

pres ushioda's resignation approved; dean of university system may end

The resignation of President Koji Ushioda was finally accepted at the extraordinary meeting of the Board of Councilors, the final determining authority of Keio, on May 7. The Presidential Nomination Committee was immediately formed with seven Councilors, five Deans of the Faculties, two ex-presidents, Dean of the University Fukutaro Okui, a representative of the affiliated schools of Keio and a representative of the Administrative offices.

President Ushioda had formally expressed his will to resign the post and was approved at the Board of Directors meeting

on April 20.

Dean Fukutaro Okui also submitted his resignation so that the temporary separation of Dean of the University from the Presidency might come to an end, but his resignation has not yet been accepted. Consequently Dean Okui is continuing to carry the administrative duties of both President and Dean. According to the Constitution of Keio, the resignation of the President is to be followed by those of Directors including Dean Fukutaro Okui.

The task imposed on the Committee is to nominate candidates relevant to the President, not

one as it was the case before, for the coming regular meeting of the Board of Councilors on May 25. Therefore it is well expected that the new President will be decided by the end of this month.

The reason why he had to leave the post with more than three and a half years term before him has not been made clear. It was reported that he had been expressing desire for retirement since the Presidency problem reached its critical stage last year.

There seems to have been a profound and continued disagreement between the Board

of Councilors and the Faculties since President Ushioda was elected for the third time in 1954.

It cannot be denied that his resignation was the consequence of this disagreement. Dean Okui said, "It is impossible to understand why President Ushioda wants to leave his post. It can safely be said that the move to boycott him resulted in his wish for resignation."

The so-called "Demands to President" submitted by younger assistant professors and assistants of the Faculty of Economics was the first instance of

the kind in the long history of Keio.

The adoption of the Dean of the University system was an attempt to find a compromise and to settle the confused Presidency problem.

Dean Okui said, "I hope that the new President will be appointed with no disturbances and that the present separation of Presidency and Deanship will disappear at the same time, because in private schools, it is an ideal picture of education that the dean of the university holds the presidency of the foundation as an additional function."

int'l relations com to have stanford affil as organ

The Stanford Affiliation Committee of Keio University added a new system to its organization called the International Relations Committee, as its activities developed to handle problems of wider range. The latter's first meeting since its alteration was held on April 27 at the office of Keio Cultural Association.

The alteration made it possible for the Committee to obtain a budget of 23,760 yen from the Autonomous Committee. As one of its operations includes sending off the first exchange student, Masao Oda, senior in the Faculty of Economics, to Stanford University, many preparations to introduce Keio and its activities to the students of for-

eign countries are under progress.

Introductory pamphlets and slides are being made in cooperation with the Keio Camera Club. Soji Sato, junior in the Faculty of Law, who will participate in the first Afro-Asian Student Conference which will be opened on May 26 in Bandung, Indonesia, will carry these materials.

The International Relations Committee can be compared to the Institute of International Relations in Stanford University, though I.R.C. made its start just this April. I.R.C., which now has the Stanford-Keio Affiliation only as an established form of cultural exchange program, plans to make more active cultural exchange with the students in foreign countries.

The Committee members want cooperation of the school authorities to establish a scholarship system for Keio students to study abroad and for inviting foreign students to Keio.

economist kaldor to speak at keio

Nicholas Kaldor, noted English economist, is to visit Japan at the invitation of the Graduate Division of Economics of Waseda University.

He is scheduled to pay a visit to Keio University on June 1 during his sixteen-day stay in Japan. After his lecture to the students, he is to attend a lecture meeting to be held by the professors of the Faculty of Economics, Keio University.

australian student to study fukuzawa

Dr. Joyce Irene Ackroyd, Research Fellow on Far Eastern History of Australian National University in Canberra, came to Keio University to make a special research on the Saionji Memorial Scholarship.

In Australia, she had continued her research on Japanese history while she taught Japanese in the University of Sydney and other universities. She was in Japan in 1953 to study Haku-seki Arai at Tokyo University.

She said that this time she came to improve her Japanese and to study Fukuzawa as one of the most significant persons in Japanese history and as one of the forerunners of the Meiji Restoration. She said she was going to translate Fukuzawa's "Gakumon no Susume" (Encouragement of Learning).

"Oritaku Shibano Ki" and two other works by Hakuseki Arai were translated by Dr. Ackroyd.

books presented by tokyo women's club

More than 170 books were presented to Keio University by the Tokyo Women's Club on April 1 as a goodwill project.

Miss Mariko Kondo, as a representative from the club, handed these books to the International Department at Mita. These books, chiefly novels, will be lent out freely to students after arrangements are completed.

student counselors work for freshmen at hiyoshi

Having welcomed new students, the Liberal Arts Faculty on Hiyoshi Campus showed a little different from usual but very lovely aspect this year when over 20 Student Counselors worked for the newcomers. This system of counselors which has long been seen in some American universities was the first trial in Japan and it proved a great success.

Most questions asked the Patrol Student Counselors were the location of rooms. But some asked the SCs how to get part-time jobs and how to apply for a Scholarship. There were students who asked for SCs' advice on which lectures were easy for

lectures to open on modern politics

The Keio Modern Political Academy revealed its two weeks schedule on "Lectures on Modern Politics" which will commence on May 19.

First week: May 19; Masamichi Royama, President of Ochanomizu University will give a lecture titled "Problems of Modern Politics."

May 24; Akira Nakamura, Professor of Hosei University will also speak on "The Theory of the State."

May 28; Tadashi Yoshimura, Professor of Waseda University will speak on "Political Parties in Modern Politics."

Second week: June 6; Kikuo Nakamura, Professor of Keio University will lecture under the title of "The Irrationality in Political Phenomenon."

Kiyoaki Tsuji, Professor of Tokyo University will also submit a question under the heading of "Problems of Bureaucratic Government."

The Mita Campus

no. 63

mita, tokyo, japan

may, 1956 price ¥10

13 profs of engineering, literature, medicine, economics to study abroad

on univ scholarship

Four professors will go on a study tour abroad under the Keio University scholarship for 1956. They will be Prof. Takichi Ito (Faculty of Economics), Prof. Katsukuma Sato (of Literature), Profs. Motokichi Mori and Jiro Yanagisawa (both of Engineering).

Professor Ito will start for Europe next January, where he will study Industrial Economics for a year. He will also make a close investigation of the minor enterprises among the European countries.

Professor Sato is to leave in May for France to make a spe-

cial study of French Literature. Methods in teaching foreign languages is another big subject he will pursue.

Professor Mori will attend the International Power Transmission Conference to be held in Paris, and then he is scheduled to visit several German factories, including Siemens Factory.

Meanwhile, Professor Yanagisawa will be present at the 15th International Conference of Chemistry to be held in Lisbon.

invited by an american

Lecturer Shin-ichi Miura, teacher in English of the Faculty of Economics, left Japan for the United States on May 7 by the President Wilson.

He is going to major in American literature at San Francisco State College for two years. Mrs. Miura will study at the same college.

All their expenses are to be paid by an American friend of Mr. and Mrs. Miura.

scholarship students form nation-wide organization

The arrangement committee for "Ikuei Tomono Kai," Scholarship Friends' Society, (tentatively called) held its 3rd regular meeting on April 28 at the Japan Ikuei Kai Auditorium. It was decided that the Society would start its formal activities from next November.

T. Matsuura of Keio University, chairman of the committee said, "The Society is established for the contribution to social welfare by those who have received scholarship during their school days."

kublin & miyashita invited by aapes to give lectures

As one of the programs of the seventh conference of the Association for Asian Political and Economic Studies, public lectures for students were held on May 1 in Room No. 1, and Hyman Kublin, professor at Brooklyn University and Tadao Miyashita, professor in the Faculty of Economics, Kobe University were the invited-lecturers.

Professor Kublin who makes a special study of History, has a deep interest in, and a broad knowledge of, Japanese history.

He delivered a lecture in English on the subject of "Imperialism in Meiji History." Attempting an analysis of Japanese Imperialism and Japan's relation with such powers of that era as England, Russia, China, and other countries, he explained the process of how

Japan became one of the then powers after her modernization at the beginning of Meiji era.

Professor Miyashita is an authority on Asian economy and trade. His subject was "Problems in Asia Seen from the Stand-point of England." His assertion was that the characteristics of England's Asian policies as well as her world policies depend much on three points: first, she has a special relation with America; second, she is one of European countries; third, she is the center of British Commonwealths.

He concluded that England had to adopt elastic policies considering the standpoints of America and India at the same time and that especially, in her Asian policy, she could help following the policies of India.

on rockefeller funds

Eight professors of the School of Medicine, Keio University, are slated to leave Japan for the United States this summer. They are being invited by the Rockefeller Foundation for 1956, and will study and inspect the system of medical education in the U.S.

Prof. Yoshio Kusama, Dean of the School of Medicine said, "Last year Asst. Prof. Keizo Kageyama and three other men were nominated for Rockefeller fellowship. As the number of the Rockefeller-invited scholars is increasing every year, especially in the School of Medicine, medical education in Keio will make a great progress in the future. On this occasion I express my hearty appreciation for the kindness of the Rockefeller Foundation."

fujisawa wins american scholarship

Yoshihara Fujisawa, a sophomore in Keio Senior High School, was a successful candidate for the American Field Service Scholarship. He will start for New York City, with 25 other students, in the middle of coming July.

rockefeller's aid for library school to terminate

Dr. Charles B. Fahs, Director of Humanities, Rockefeller Foundation, came to Keio University to talk with the school authorities mainly about the problem concerning the Japan Library School of Keio.

The Rockefeller financial aid for the Library School is to terminate this coming June, and it is expected that Keio University will take over the entire responsibilities.

keio america society 'building for tomorrow' is prof gitler's topic

Prof. Robert L. Gitler, director of the Library School of Keio University, gave a lecture at the 32nd Keio America Society meeting on "Building for Tomorrow" on April 20 in the Memorial Hall of the Library.

Prof. Gitler was formerly a Director of the School of Librarianship, University of Washington, and came to Japan to introduce a new concept of library service five years ago.

The 33rd Regular Meeting is scheduled to be held on May 17 in Keio University Library. Prof. Robert B. Hall, the Head of the Asia Foundation's Tokyo Office, will speak on "Foreign Area Studies—their implications to international understanding."

in dead earnest!



please . . .



here's your tea!



japanese tea and flower art

elegant tea ceremony

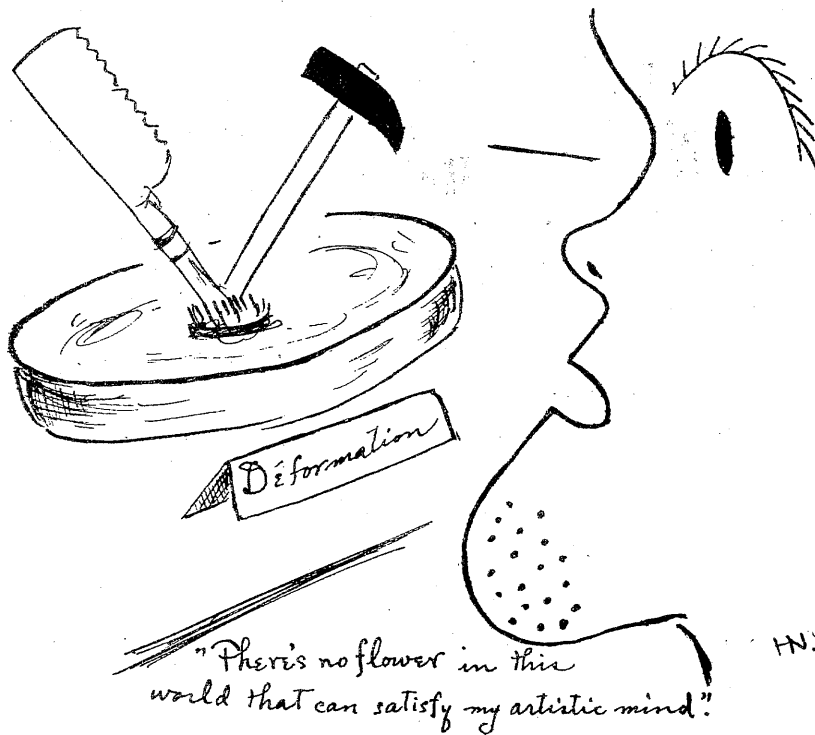
One cloudy afternoon in May, the reporter of The Mita Campus visited "Happo-En" to witness a tea ceremony.

I was taken through a beautiful Japanese garden which is one of the famous ones in Tokyo, to the tea house. The tea house which is surrounded by evergreen trees is situated beyond a pond, its old refinement and plainness add unspeakable serenity and harmony to the beauty of the garden.

In the tea ceremony, guests are required to observe certain fixed rules while they make their way from the gate into the house, therefore the utility of the garden plays an important part.

Generally the ceremony was simple in the early period, but later it became elaborate and the tea garden came to be divided into two sections called "Soto-roji" and "Uchi-roji" or outer garden and inner garden respectively. The outer section has a waiting place called "Machiai," a small edifice where the guests wait after entering the gate until the master appears.

From Machiai to Uchiroji, stepping stone leads and stone lanterns stand for illumination and ornamental purposes. At the end of the path, a gate is provided at the entrance of the inner



new style of flower arrangement now in vogue in japan

garden. The tea house stands in the inner garden.

From the Nijiriguchi, the entrance into the tea house, the guests stoop and creep in.

The resting place is used by the guests when the party breaks up temporarily to re-assemble for the Kaiseki or ceremonial meal.

Thus, I entered the tearoom which looks out into the porch, where some women including two foreigners were taking lessons in tea ceremony.

A teacher who looked well over 70 years old kindly welcomed me and answered my questions willingly, as follows.

"The tea ceremony was born in the Muromachi era about 700 years ago and was accomplished by Sen-no-Rikyu in the Momoyama era about 250 years ago.

"During 700 years, tea ceremony became to have many styles and schools and this school that the reporter visited was 'Sohenryu' which is the decent of the famous Sen-no-Rikyu.

"It takes seriously the

spirit of 'Wabi and Sabi' or elegant simplicity."

If the guests, ordinarily consisting of five members have entered in the tearoom, the master offers Japanese cakes to the guest of honor.

After bringing the "Mizu-sashi" jar, the master sits down in front of the "Kama," an iron pot, and makes powdered green tea with "hi-shaku" or a ladle and chasen, according to a complicated tea manner which is penetrated by the principle of elegant simplicity.

After exchanging salutations, the guests begin to take tea.

Later the reporter was also asked to take tea made by the teacher. Though it was of bitter taste, the taste harmonized with the sweetness of a cake.

Although the reporter was the only male surrounded by old and young women, felt at home and such a quietness as if the reporter were sitting somewhere deep in the woods. It seemed queer to see the manners at first, but found it refined and nice later.

keio tea art society

In the tea room, a hut made of natural wood, bamboo and reed, students are sitting on the tatami floor quietly.

A student is making a cup of tea. The cup is of china and its shape is of a peculiar and original design of its own. Red silk wrapper matches well with the green of the powdered tea. In this room, it is so still that you can hear water in the tea kettle simmer.

The student serves out a cup of tea to one of the guest students. Then, handing it round from one to another, they enjoy the taste of tea. What an elegant and classic atmosphere it is! Tea art is a characteristic art of Japan and has its origin in the Azuchi-Momoyama Era of the Sixteenth Century. The creator is said to be Sen-no Rikyu.

The above is a sketch of tea ceremony which is held twice a month regularly by members who have a common interest of elegance and classic atmosphere.

The "Keio Sado-kai" (Keio Tea Art Society) has the longest history among all the universities in Japan and is the center of students' tea art, moving actively as the secretary of "The Union of Kanto District Universities' Tea Art Societies."

1st judo champ born

On May 3, the World Judo Championship took place at the Kuramae Kokugikan Arena in Tokyo. 31 contestants from 21 countries participated. In the finals, as was expected, two Japanese contestants met, and Natsui, 30 year old police officer

of 6th grade, won the gold medal by decision over Yoshimatsu, 34 year old police officer of 7th grade, after twenty full minutes of tense struggle. The third place was won by Geesink of the Netherlands, who won the 1953 and '54 European Judo Championships, defeating 25 year old Henri Courtine of France. The two Japanese contestants made up their way through gruelling five-round eliminations.

In the semi-finals, Natsui threw Courtine in only 10 seconds; and Yoshimatsu threw Geesink in 47 seconds. A big difference of strength was recognized between two Japanese and other foreigners.

Natsui stands five feet six inches and weighs close to 220 pounds. Yoshimatsu was the winner in the All Japan Judo Championships last year over Natsui. This year it was not held.

judo, an art of joy

by n. okamoto

I am a member of Keio Judo Club. Recently judo has become very popular among younger generations. Especially when the first World Judo Championship was held at Kuramae Kokugikan Arena in Tokyo, their enthusiasm seems to have grown up at its summit.

I do not know what you think about judo; you may think that it serves as a good defensive means in an emergency, or you may think it is a kind of body-building. Yes, judoists are generally strong and of nice physiques.

But those who love judo for its convenience cannot enjoy judo, but are interested in fights and body-building.

The very charm of judo exists in the beauty of perfectly reasonable techniques, through which a man is ready to protect himself against any attack on him.

Of course, physical strength is one of the importance in judo. But, the less strength you use to down your opponent, the more appeal it has.

The two factors, technique and physique, should go together when we see judo in a right sense. Some large-sized judoists often rely on their physical strength to make up for their poor technique.

I love that delightful mood which I feel in flinging down my opponent by a reasonable technique and good timing.

Speaking of technique it is rather difficult to master one though it looks easy to laymen. It is not enough to imitate what trainers or seniors teach. We must change it into what is available to ourself.

It is a matter for joy that judo is in vogue not only in Japan but all over the world. And I hope there will increase many judoists who love judo for itself, not for body-building of for means of violence.

okadome selected for davis cup team

Tsunetake Okadome, a member of the Tennis Club of Keio University was singled out as one of the Japanese net pairs for the Davis Cup Tournament of the Eastern Zone.

Atsushi Miyagi, the champion of All Japan Tennis Series, and last year champ, Kosei Kamo, ranking in second in the All Japan, and Isao Matsuoka, a student of Kohnan University were also selected.

Okadome won the Kanto District Student Championship of '55 and was ranked 6th in the All Japan and third in the Student Tennis ranking.

公 認

普通・小型共に実地試験免除

三田自動車練習所

初心者歓迎・寄宿舎完備

港区芝田町3-5 国電田町駅・都電札ノ辻
電話 三田 (45) 0941・3591

YOMIURI

Japan News

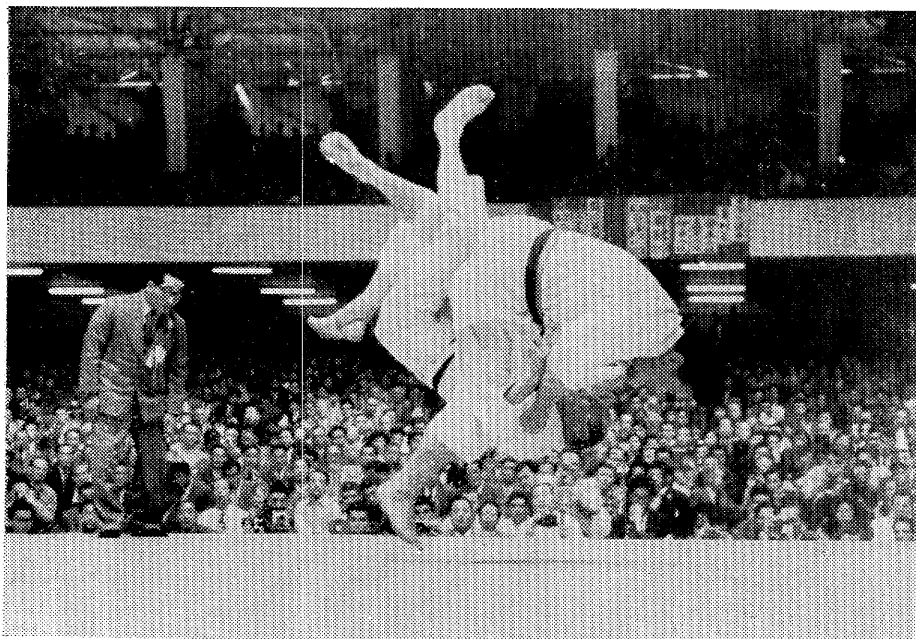
お申込み下さい
読売販売店へ

16 pages
Tabloid
¥250

BEST ENGLISH DAILY

読売発行の日刊英字新聞

judo; a world-wide sport



courtesy y. shima

how judo came through

To our joy, judo has come into a stage of a world-wide sport. In old days when Samurai enjoyed the privileged life, judo was one of Samurai's indispensable arts, which common people could not be allowed to learn. In 1877, as Samurai vanished a little before the Restoration, J. Kano established the Kodokan school for judo, the forerunner of the present Kodokan Institute. At that time only nine persons gathered for study.

It was natural that judo in those days had been rough and vigorous than that of today and was rather an art of self-defense than a sport. Three years after Kano began to teach, judo was taken into one of the arts of policemen by the Metropolitan Police Office. In 1893, all middle schools and high schools put judo into their regular courses of athletics. The Military Authority promoted judo further, making most of its feudal spirit, and judo became very popular among the Japanese.

Immediately after the war the occupied forces prohibited judo as a military art but policemen continued to learn because of their occupation. When Japan became independent, judo was admitted as a sport, and has been restoring popularity among the Japanese.

There are about two million judoists in Japan, and about 500 thousand in the world; 200,000 in France, 100,000 in the U.S.A. and 50,000 in Great Britain.

In Japan the youngest judoist is a 4 year old boy and we can easily find 5 year old boys at every judo hall. These boys are taught without concern to years. A teacher for boys says, "What we are troubled about these boys is only whether they continue to come or not. When they continue it, they will come to have good body and spirits, turning a timid and shy heart into a brave and courageous one."

judo as a sport

Though judo is called a sport now, judo has different phases than other sports. As judo is useful for policemen, so is it for other people. Without any arms and without much power of the body, one can throw and beat others. This has great appeal to young people. A young

judoist said at Kodokan, "We don't think of spiritual training. We study to get strong and to build the body."

In prewar days when all middle schools took judo into regular curriculums, judo was made most of for Imperialism under feudal circumstances. They were taught the "Yamato damashii" (old Japanese spirit) through judo and "Kendo" (art of samurai's fencing). They were requested to obey everything the elders said; they were not allowed to express their opinions. They were taught to serve for social benefits first without considering oneself, sometimes they went as far as abandoning their own lives.

Of course, the present judo has no such anti-democratic spirit, but a problem still remains. This can often be seen in some town clubs, and not a few persons of prewar-born desire to recover the old Japanese spirit, connected with such and such political activities.

That people want to master judo only for strength are also thoroughly mistaken. Regrettably a lot of young people study judo for this purpose at the present, reflected from the vacant minds after the war-end, which we can find also in the growing popularity of pro-wrestling. Judo is the easiest way to satisfy this purpose. Anyway, the main current of judo is said flowing into a democratic direction as a sport and we rely on Kodokan which stands against such things.

All sports require fairness and sportsmanship. This can be also said the spirit of judo now. Cowardice and irregularity are particularly despised in judo and lose fatal counts in a game. Strict politeness is also one of the main spirits. A young man who said he paid no attention to the spirit means that he does not agree with the ancient Yamatodamashii. For the young generations, these fair spirits of judo are accepted too natural to emphasize as a spirit.

"To perfect oneself, training the mind and body and to be a competent member of society," says Kodokan Institute as a motto of judo.

for your help

The 16 m.m. film "Master of Judo" in eight reels, 7,000 feet

long in black and white, is the first of its kind produced. It introduces 189 different throws and holds, and Kyuzo Mifune, an expert judoist of the highest rank, 10th grade, shows numbers of his perfected techniques at ordinary speed and in slow motion pictures. Mifune is said to have requested and played without any previous arrangement between him and his opponents to give natural and spontaneous effects.

There are several books on judo written in Japanese and English. Each book contains the explanations of the history, the main spirit, and the aims, and explains every technique and art of throws and holds in detail.

Those who want to have the film or books, ask for the prices or for further details to The Mita Campus sports section.

BRIDGESTONE

NEW GOLF BALL

↓

BRIDGE STONE

Skyway



BRIDGESTONE TIRE CO., LTD.

more books needed

The present library building on the campus grounds was built in 1912, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the foundation of Keio University. Though it was bombed and destroyed during the Second World War, and was reconstructed in 1950, at present the library holds over 260,000 Japanese books and over 120,000 books in the foreign language.

Though the number of volumes may not be abundant, what there is should be utilized to the utmost. When one goes to the library, one always experiences these words of the librarian, "Sorry, this book has been checked out indefinitely by the professor." Not only are books lent to the professors for an indefinite period, but also the assistants and students in the post-graduate courses borrow books for unlimited periods.

When a regular course student wants to read a book in the library, all he can do is to wait for his turn, for there is a time limit. It is not our opinion that people other than the regular course students should not take out books, but our point is that the library should arrange some kind of time limit for "extra privileged" borrowers.

It is not always the case that the "extra privileged" borrowers and students happen to want to borrow the same reference books, but often we have to face such cases. If the funds of the library are not sufficient to satisfy the readers, to equip the library with micro-film apparatuses might be a good idea.

It is not our intention to express reproachful words to the "extra privileged" borrowers. We know the financial difficulties they are up against. The solution lies in acquiring a larger allotment for the library budget.

The only way to enrich a searching mind is to offer those minds with plentiful books. What do students have left if you take their curricular studies away from them?

tax in efficient use?

The so-called "second hand Packard engine" problem which is now under severe inquiry by the Board on Accounts of the Diet is one of the most scandalous affairs taken up in the Diet in the last few years. The Self Defence Board has purchased at the price of 12,500,000 yen for each of the Packard engines which the Government had transferred to a private company only for 100,500 yen five years before.

It is not surprising that price of goods should rise during its transactions among companies, but it is beyond our comprehension that the price should go up to more than 125 times its original price.

Because those in government offices are not directly influenced by the monetary loss within the budget, they are inclinable to abuse the ample budget they should have secured for the benefit of the people.

It is doubtful if those in power ever think of the sufferings caused by the enormous reduction of the budget for social welfare and education, resulting from the large allocation of the Government expenditure to the much disputed "self-defense."

In any case, dissipation of tax is inexcusable and the all-out investigation into this "second hand Packard engine" problem by the concerning Board is earnestly desired. By the above mentioned example, who can guarantee that our taxes are being used for the security of our daily lives?

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY ENGLISH PRESS SOCIETY
Honorary President: Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka Adviser: Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu
Editor-in-Chief: A. Mano Business Manager: T. Miki
Managing Editor: M. Nakahashi Advertisement Manager: T. Chonan
News Editor: S. Endo Circulation Manager: T. Fujimoto
Feature Editor: H. Nakazawa Art Editor: K. Kohyama
Sports Editor: Y. Fujii Photographer: N. Gunji

EDITORIAL STAFF: Yaegashi, Kanda. NEWS: Abe, Etoh, Shinohara. Miyabe, Tsurumi, Yamanobe, Kato, Kawanaka, Kobayashi, Fujimoto. FEATURE: Takeda, Shimura, Matsui. SPORTS: Saito, Sasatani, Matsu-moto, Takeda, Takahashi.

OFFICE
THE MITA CAMPUS, Keio University, Student Hall Room No. 20, Mita, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (45) 2318
Single copies: Price ¥10. Annual subscription rate: ¥200 (12 copies)
THE MITA CAMPUS is published every month during the academic year, and policies of THE MITA CAMPUS are the responsibility of the student editors. Statements published here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the school authorities or any department of the University.

salmon or man

The Russo-Japanese fishery negotiation in Moscow, which was opened by the Soviet's unilateral announcement to ban the fishery of salmon in the Northern Pacific waters, reached an agreement on the condition of restoring Russo-Japanese diplomatic relations. This means that Japan made a great concession and Japan is compelled either to declare the termination of the state of war or to conclude a peace treaty.

There is one incomprehensible point. Why did the Government, which refused the Soviet's offer in the London Peace Negotiation to return Japanese detainees in exchange for declaring an end to the state of war, accept such a condition in exchange for salmon?

Does the Government respect salmon more than Man? From the facts on hand, we can offer no other interpretation.

In this connection, we recall the attitude of the Prime Minister of West Germany, Konrad Adenauer. The first thing he did in the negotiation between the Soviet Union was declaring the end of the technical state of war, thus realizing immediate return-home of detainees. The Japanese Government, on the contrary, insisted the isolation of the detainee problem from the peace talks and as a result many detainees had to have and are having gloomy days in Siberia.

This great gap in diplomacy between Japan and West Germany shows difference of the foundation of diplomacy. In short, the foundation is "fish" in the former and "human life" in the latter.

Of course, fishery is indispensable to Japan. But the fundamental solution of the fishery problem depends on the unity of the nation and support of the nations. To win such support and unity, the Government needs to re-examine the moral foundation of its diplomacy.

from the students' press

The Rikkyo Daigaku Shimbum revealed the statistics of the last year's physical examination results. It was surprised to find 237 pulmonary disease patients. Though the degree of the diseases ranged from light to fatal, the reason the paper gave for so many patients was that the students overlooked the importance of the periodical physical examinations which were necessary to detect diseases in its early stage. It asked the students to take a more sincere attitude to such examinations.

The Kokugakuin University Shimbum stated that the Gaku-shuin University and the Kokushikan Junior College celebrated the last Imperial Birthday in the pre-war form, which has been under debate. It questioned whether the celebration in such a form was not offending the report from the Ministry of Education in May, 1950. And it pointed out that there was a tendency of forcing scientist Emperor Hirohito above into the clouds of divinity again, and that it was necessary to consider such a course as dangerous, along with the problem of the Amendments of the National

Constitution, including the change from the symbol of sovereignty of the Japanese people.

The Chuo Daigaku Shimbum reported that from their university some 800 students took part in the parade of the 27th May Day which took place at the Jingu-Gaien with about 1,500,000 laborers and students. After marching through the streets, the chairman of the Autonomous Committee made a speech to promote the pro-constitutional movement at Kudan and finally singing their school song, broke up at 4 p.m. Besides, the paper added that they had participated, after a long interval, in a May Day parade in which the Autonomous Committee took the lead.

The Hitotsubashi Shimbum gave three appeals in its editorial column. They were:

1. Oppose the revision of the Constitution and the small constituency system.
2. Oppose the government sponsored educational system reform and maintain the rights of democratic education.
3. Act against the experiments of the A and H-bombs.

children's charter commemorated

On May 5 the Japanese people celebrated the Children's Day. From this year on, the Day will also be commemorated as "International Children's Day."

In celebration of the Day, and also of the 5th Anniversary of the enactment of the "Children's Charter," the Care and Encouraging Movement for the Younger Generation had started on May 1 on a nation-wide scale, and it will continue until the end of this month. During this period, many meetings and movements are scheduled to be held to foster the healthy upbringing and happiness of the younger generation.

It was on May 5, five years ago, that the "Children's Charter" was instituted in Japan for the first time. In those days, Japan had not yet completely recovered from the damage of World War II, and the Japanese children had suffered a severe condition in their daily life. It was earnestly desired, therefore, that some proper measures should be taken for the welfare of the children.

In response to the swelling anticipation, the first preliminary meeting for the establishment of the Children's Charter was summoned on April 11, 1951.

After the full deliberation by the Committee, the draft of the Charter was sent to the Enactment Conference of the Children's Charter.

The long-cherished "Children's Charter" was declared on the Children's Day in 1951.

Looking back to the past five years since the declaration of the Charter, it is unquestionably said that the welfare of the children in Japan had remarkably improved.

The translation of the Children's Charter is as follows:

(On the 5th of May, 1951)
We the Japanese people hereby declare the Children's Charter, following the principle of the Constitution of Japan, to establish the fair acknowledgment of the children and also to foster the happiness of the children.

Children must be respected as a human.

Children must be considered as a member of the society.

Children must be brought up in healthy circumstances.

1. Children be guaranteed to have a right to live and be brought up with a sound body and mind.

2. Children be brought up at their home with fair affection, knowledge, and methods, and for those unfavored who are not blessed with a good home, certain circumstances be given instead.

3. Children be given appropriate foods, housing and clothes and also be protected from diseases and unfortunate accidents.

4. Children be educated in accordance with his ability and also be instructed to fulfill their responsibility independently as a member of the society.

5. Children be instructed to love nature and respect art and science, and cultivate morality for themselves.

6. Children be guaranteed the opportunity of studying at school and be given sufficient educational facilities.

7. Children be given an opportunity of receiving vocational instruction.

8. Children be given sufficient support so that their intellectual and physical growth may not be hindered, and they may not be deprived of enough time to receive education, and that they may not be disturbed in their daily life as children.

9. Children be given some proper playing-ground and cultural assets, and be protected from evil circumstances.

10. Children be protected from maltreatment, exploitation and abandonment. Children who committed mistakes be treated and instructed in an appropriate manner.

11. Children who are suffering from both physical and mental conditions be given some suitable medical treatment, education and care.

12. Children be tied to each other with love and faithfulness and be instructed to contribute toward peace and culture of mankind as good members of the nation.