liberal academic atmosphere, and the spirit of respect for the individual. But this respect for the individual is apt to become extreme indifference to the things not directly relating to them. Not a few Keio students seem to be in this state of indifference. However, their indifference seems also due to the fact that most of them as compared with other university students, are not troubled with financial worries. If the students have to earn their expenses both for school and for life, their attitude towards politics must be more rigid. They would keenly feel the defects of the present administration.

Many Keio students, however, are in a good position to be able to study quietly without deploring the defects of the administration. Since Japanese employers are so nervous about the communists, for example, they went as far as to omit only students connected with autonomous activities at school, these students think it best to show no interest in political matters so that they can avoid any trouble when they take jobs. This is one of the reasons why they have an indifferent attitude toward political matters.

An old proverb of China says, "The wise man is discreet." It may be safely said that this state of mind exists, large or little, in every student as the common psychology. Taking the problem of "The movement for the prohibition of H and A-bombs", many of the students agree with this movement, but there are few who cooperate.

Of course, there are a few students who are earnest in the political matters, but their activities are rather idealistic and completely isolated from the consciousness and the activities of the students in general.

What kind of political party do the Keio students support? The reader may think that Keio students may be conservative and they may be regarded as supporting the conservative party. According to the recent investigation of Jichi-Kai—the Autonomy Committee of our school—the Socialist parties ranked first. The fact that these progressive parties received the support of the majority of the students makes us feel that although Keio students show a little concern toward politics, they are not satisfied with the present political situation. (I. Sawazaki)

## II. LOVE

The other day Mr. Tatsuzo Ishikawa sketched the public morals of Tokyo in his serial novel "Kohjin", appearing in the "Sunday Mainichi." In the novel there was a description of an abandoned girl of a cabaret on the Ginza who fell in wild love with a student of Keio University. The readers were said to feel nothing very strange about the love affair, because they thought that such was always the way with Keio boys.

Indeed, most people look upon Keio boys as the frequenters of cabarets. There is some truth in their view of Keio boys, though all of the Keio boys are not fond of drinking and dancing.

Meanwhile, the more innocent, Keio boys are said to find their respective sweethearts among the girl students of the dressmaking schools, who are ready to be the friends of Keio boys. This kind of love is so modest that both boys and girls are contented to go together to the movies, or to the theatre, sometimes attending a recital or a concert.

It does not follow, however, that Keio boys are romanticists or the believers in their so-called platonic love. Keio boys are thorough realists concerning love as well as in all other things.

It must not be forgotten that the reports of Dr. Kinsey on the sexual behavior of Americans had remarkable influences upon Japanese students. Students are inclined to see love from merely a biological point of view, and consequently they never see divine beauty or purity in their sweethearts. (S. Iwai)

## III. RECREATION & HOBBY

At the Mita Festival for this autumn, the Keio Autonomy Committee made an investigation on what kind of recreation Keio students like to have, and it may be worthwhile to reveal some of its details here so as to know how they enjoy their relaxation time.

Favourite recreations	Percentage
Movies	29
Sports	25
Reading	14
Mahjong	12
Play-going	5
Others	14

Movies were the best recreation for Keio students. Seven out of ten prefer foreign movies, two care for both Japanese and foreign ones and the rest prefer Japanese movies. The best films

About newspapers, The Asahi Shimbun was most widely read among the students.

Mahjong received the fourth place although it seems to be very popular among university students. Dancing was found in seventh place and music in tenth place. In spite of the fantastic applause for jazz, few students wrote "music" where they were requested to write down their hobbies. It may be that jazz is after all heartily welcomed by teen-agers and becomes something obscure for older people. Commercial broadcasting seems not to go over well with the people in Keio. Sixty percent of those investigated said they listened to NHK, while thirty-two listened to Radio Tokyo and eight, other stations' programmes.



Mahjong

Fifty-seven out of one hundred answered in the negative when asked if they were smoking or not. This percentage, however, must be accepted with the consideration of the following facts. First: as freshmen are supposed to be prohibited by law to smoke cigarettes, there may be some who hesitated to frankly admit their smoking. Second: there were some girls among those who answered the question.

One cannot go strolling down Ginza Street without seeing "Keio boys". This may be one of the facts that makes one think Keio students are always playing around. As it is, the majority of them go down there once a month or so. (K. Kanda)

## IV. SOCIABILITY

It is often told by people in general that the students of Keio are full of sociability as compared with those of other universities and colleges. About this, Keio students have a number of good points as most of them are presumed by people to have come from good family. However, there is no word for describing the character of Keio students in its good and bad points better than the word so-

ciability. There are good and bad points in sociability, that is, a sociable man often is recognized or mistaken for a man having no basic structure in their characters. Generally speaking, they are moderate in thoughts which will be expressed as conservative in ideology and they are easy to be friends with or to talk and to play with. Yes, they are very sociable. This does not mean that every student in Keio is so, but most of them are alleged to be so.



Study at Library

By the way, how do they become so sociable? They don't have a character of sociability by nature, but they begin to learn sociability when they enter Keio. The freshmen would be surprised when they come upon the most outstanding virtue of Keio. One of the reasons may be the frequent balls held by the athletic and cultural association for raising funds. The traditional atmosphere may be another reason.

Thus Keio students enjoy their school life much more than those of other universities and colleges but there is a little fear that they forget to do everything along the spirit of Fukuzawa so as to be the men of society and character. (R. Tsuda)

## V. GIRL STUDENTS AT KEIO

Girls on Keio Campus are not of one type, of course; some of them think this way, and others that way. They, about four hundred in number, vary from one another in their way of living, thinking and studying just like their features do. Although it is really difficult and even dangerous to figure them out in such a small space like this, they may be roughly classified into four types.

Miss K. She came to Keio with the purpose of satisfying her eager desire to deepen her knowledge. She is never absent from any lecture for amusements, drawing a clear line between study and pleasure. She is often disappointed by some tiresome lectures in which professors read only their text books or notebooks on the platforms. It is natural that she despises a group of boys who are simply absorbed in their amusements—mahjong, dancing, chatting and loitering, always keeping themselves from class rooms and rushing her to borrow her note-books when an examination season comes. Although she is so indifferent to the fashion prevailing in towns, she never lacks the knowledges of what is taking place in the society. Sometimes she shows a positive reflection on the social problems which she thinks she should. Her biggest concern is how to lead her future life and how to deepen her present study. She intends to enter graduate school for her further study.

Miss E. She is just a modern girl busy in enjoying her present life as a young lady rather than as a student. Her favorite sports are driving, dancing, every kind of amusements, and study coming, at the end of the list. Generally speaking, study does not occupy much of her mind and she shows really little appetite for it. It is a sort of accessory to her being a university student. She does not hesitate to cut lessons when she wants to see movies, to order dresses or to attend a ball. She looks so attractive and sociable that she is very popular among boys. Her view of life seems to be to enjoy every moment as much as possible and never spare any effort to carry it out. If she finds a sweetheart and wishes to marry him, she will leave school without reluctance. "For what did you come to Keio?" She will simply answer, "Just to enjoy myself until I marry."

Miss I. She is energetic. She joins some club activities through which she mostly enjoys her university life. With the members of the club she talks about the activity, politics and so on. She has an aspiration for study to some extent—but only to some extent. "Study is necessary for me as a kind of culture" is her opinion. For the sake of widening her culture, she attends music concerts, baseball matches and art exhibitions, not because she has urgent tastes for them. It may be said that her thinking and behaviours are always based on a certain optimism. She tries to do everything she wants for herself, but generally she is satisfied with quite mediocre results. In fact she has a little bit of complacency which prevents her from pursuing one thing steadily. She has a sound mind and a sound body indeed, in a sense. But isn't she a so-called après guerre girl?

Miss O. She is a little sceptical about the significance of girls' education at university. Her question is how she can make use of what she learns at university in her future life. She can not be satisfied with such a vague purpose as "to widen her culture." She thinks she should lead a life worthy of a woman who has been given the privilege to attend university. Since her biggest desire is to be a good wife and mother, she is worrying about whether it is compatible to be a scholar at the same time. to be a scholar at the same time. It is natural that her aspiration for study is fading away when her view towards it becomes pessimistic. She is so faithful to herself at all times that she can not be gay until she has solved the problem.

The above four girls are the typical ones at Keio. But there is no doubt that there are many girls who have the mixed characteristics of the four and that they will be larger in number. It may sound contradictory to say that they share in the strong characteristics of Keio girls while they vary so much as seen above. They behave according to their own judgement without order or influence from others. They testify everything by themselves. They don't accept anything which will not suit them. This may be the tendency of all the girls today, but it has largely come from the individualism which has been the long tradition of Keio. (E. Tsuda)

## ON THE SCREEN



### The Story of Chikamatsu

The famous love story "Osan and Mohe-e" was at last filmed by Dai-ichi Motion Picture Co. under the direction of Kenji Mizoguchi. This love affair in Edo Period was of course famous for itself at that time, but was made more famous by both the great writer Ihara Saikaku and by the immortal dramatist, Chikamatsu Monzaemon who is said to be the Shakespeare of Japan. This motion picture is based upon the story of the latter. It is based on a real love story of a craftsman's wife and an employee who wanted to live for love's sake only even if in the feudal period man and woman were not allowed to love freely.

Osan (Kyoko Kagawa), the beautiful wife of the powerful craftsman, who mounts the "mai-mono" for the Court, asks a shop assistant, Mohe-e (Kazuo Hasegawa), to help her when she was quite at a loss for the necessity of some money. She has known well that despite his richness he was very tight and would not hear her request. To make the matter worse, her husband had no affection for her and would go to the gay quarters frequently, as she could not content with him. Unfortunately Mohe-e was discovered by his colleague when he was trying to forge a document for Osan. He was, however, helped by Otama,

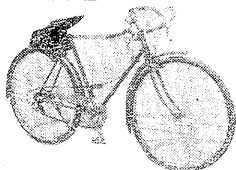
the maid-servant, who loved Mohe-e very much. Through this scandal, the relation between Mohe-e and Osan grew closer day by day and at last became irrevocable. For this crime, the two and Otama and Osan's husband, as conspirators, were arrested and put to death.

I was quite moved by this picture with the good playings of Hasegawa and Kagawa. As one of the works intended for participation in the International Motion Picture Festival, I have some doubt how much of its subtle meanings foreigners could understand. But I think it may well be said that this film has a good quality as a whole. (S. Kawano)



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## CLUB ACTIVITIES

### — Wagner Society —

The 80th regular recital of the Keio Wagner Society was held on December 6 from 6 p.m. at the Aoyama Japan Youth Hall.

The recital was opened with the Keio school song sung by the male chorus of the society. And the female chorus and the orchestra of the society performed pretty well for about 2 and half hours. As a whole, the recital was quite successful and a remarkable progress was displayed both in the chorus and the orchestra. Especially the male chorus enchanted the audience with the skillful expression, though the conducting was somewhat crude. The orchestra, because of the slow tempo, was a little disordered, but comparing with the past performances, its effort for progress should be highly praised. The female chorus, in spite of scarcity of the members showed a wonderful result beyond the audience's expectation.

The recital was successfully closed at about 8:30.

### — E.S.S. —

This year, the Hiyoshi English Speech Contest was held at No. 50 auditorium of the newly established building at 1 p.m. on November 20.

Owing to bad weather, the audience was smaller than expected, but all contestants earnestly vied for the coveted cup. All of the four judges were foreigners, one of them being Miss Mann, a Fulbright Professor visiting Keio this semester. The winners were as follows; first prize, Tanaka, freshman of Law Dept.; second prize, Daigo, sophomore of Economic Dept.; third prize, Okumura, sophomore of Law Dept.

## SPORTS

### — Badminton —

Keio defeated Rikkyo 5 to 4 by winning the doubles 2 to 1, and tying in the singles 3 to 3 on the last day of the Kanto Inetr-Collegiate League on Dec. 5 at the Kanda National Gymnasium.

Keio was crowned first by winning all five games. The standings were: Keio, Rikkyo, Meiji, Hosei, Waseda and Kanto Gakuin, in that order.

### — Horse —

The 16th Eight University Horsemanship Contest took place on December 6 at the Palace Club in the Imperial Garden.

In the three man team match, Keio with Tomizawa, Oshima and Akashi, out-rode the second place Meiji by over 200 points, and in individual contest, Tomizawa of Keio who has no parallel in the students' horse-back riding field, easily rode away with the championship.

### — Judo —

The sixth annual Keio-Waseda Judo Match was held on Nov. 28 at the Kodokan Judo Gymnasium at Suidobashi, Tokyo.

This match was the first time the Keio judoists defeated their old rival. 25 members from each team clashed with each other. Waseda's team consisted of three fourth-graders; fifteen third-graders and seven second-graders, with Captain Ishii as its chief. Keio had two fourth-graders, twelve third-graders and eleven second-graders on their team with Kumakiri as Captain.

Captain Kumakiri, holder of the fourth-grade, played the de-

cisive role by throwing Waseda's Captain Ishii. The bout between the two co-captains, Miyazaki of Keio and Kawabatake of Waseda, both fourth-graders, was called a draw, but Miyazaki beat Kitazaki of Waseda, another fourth-grader.

Individual prizes were given to Kumakiri, Miyazaki and Nagato of Keio, and Kitazaki Toge and Makino of Waseda were also awarded.

### Winter Mountains Kill Keio Students

The avalanche that slid down the icy slopes of Mt. Fuji on Nov. 28, swallowed 15 university student mountain climbers. Two members of the Keio Alpine Club, Hotta and Kojima, both of the Medical Department, are still reported missing.

It was reported that eight Nihon University students and five Tokyo University students were also missing.

Groups of rescue parties and members of the Keio Alpine Club and those of other universities have been searching for the unfortunate unrecovered bodies, but only four Tokyo University students' bodies have been found.

The Disaster Countermeasure Headquarters announced that as of Nov. 5, all rescue work would be given up till next spring, owing to danger and possibilities of other avalanches.

On the same day of the Mt. Fuji disaster, three Keio High School students climbing Mt. Tanzawa were frozen to death by a raging blizzard.

The bodies of the three boys were found near a hut to which they tried to take refuge and did not quite reach.

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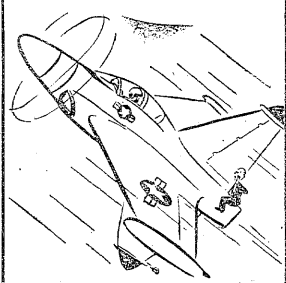
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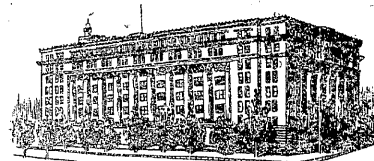
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## EDITORIAL

## OUR INTERNATIONAL POSITION IN ASIA

Looking upon Japanese foreign relations for the coming year, the most remarkable event would be restoration of the diplomatic relations with Communist China. As no treaties have been concluded so far, relations between the two countries at present are quite unofficial. But this year a party of Japanese Diet members visited China mainland and a group of famed scholars and writers were invited on the occasion of Red China Independence Ceremony. In addition, from behind the bamboo curtain, Mme. Li Teh-chuan, President of Chinese Red Cross Society came over to Japan for the first time since Chinese Communists gained power over the Chinese Mainland. Thus the unofficial diplomatic relations with Red China have got started this year.

Quite regrettable is the fact that the relations between Communist China and Japan are unofficial. Each government is not directly concerned in the relations. Japan depends upon the United States which admitted Nationalist China, and consequently Japan concluded peace treaties with the Republic of China, not recognizing the mainland. The last repatriation of the Japanese from China mainland was conducted by Communist China Red Cross Society, and both governments kept aloof. Some people regard this cordiality as one of the "peace offensives" of communism.

To see whether this is a real "peace offensive" or not, the story (page 1, this issue) of Prof. Okuno, who has just returned from his inspection tour of Red China, is very suggestive. We used to hear half in doubt the stories of more or less politically colored people who returned from Red China prior to Prof. Okuno. Prof. Okuno has no political colors and is one of the outstanding authorities on Chinese literature. According to his stories, Communist China is now on the way toward reconstruction and industrialization. She seeks Japan's advanced industrial power and is most afraid of her five-year-reconstruction-project to be interrupted by a war, Prof. Okuno said.

In the meanwhile, we are quite discontented with the attitude of Yoshida government which had kept a very indifferent attitude toward the relations between Japan and People's Repu-

## VOICE OF YOUTH

## "RESPECT HUMAN LIFE"

By Hideo Ishii, junior of Law Dept.

Everyday newspapers have given much space to various kinds of social incidents as well as political and economical problems. When we turn to the social column of newspapers, we can find easily how many persons have been killed unfortunately in frequent accidents and disasters.

The fact that a tremendous number of persons died through carelessness and negligence in accidents means nothing but that Japanese people have no respect for human life.

Though examples of these are too many to be cited, for instance, a overcrowded train was derailed, overturned and caused many deaths; the visit of a typhoon caused a great loss of life; the grim realities of life due to the deflation compelled men to commit suicide, a philopon addict committed parricide and so forth.

And the accidents regarded as the worst and biggest in all of them is the case of a ferry-boat named Toya-Marui which capsized on Hakodate Bay. In this misfortune, 1138 passengers were swallowed up in a moment by high waves.

There are, of course, many causes to be blamed but I think the chief cause was the carelessness of her captain who did not lay an embargo on her under the stormy weather. The fact that the ship left port in the height of storm warning means that human life was not at all treated carefully.

Besides, to make matters worse, some of the dead bodies have not been recovered and there are

28 unidentified bodies that no one has claimed yet.

But it is almost impossible for us to find such a person in the world who has no family, friend nor relatives. But sorry to say, the unidentified bodies have been left as they are at the place of disaster.

After world war II, the area of Japan became smaller and, on the contrary, the population has increased so much as to bring about a state of over-population. That is to say, Japan is densely populated in a limited area. Moreover, the over-population has been connected not only with grave social problems but even with the traffic accidents which happen everyday.

In large cities, main streets, movie-theatres and department stores are used to be crammed with many people and especially trams at rush hour are filled to over-flowing with salaried men and students.

If only a fixed number of men are permitted in each railroad car, office-workers and students have to stand for many hours on the platform and they are obliged to be late to offices and schools.

Such is the actual state of transport facilities and the over-population of Japan. But no matter how large the population and how imperfect the facilities may be, the number of the dead in accidents surely will become smaller, provided the attitude of respect for human life prevails in the public.

Now, it is most necessary to

blic of China. China mainland is not only Japan's neighboring country geographically but also has kept the deepest diplomatic relations with Japan in the past history. Is it right to act only by the direction or interest of a far away country beyond the Pacific Ocean and not to be willing to have relations with an adjoining nation? Is it wrong to have any hope for further relations with it in this coming year?

As a matter of fact, however, we are obliged to confront with several obstacles in international relations to restore formal diplomatic relations with Communist China. They are; MSA Pact, by which Japan has been bound to the United States one-sidedly, and the ban of export of strategic goods to the communist sphere under the decision of COCOM. But when we earnestly consider Japan's future from the pro-Asiatic standpoint, our government's attitude trying to shut out Red China, sticking to these pacts should be criticized. Japan, as the result of defeat in World War II, had lost a part of its territories and is now more than ever over-populated. What is still worse, it lacks natural resources. And Japanese people are living strained life under the deflationary policy in a desperate effort to regain economic independence. Balance of international payments for Japan which in these few previous years continued to lose its balance will not be stopped otherwise. For its improvement, one of the

mots effective measures for us is to increase export. There is no room for arguing that Red China is our good buyer and a supplier of raw materials and she hopes for the co-operation of Japan. Japan should promote trade with Red China. Moreover, we should develop traditional cultural contacts between the two countries. Of course we wish the earliest conclusion of treaty to restore formal relations but the most important thing for us is not any form of treaties but de facto relations. The cultural exchange and trade should be realized in the first place, and later formal diplomatic relations may be concluded.

The restoration of de facto relations does not necessarily mean our withdrawal from the free world of which leadership is held by the United States. If Japan maintains exclusively its pro-American foreign policies, we will be in a peculiar position of belonging to the West while being situated in the East, and this should not be. Japan, as a member nation of the free world, should not on, become a bridge between the East and the West through the diplomatic relation with Red China but also keep the position to bring the free world into contact with communist countries. Let us realize the co-existence of the free world and the communist world which should be the greatest ideal of human being at present, in other words, to bring about the world peace.

## JAZZ ON OUR CAMPUS

By M. Ochi, sophomore of Economic Dept.

Since the end of war all kinds of jazz, such as rag-time, swing music, boogie-woogie, hot jazz, and so on, have become more and more popular among us. The noisy sound of jazz, to which the cultured man stops up his ears with disgust, has fascinated almost all of the teen-agers and youths in their twenties. This is one of the post-war phenomena.

Even on our campus jazz catches most of the students. During lunch time jazz is heard through the loud speaker of K. B.S. (Keio Broadcasting Society) and also in the lunch room through the radio. Some jazz bands are organized. Jazz, jazz, it is a flood of jazz. Why is jazz so prosperous on our campus?

I do not think jazz itself is as bad as the cultured men say, and I rather think the jazz fan may enjoy this music much more

recognize again how important a life is. Let us keep in our minds that life is superior to all things and can not be bartered for gold. Keeping this in mind is a good way to save human life from accidents, disasters and suicides.

It is not too much to say that no cultured nation in which life is thought little of, has existed in the world.

Then Japan will be unable to become a more cultured country until both human life and human rights are respected much more.

than most of the classical fans of Japan who applaud without any appreciation after hearing a formal performance. It is said the some young French composers of modern music got musical inspirations when they heard the negro band play. George Gershwin, great American composer, makes use of jazz technique in his composition. Jazz is to blame when it is connected with the way in which one lives one's life. Its melody, only noise to some people, sensual but agreeable to others, does not demand one to think about things deliberately but to think superficially and to take things easy, in other words, to "jazz" one's way through life. Many people like to hear jazz in order to avoid having to answer the basic question in life of how and why lives. They have no intention and aim in life. Most of the Keio students have such attitudes toward life and this is the reason why they love jazz. They, the so-called Keio-type boys, are not serious in everything they take and are absorbed in mahjong and dancing. Because of such characters, somewhat like those of the dilettante, we Keio students are now criticized severely by the world.

I do not say to enjoy jazz is bad. But "Never jazz one's way through life!" I think at this juncture we must bear this in mind, and do our best to make our campus a more academic and comfortable place in which to study and live.

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