

## Himalchuli Conquered By Keio Expedition

According to the report that reached June 2, the Himalayan mountaineering office, Yurakucho, Tokyo, via Katmandu, four of the 10 members Keio University Himalayan Expedition conquered the unclimbed peak, Himalchuli (7,864 meters) on May 24 and 25. Hisashi Tanabe, 28 year old Mitsukoshi Department Store employee, and Masahiro Harada, 23 of Fukuoka prefecture, reached the summit on May 24 at 1.10 p.m. Next day again at 2.10 p.m. Hideki Miyashita, 28, a Shinsei Co. employee and Kimimasa Nakasawa, 27, a Baba steamship Co. employee reached the top. Other members of the party, led by Jiro Yamada, 37 year old employee of Mikuni Trading Co., are Shigeru Murata, 27, Susumu Takashio, 31, Hiroichiro Omori, 25, Yoshiro Kawata, 22, and Katsuhisa Kimura, 29, Mainichi newspaper cameraman.

They are reported to have descended the peak with safety. Himalchuli, known earlier than Manasulu (8125 meters) which was surveyed on May 9, 1956 by Nihon Mountaineering Society was regarded as one of the most difficult 7000 meters class peaks to scale in the Himalayas. Last year the expedition of Nihon Mountaineering Society led by Jiro Muraki attacked the peak but in vain. The dispatch of Keio University Himalayan Expedition party was planned as one of the Keio's celebration of the centennial. At an early stage of the programme,

the aimed peak was Annapurna, the scend (7,939 meters). Since a British Expedition preceded the permission, Keio party changed its target to Dhaulagiri, the second, (8172 meters).

Last year a reconnoitring party headed by Kiichiro Kato was dispatched there. But the scouting proved the situation hopeless. On the way back, the party explored Himalchuli and happened to find a hopeful route to the top on its west face. On the reports of the reconnoitring party, 10 member expedition party was sent this spring.

Moving the base-camp to an upperspot, the party came across various barriers in which was a heavy snow-slide near the first camp that took a life of a porter. The first successful conquest of Himalchuli by Keio Expedition will mark the Japanese Mountaineering history. The leading newspapers in London, Paris and Rome shared their large space to report the record-breaking news. The Himalayan office seems to attribute the success in conquering the peak to the following three points.

(1) The appropriateness of the foreshadowed route by the Kato reconnoitring party. Last year Kimura party attacked from the north-east. The party lost its stamina and sources in the course of 20 kilometers long-range approach. At the height of 7000 meters it was hindered its way by a 700-meter high ice-wall.

They struggled against it and tried to leave no stone unturned but were frustrated at the height of 7400 meters. This time, they challenged the West peak not from the north east route but

from the west route. On April 19, they set a camp at the height of 4000 meters. On April 21 they began climbing, moved forward their camp by passing with difficulties three ice-steps standing at the West side of the peak.

(2) The solidification of the party members. In the mountain nothing is more important for party members than the team-work under the leader. The members of Keio party have been spiritually bound up with each other since their time at the University. This is chiefly because they were not discouraged fatally by physical, psychological burden caused by the death of one porter and the injury of another, by an avalanche of May 3.

(3) They were favored by fair weather during their attacking. Statistical data shows towards the middle part of May, monsoon assailed the 8000-meter class peaks in Himalaya, bringing dense fog and heavy snowfall which made the climbing very hard. This time fortunately monsoon did not come as late as the latter part of May. The party is scheduled to be back towards the end of May.



Members and shepas rejoicing over the news of success. Above two photos, by the courtesy of the Mainichi.

### Student Meeting Held

On June 10, the general meeting of Keio students was held with 1000 out of 8000 students at 801 room on Mita Campus to decide whether students should participate in the 18th United Rally of People's Council. After hot discussion the decision of joining in the Rally was approved with overwhelming majority under the slogan of "Beat down Kishi", "Break up the Diet" and "Oppose New Security Pact and the visit of Ike".

## New Security Treaty In Its Final Stage

May 27, demonstrations and rallies protesting the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty held by the people's Council Against Revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty with 2 million persons participated throughout Japan. In the afternoon in Tokyo, some 150,000 persons marched to the Diet to petition against the ratification of the Treaty and 1,500 Keio Students participated in this demonstration. It was the first time in its 101 years' history that such a great number of students involved in or showed interest to the political problem. This increase in number shows a great change in the quality of the demonstrators. In the earlier days it was mostly leftists who acted to check the ratification of the Treaty. But since the unfair action by the Liberal-Democratic Party in the Diet of the ratification of the Treaty these demonstrations or protests became people's nationwide movements.



Hard zig-zag demonstration was performed around the Diet by students including 1500 from Keio, on May 26.

certain that those demonstrations are promoted mostly by leftist members but it does not mean that those who participated in the demonstrations are leftists. It must not be overlooked that those demonstrations are different from those which performed by the professional leftist groups but that these movement became nationwide scale throughout Japan including many famous novelists, scholars and scientists.

As a matter of fact, most of American people will know little of these confusion in Japan about the ratification of the Treaty and they seem to believe that these antipact demonstrations are performed by those who stand against the U.S. ideologically. It is partially true but in reality most of the demonstrators are favorable to the Americans. It can be said that the majority of Japanese have a feeling that it was lucky that the occupant after the war was Americans. This consciousness is still prevailing to maintain friendly term with Americans. It is not necessary for America to make Japan strategically join a military treaty in order to prevent Japan from going into the communist world. On the contrary such an attempt will nothing but yield anti-American feelings among the people.

### Keio Labor Union on Strike

On June 8, Keio Labor Union which was organized a year ago, led by Chairman Yoshishige Sawada, assistant Prof. of Faculty of Literature and now has 1994 members has gone on strike, after the long-period collective negotiation with the school authorities since this April concerning to the summer-bonus.

The Union has gained the right to strike on May 10. The demand of 2 months' salaries plus 15,000 yen for summer bonus on the part of union, and the second reply of giving 1.5 month's salaries plus 6,000 yen by the school managing authorities continued to be opposed with each other, by this time, with the result of an ultimatum put forward by the Union at 7 a.m. on May 8.

As soon as the last reply to the ultimatum proved unconvinced to the union, the union leaders at last ordered to go on strike.

And school authorities made public the statement that it is very regrettable that the negotiation with union cropped up into such troublous situation but they would make utmost efforts to bring the negotiations to an amicable settlement, but they feared academic school should be turned into tumultuous place for struggle and hoped keenly the Keio students should be neutral to the matter, working hard at their lessons.

The strike was carried out from 8 a.m. to noon at the faculty of Medicine at Shinanomachi, Tokyo, and at the faculty of Engineer at Koganei, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. at other branch union (including Mita branch).

At the Keio Hospital at Shinanomachi, the center of the time-limit strike, as early as 7 a.m. Union leaders including Chairman Sawada assembled together and began picketing in front of the gate with about 400 uniformed nurses to prevent the doctors from entering who have not yet joined in the Union. And estimated 500 visiting patients were perplexed at the striking unionists' red flag and union songs.



The demonstration of Keio Labor Union was held at Mita Campus.

### Movement At Keio

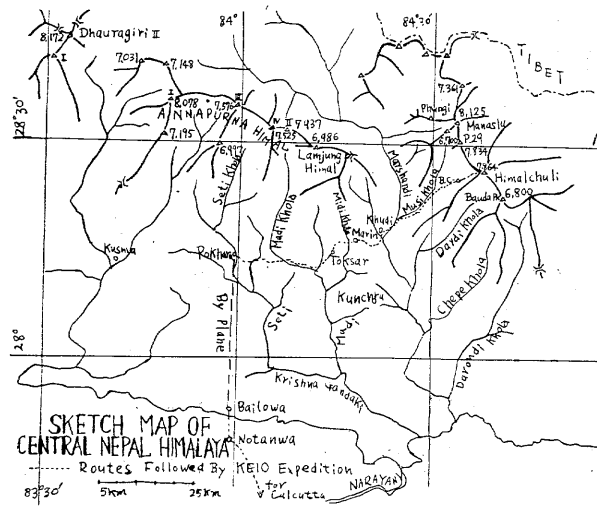
May 14, in rain, 300 students participated in the petition rally and demonstration. 30,000 persons including 5,000 students petitioned to the Diet and performed zigzag demonstrations.

May 18, the student body of Economic Department held a meeting to discuss the petition against the Security Pact. About 650 students of Economic Department attended the meeting. The proposition was supported by 445 votes with 155 opposition and 25 nonvoters.

May 19, new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was ratified in the Diet while 15,000 union workers and students with 40 Keio students were surrounding the Diet Building against the forced ratification brought in by the Kishi Cabinet under the guard of police men.

May 20, the meeting to protest the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was held at Mita with 200 students attending. After that 700 students participated in the demonstration held by the People's Conference against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

May 26, 1500 Keio students participated in the demonstration and rallies which became nationwide demonstrations with more than 2 million participants throughout the country.



## The Text of the Revised Treaty

A-1. The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. The parties will endeavor in concert with other peace-loving countries to strengthen the United Nations so that its mission of maintaining international peace and security may be discharged more effectively.

A-2. This Treaty does not affect and shall not be indevelop-

ment of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between them.

A-3. The Parties will contribute toward the further each other, by means of continuous and effective selfhelp and mutual aid will maintain and develop, subject to their constitutional provisions, their capacities to resist armed attack.

A-4. The Parties will consult together from time to time regarding the implementation of this Treaty, and, at the request of either Party, whenever the security of Japan

or international peace and security in the Far East is threatened.

A-5. Each Party recognizes that an armed attack against either Party in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional provisions and processes. Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

A-6. For the purpose of contributing to the security of Japan and the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East, the United States of America is granted the use by its land, air and naval forces of facilities and areas in Japan. The use of these facilities and areas as well as the status of United States armed forces in Japan shall be governed by a separate agreement, replacing the Administrative Agreement under Article 3 of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States of America, signed at Tokyo on February 28, 1952, as amended, and by such other arrangements as may be agreed upon.

A-10. This Treaty shall remain in force until in the opinion of the Governments of Japan and the United States of America there shall have come into force such United Nations arrangements as will satisfactorily provide for the maintenance of international peace and security in the Japan area. However, after the Treaty has been in force for ten years, either Party may give notice to the other Party of its intention to terminate the Treaty, in which case the Treaty shall terminate one year after such notice has been given.

# Doubtful Points Still Remain

With many doubtful points left unexplained, "Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America" was passed singlehandedly in a plenary session of the House of Representatives shortly after midnight of May 19. According to the Constitution, if the House of Councillors makes a different decision or no agreement, the decision of the House of Representatives shall become the decision of Diet after 30 days passed. The anti-ratification rally have been taking place throughout the nation. At last, on May 26, participants marked the greatest number in Japan's history.

On our campus, the movement is also very active. As of June 5, sixteen classes and ten seminars of various department in all, various clubs made decisions demanding the dissolution of the Diet and the further discussions of the treaty in the Diet.

On this occasion The Mita Campus would like to reexamine the points in question.

Japan has become independent since the conclusion of the Peace Treaty in 1951. However the vital security of Japan was not guaranteed by anybody. Together with the Peace Treaty, the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was concluded. While the U.S. had much concern on Japan's security but she did not write in the Treaty that she had the duty to protect Japan. If the current move towards the revision of the Treaty is aimed to clarify the duty of the U.S., there is no reason to protest against it.

Though the duty of the U.S. is specified, it does not mean to leave the protection of Japan only to the hands of the U.S. weak or strong, it is the duty of Japan to protect herself. First of all, every Japanese people must act on the principle of self-determination. If the Japanese have no intention to help themselves, they cannot expect anybody else to protect Japan for them.

If the new treaty provides the duty for the self-defense of Japan as well as the duty for America to protect Japan, there is no basis for the opposition. Why then such a vociferous opposition was raised?

## Revised Points

Since before the signing of the Treaty there has been a fear that the treaty could lead Japan to become one of the 'hinted' military alliance, the North East Asia Treaty Organization, which Japan have firmly rejected to join. When the present treaty was signed NEATO was not yet organized. But now the ratification of the treaty could mean Japan's official recognition of the new anti-communism organization. This is the point revealed and still left unclarified after a long 138 hours of discussion in the Diet. There is a strong fear that the new treaty

provides the step to the joint defense project with the new membership of Japan.

According to Foreign Minister Fujiyama, the revised points are as follows:

1. Clarifying the relation between the United Nations and Japan.
2. Specifying the duty for the United States to defend Japan.
3. The prior consultation concerning the vital decision of the U.S.
4. Cooperation with the U.S. in political and economic relations.
5. Setting up the term of the treaty.

## Prior Consultation

For the purpose of contributing to the security of Japan and the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East, the United States is granted the use by her forces of facilities and areas in Japan.

It is stipulated that the United States will consult in advance with Japan. Concerning this point the exchanged note says: "Major changes in the deployment into Japan of United States armed forces, major change in their equipment, and the use of facilities and areas in Japan as bases for military combat operations to be undertaken from Japan other than those conducted under Article V of the said Treaty, shall be the subjects of prior consultation with the Government of Japan."

This question of the prior consultation has become the controversial point throughout the discussions in the Diet. The more discussion revealed the more doubtful it has become. The subjects of the prior consultation include only "military combat operation" and do not include "a supply or transition of American troops." In the present treaty Japan is a front base

of the U.S. military forces in the Far East. Therefore, today, the bases of the U.S. forces are mainly for supply. So it is a nonsense to provide newly a consultation about "military combat operation" though it might have a political meaning.

Secondly the standard of "major change" is not identified in the note. According to Mr. Akagi of the Self-Defense Bureau, "the major change in their equipment" means the use of nuclear weapons, bringing in Japan IRBM and ICBM, the establishment of basis for missile. As in the treaty or exchanged note, there is no clarified statement concerning the interpretation of the point, people may well have a doubt of it.

Another question arises: Is there any time enough to have a prior consultation?

From the strategical point of view, it is said, there is almost no possibility for the prior consultation at the critical moment of the departure of jet planes with nuclear bombs or a missile, for it is an age of "push-bottom war".

There is also a fear that the prior consultation would end in merely a prior information. There is no guarantee about it. Is it possible to oppose the armed forces to march out of Japanese territories? The new treaty admits, as the old one does the right of the armed forces to be transferred without the permission of the Japanese Government.

Moreover, the preamble of the New Treaty does not provide the defense of Japan in cooperation with the U.S. But it states "a common concern in the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East." So the new treaty gives the impression as if it aims at the maintenance of the peace and security in the Far East rather than that of Japan. What is worse is that Japan has no

power of veto or proposal. So she can but rely on the faith of the United States. In the joint communiqué it is said that the American Government has no intention of acting against the wishes of the Japanese Government with respect to matters involving prior consultation under the treaty." It is believed that the U.S. assurance of the prior consultation is not a Japanese legitimate right but only as an American "intention".

## Duty of the USA

Another main point of the revision is the specification of the duty for the United States to defend Japan. This reduces, the government says, the peoples' anxiety caused by the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and it shows "the equal duty" of Japan and the U.S.

By the new treaty Japan is put under an obligation to contribute toward the further development of her military forces to resist an attack from the outside.

The point of this provision is "mutual aid". If the U.S. forces defend Japan, as the result of the equality, Japan must defend the U.S. About this, the government says, two special circumstances of Japan were permitted. The one, the mutual aid is limited in the territories under the administration of Japan, and the other, "in accordance with its constitutional provision and processes". Consequently, the armed attack to the U.S. bases in Japan automatically become the intrusion into Japan, and Japan can resort to her right to defend herself.

So long as the U.S. forces in Japan has the right to act to devote to the international peace and security in the Far East, there is still a doubt that the bases in Japan might be used to settle military disputes between the U.S. and the third country.

The government admits that "the attack to the U.S. bases in Japan is the attack to Japan."

Article IX of the Constitution of Japan provides as follows: "Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of forces as means of settling international disputes."

In order to accomplish the aim

of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained.

The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized."

According to the interpretation of the government, the Constitution of Japan admits the right of self-defense. But, having the right of self-defense does not always mean that the execution of the right is legal. Especially, the right of self-defense has been attracted many restriction, for it has been used as the excuse for the declaration of war. The one is that there must be "an urgent and actual danger" for the use of the right. Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations admits the execution of the right of self-defense only when the armed attack is "broken out". Article V of the North Atlantic Treaty admits the execution when the armed attack is "taken place". In these treaties there is no anxiety whether it can be used on the occasion in fear of attack. As this point is not identified in the new treaty the people are anxious as if they were going to be involved in a war the cause of which has nothing to do with themselves.

To such questions Prime Minister answered, "If it is not concerned with the peace and security of Japan, we will refuse the use of bases at the prior consultation". But there still remains some anxiety because the prior consultation is not clarified in the article of the treaty; that is the exchanged note has no meaningful legal power.

Secondly, the treaty does not provide the most important principle of the self-defense, the legality of the armed attack.

When the armed attack comes into question in connection with such countries as the ROK, Republic China and other north east Asian countries, the U.S. could take action to meet the common danger under her treaties with these countries. On such occasions the stationed forces in Japan would undoubtedly take action.

In such case, there is no difficulty to think that the bases in Japan might be assailed as retaliation. This assault is not "illegal" one, which is presup-

posed by the self-defense conception. The fear that the treaty aims at the formation of the North East Asia Treaty Organization arises from this controversial point.

## "The Far East"

The sphere of the Far East has been also in question. In the discussion of the Diet, the Far East was settled as the area of the territories under the rule of the ROK and Republic China and the neighboring districts of Japan north of the Philippine. When some district in these areas is attacked, the U.S. forces would take action at once. Furthermore the U.S. forces will be transferred to these areas on such occasions as the peace and security in the Far East is threatened by the situation occurred in the neighboring districts. Though the applicable area of the treaty is formally limited to the neighboring districts of Japan, but as a matter of fact, the sphere of the movement of the U.S. forces are not limited to this area.

## Term of the Treaty

The new treaty provides the basis for a joint defense that will be effective for the next ten years. As to the term of the treaty the government says that the shortening the term from limitless to ten years is good for the independence of Japan. But this is groundless because "limitless" does not mean "forever". It only means "temporary". In this sense, setting of the term is considered rather detrimental revision. The treaties with U.S. of other countries include the article concerning the abolishment with the previous notice in advance. On the contrary, in Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the term is determined firmly for ten years.

In addition to that, the international situation has not been settled as Foreign Minister himself said, there is no knowing about the future of the world. On such a case is it beneficial to Japan to conclude an military alliance and to fix up the relation between the two countries for as long as ten years?

週刊ポアン

ひげのカタイ方でも1枚で7日は大丈夫  
ソフトな方なら月刊誌なみで、1カ月に  
1枚で結構です。

資生堂ポアン剃刃

高級ステンレス製・7枚入・100円

英会話科

6月13日新クラス開講  
初等〜高等(A〜E) 各クラス  
(17クラス制)  
授業料(3ヶ月) ¥1,700

五反田駅前  
Tel.(441)2346-7

日比谷学院

ASAHI

定評ある  
朝日の英字紙

EVENING

1ヶ月 ¥300  
お申込みは 朝日新聞販売店へ

NEWS

Newsweek—Pacific

ソノシート付 時事英語の読み方 NO.3  
a brief guide to CURRENT ENGLISH  
6月下旬発表予定 ¥100  
御希望の方は誌代同封の上、下記へ (郵券付)

ニューズウィーク東京支社 販売部  
三菱仲14号館5号  
千代田区丸の内2丁目10番地

## Wonderful is Wanderer's Life

On May 24, a wanderer from Germany dropped in Keio on his way of the round-the-world trip. Schmidt, 25, left Germany for vagabonding round the world, when he was twenty of age. During these five years he visited many countries, Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, West India, Panama, countries in South America, Tahiti, and Australia.

On May 22, he landed on the Yokkaichi Port aboard a boat from Australia, having the plan to tour round Japan by bicycle. At the bicycle dealer's shop before leaving Tokyo, he told the reporter of The Mita Campus.

In this season of Japan, tall and broad-shouldered with beard and moustache wore a shirt and short pants. He explained the reason why he wears moustache as saying it symbolizes against the stream of the modern mechanical civilization.

His intention was understood by people everywhere. He had varied experiences which could not be undergone in common travel. Such experiences are pleasant to him. He thinks the wandering trip is the best way to come into contact with many people intimately. He wants to know people in the world. That is why he planned to go around the world by his own way.

On starting for this trip, he equipped everything necessary for the trip with him, but no money at all. Accordingly he hitch-hiked most of the way and was obliged to sleep under the star. It goes without saying that he planned to travel without money from the first.

In Canada, he took job in order to earn the travelling expense. He went on travelling down to the south. When he was travelling in the depth of the mountain near the border of Colombia, a dreadful thing occurred at midnight.

At that night he fell fast

asleep as soon as he went to bed. He was waken by being shaken and found himself seized by bandits. The bandits found he had nothing valuable, then they set him free. He did not feel so terrible because he had no previous knowledge about them, how fierce they were. He felt fearful when he heard the rumor about them afterwards. He has faced many difficulties and various experiences during the trip, but the above story is most fearful and impressive.

When asked about his opinion on the present condition of his country, he turned a serious look to a smiling face and answered.

"The separated condition of today's Germany is never Germans' will."

"Germans could be patient with the division and the rule under the victorious countries in those days immediately after World War II."

"But today after 15 years since the war, it is never a reasonable condition."

When he looks around the

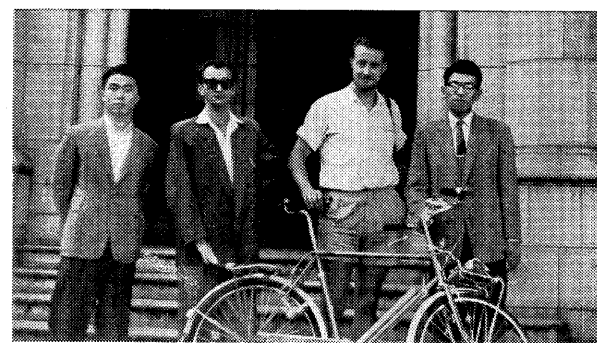


Schmidt is tasting 'soba', noodles, at the buckwheat noodle shop near Keio University.

world through the eyes of a traveler without money, there is nothing more delicate than today's situation of German in the world.

He further referred the fact that no existence of common place of understanding between the West and East makes most difficult German reunification.

He added the reunification will never be accomplished in the near future because of the collapse of the West-East summit conference at Paris. The break-up brought about the cold war situation again.



Schmidt, (third from left) visited the Mita Campus on May 24, the day before his departure from Tokyo.

## Campus at a Glance

### Anecdote in Exchanges

The prosperous Japanese economy is causing a little trouble in this year's summer exchange program.

In the last year's program, the schedule included Daitokuji-temple, Kyoto, but this year the temple was dropped from the schedule because of the inconvenience on the part of the temple.

As the Japanese economy is now moving very fast, the temples cannot secure enough young priests to help serving the many visitors to the temples.

Some of the second or third sons of a farmer in the countryside near Kyoto used to find their jobs in the temples where they would become priests when they reached old-age.

Now, however, companies and factories near Kyoto demand many workers and offer high wages, thus preventing the temples from gathering many young priest-applicants.

### Keio Rally Held

On May 28th 11th Keio Spring Rally took place at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium with a great audience of 5,000 including students, young girls and other people.

In the first part of the entertainment, Ichiro Fujiyama, a popular singer graduating from Keio, and other actors and actresses appeared on the stage while Keio Mandolin Club and

other student bands were playing Keio cheering songs.

Next, the light musics were played by Keio Light Music Society band, K.B.R. Hawaiian band, and a special band organized with Keio graduate musicians. Popular singers such as Miss Yukiji Asakura, Miss Misao Nakahara took part in this performance.

In the final, a new cheering song, "Fight! Fight! Keio" was made public by the brass band of the Rooters' party under the conductorship of Tadashi Hattori, a Keio graduating composer. In the last, speeches were delivered to encourage the Keio nine who would take part in Keio-Waseda Baseball Games on June 4th and 5th.

### Lectures Given at Mita

At Mita on May 27, Mr. John McVittie, an Australian post graduate student of Tokyo University, also a teacher of the British council and a specialist in Orient gave a lecture on 'Origin of English' under the auspices of the Mita Campus. He talked from the point of Australian Dialect and her social background.

He proceeded his lecture with a book 'Australian countryside and its picturesque Dialect'.

He also characterized Australian dialects as rich of 'swears' as Chinese language because people in Australia like thing very clear, simple and straightforward, pointing out an interesting

fact that 80 per cent of the whole population live in a rural area because of their strong love of simple and plain life.

The lecture lasted for about one and a half hour.

He alluded his lecture with his comment of the White Australian Policy.

On May 14, at No. 455 room, the lecture on German economic aid to the under-developed countries sponsored by The Mita Campus, was given by Court Lerchenfeld, Economic Specialist of German Embassy.

He talked about the financial importance and greatness of German participation in the economic development aid. The raise of the living standards and economic productivities of under-developed countries is a matter of importance both economically and politically.

He concluded the best and most graceful way of assisting the under-developed countries is to help themselves and that the aid to help the natives raise this economic standards. The lecture was followed by a series of questions raised by the audience.

## Mickey's 'V' Becomes True

On June 4 and 5, the Keio-Waseda Baseball Series were held at Meiji Shrine Ball Park, and Keio team closed the spring season of Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League with straight victories over Waseda University team with the score of 3-2, first game, and 3-2, second game.

These straight victories were forecasted by the 'V' sign of Mickey Mouse, Keio's traditional mascot.

As Waseda University was expected favorably before the game, some 2,000 energetic Waseda fans filled the rooting stand immediately when the entrance was opened at 9:00 a.m. On the other hand, Keio was the half of Waseda.

Each game attracted more than 65,000 spectators, and all tickets were sold out before 11:00 a.m. on both days.

By copping the series, Keio thwarted Waseda's second straight title of the league since last spring. Keio's straight victories over Waseda gave Hosei University the championship for the first time in twelve years.

Keio marked a better winning average of .667 than Waseda of .615, but less winning points of three than Waseda of four. Keio remained at the third place, while Waseda at the second place.

### The first game:

In the bottom of the third inning, Waseda's Suetsugu smashed one scoring hit with the run of Ida, who got the first by an error, and Murase's single made the bases loaded. Keio starter Miura threw a wild pitch facing the slugger Tokutake and permitted Waseda to score a tie-breaking run.

In the top of the fifth inning, however, Miura drove in two runs on his triple deep into right field to make Keio one point ahead.

Waseda tied the score, 2-2, in the bottom of the seventh inning when Ida's single hit to the left made Tokoro returning to the home plate.

And Ida's single hit advanced Ando to the third bases. But the Waseda varsity failed to add their leading runs in this inning as Suetsugu's grounder to third touched out Ando at the home plate, and Murase was fanned out when Keio pitcher Kadoya relieved Miura with runners on first and third bases with one out.

Motoo Ando, Keio's short stop and lead-off man, rushed into the plate for the winning run in the top of the eighth inning when Masaji Kojima's infield hit to third was relayed on the third-first-home route, and Waseda's coren stone Nomura dropped the ball. Ando previously doubled to right after two outs.

The second game: Keio gained a 3-0 edge in the bottom of the third inning. When Keio kept two men on first and third bases, Ando, the winning clincher of the first game, pounded two-bagger to

bring the first run to the plate.

The next batter Kojima pulled another double into the left field bringing in two runs. Waseda's submarine pitcher Ando was relieved by Kanazawa.

Meanwhile, Waseda tried to narrow the deficit by scoring in the top of the sixth inning. Waseda captain Tokutake smashed a triple over center and rookie Murakami singled to get one run.

In the top of the eighth frame, Waseda's Suetsugu popped over the third and Murase followed a single to center. When the slugger Tokutake gave a strong grounder to third and a ball was relayed around the infielders, Keio's first baseman dropped the ball, so Waseda got one additional run. But Keio's hurler did not permit more points for Waseda.

First game:  
Keio 000 020 010 3 7 1  
Waseda 001 000 100 2 8 1  
W—Kadoya, L—Ando.

Second game:  
Waseda 000 001 010 2 9 0  
Keio 003 000 00x 3 4 1  
W—Kadoya, L—Ando.

After the final match on the second day, Keio manager Maeda, who replaced ex-manager Inaba this spring, told the reporter, "I regret that we, Keio,



Ando, Keio, scored the deciding point on his home-sliding in 8th inning of the first game.

### K-W Swimming Match

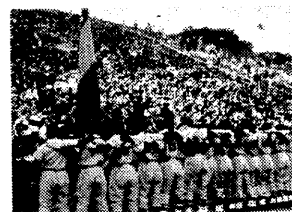
On June 5 the 32nd Swimming Match between Waseda and Keio was held at Jingu Outer Garden Swimming Pool, marking the out-break of swimming season.

Unfavored by the rainy and cool weather, the record turned out not to be satisfactory as the 1,500 free style race of Tsuyoshi Yamanaka of Waseda—17 minutes 50 seconds and 8—proves. The water temperature was 18 degree centigrade.

The swimmers of both universities did their best in spite of bad condition.

Shimizu of Keio, though much expected to make a good record in the 100 and 200 meter race, failed to meet the wish of Keio fans.

The total score was 42 to 6 in favor of the Waseda team. On the contrary in Water-Polo, the Keio team beat Waseda in the score of 4-1.



Keio players were singing the college song, "Oka-No-Ue", with the cheering party after gaining the victory.

lost the title, but now I'm satisfied to sweep straight our traditional rival Waseda. I would like to express my heartiest congratulation to Hosei nine, who did their best at every game this season."

The cheering battle between both universities is one of the most attractive features.

Also this season Keio cheering party decorated on the back of the rooting section the big Mickey Mouse, Keio's traditional mascot for years. Mickey appeared in a white sweater with blue, red and blue stripes on his breast. He had on his head the red cone-shaped cap, and showed with his fingers V sign.

Each Keio rooters held two cone-shaped caps, one in red colour and one in blue. While Waseda held paper parasols with Fuku-chan, Waseda's favorite.

This year Keio party adopted a new cheering song, "Fight! Keio".

### Scooter Rally Held

On May 22, the third National Students' scooter rally started from Nagasaki for Tokyo with the participations of 41 universities. On May 29, they made the goal. The total length of this race was 14,000 kilometres. This is the longest scooter race in Japan.

On the first day, Keio went well and took 95 points. Only seven universities made 100 points. On the second day Keio made a large error and got only 57 points with the last place of all participants.

To the 4th day, Keio was 38th with the points of 352.

Entering the latter half from Okayama to Tokyo, as Keio had the ground advantages, Keio made a strenuous effort. So on the fifth day, Keio got the 10th with 95 points.

Since the 6th day, Waseda had kept on the top position, and got the championship in that race with 788 points.

Keio made a good fight getting near about 10th position each day in the latter half, but failure in the second day was so serious for Keio so it ended in 32th with 740 points.



CIVIL ENGINEERS  
ARCHITECTS  
CONTRACTORS

HAZAMA-GUMI,  
LTD.

President: Mannosuke Kambe

Head Office : Aoyama Minamicho  
1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo

Telephone : (408) 2171-8; 1308-9  
5121 (Liaison)

Branch Office: Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka &  
Fukuoka

一流会社の就職試験問題は非常にしばしば  
ジャパン タイムズから出題されています

**The Japan Times**

月・水・金 12頁 火・木・土・日 8頁  
1カ月 ¥360 1部 ¥12

お申し込みはお近くの朝日新聞販売店又は直接本社へどうぞ  
ジャパン タイムズ 東京都千代田区西新町1の1 Tel. (591) 5311/9  
(見本をさしあげます。大学名ご記入のうえハガキで本社販売部へご請求ください)

読売の英字新聞

読みやすく親しみやすい読売の英字新聞

**THE YOMIURI**

¥300 per month

優秀映画ダイアログ「恋の売込作戦」連載

大学生活の友としてあなたの語学力の向上に

近日中に当大学でお申込みを受付ます

読売新聞社

丸善石油

取締役社長 和田 完二

本社・大阪・兵庫・京都・奈良・神戸



# The Mita Campus

**KEIO UNIVERSITY ENGLISH PRESS SOCIETY**  
 Honorary President: Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka    Adviser: Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu  
 Editor-in-Chief: T. Kawagoe    Managing Editor: K. Imada  
 News Editor: K. Saito    Business Manager: T. Namura  
 Feature Editor: S. Kenmochi    Circulation Manager: K. Manabe  
 Art Editor: S. Tazawa    Advertising Manager: Y. Nishida  
 Sports Editor: F. Nakazawa    Photographer: T. Abe  
 Student Advisers: Y. Tsurumi    Commentator: K. Otani  
 C. Haagenon  
 E. Mimoto

## REPORTERS

**SENIOR BOARD:** Araki, Kawahara, Kizaki, Sakamoto, Suzuki, Takahashi, Toga, Tokumaru, Toyoka, Nakagawa, Nakashiba, Nishikawa, Noda, Mori, Wada.

**JUNIOR:** Aso, Iwai, Urakami, Saito, Takagi, Nakayama, Hasegawa, Mizuno.

**SOPHOMORE:** Inohara, Uno, Umemoto, Eguchi, Katano, Sasaki, Sato, Takada, Takahashi, Taguchi, Tanaka, Tsuchiya, Torigai, Nukaga, Noma, Matsumura, Yamamoto, Yoshida, Yoshimura, Yonemaru, Ikeda, Hashimoto, Saku.

**FRESHMAN:** Akiyama, Asahina, Ando, Ikeda, Ishidate, Imura, Iwasaki, Eguchi, Otsuka, Kagaya, Kayahara, Kurihara, Kolke, Kondo, Kobayashi, Sato, Sano, Suzuki, Shimada, Shinohara, Takeshita, Nishimura, Hanta, Hirashima, Makino, Matsumoto, Miyamoto, Murata, Yanagisawa.

## OFFICE

**THE MITA CAMPUS,** Keio University, Student Hall Room No. 20, Mita, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (451) 2318

**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. Single copies: Price ¥10. Annual subscription rate: ¥200. (12 copies)

## On Parliamentary Crisis

On May 20, the Liberal-Democratic Party, in a few minutes single-handedly sanctioned the extension of the session and passed the revision of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty with the help of the police-forces which rushed into the Diet to throw out the opposition party members. It can be safely said that such a conduct of the Diet was no doubt out of the rules of the democratic administration and that the Government betrayed the public who aspired the normal parliamentarism to be always carried out. The public opinion against this regrettable situation is that Premier Kishi should resign and under a new Cabinet the Diet should be dissolved as soon as possible for the general election. The dissolution will be quite natural. However, the general election after it will have no effect if the result of it only proves that there may be again those politicians who could not respect the spirit of the true parliamentarism.

Therefore it is the time for the so-called "brain-washing" to be demanded for the present members of the Diet. This must be more a pressing matter than anything else for the moment. Seeing the present confusion of the Diet we cannot but keenly feel that the parliamentarism of Japan does not stand yet on the ground as it should be.

This is, in the long run, because the political parties themselves surely lack the fundamental idea of parliamentarism. This very idea is that democratic government is the politics of "understanding". In this sense, The Liberal-Democrats and the Socialists alike should, with as less opposition as possible, endeavour themselves to find a higher common principle by discussing deliberately and persuading each other. In reality, however, the want of basic idea on the both sides produces "only-his-own-party-worshipers" who will have deaf ear to the opinions of the other party and merely thinks about tactics to defeat the other, once an attitude of his party to a specific matter is decided. There being no mutual concession, both parties are certainly busy opposing each other for the sake of the opposition. It is a rule of democratic government that the things are determined by the majority of votes in the case of conflict of views.

But if the majority decision means that they hold on the majority will to the last, the majority party must always get the better of the minority by merely getting more votes even one, which brings about no significance of the existence of the Diet.

This gives a birth to a disgraceful word "the violence of the majority" that is peculiar to Japan and should not be adapted to the parliamentarism. The Parliamentarism of our country is now at stake.

At this point, the members of the Diet, the L. Democrats and the Socialists alike who marked a great blot on the parliamentarism of Japan, would calmly consider what is democracy and what is parliamentarism. We do wish them to realize what a great mistake they have committed. We urge them to reconsider how greatly troubles they have given to the public.

The more do they reflect upon themselves the brighter is the outlook for the parliamentarism of our country.

# Traditional Culture Treasured

## Foreign Schools in Japan ..... Chinese School (2)

Besides the Chinese school in Yokohama which belongs to the People's Republic of China introduced in the last issue, The Mita Campus reporters visit the Tokyo Chinese School in Yotsuya Tokyo, which belongs to the Nationalist Government of China.

On the mirror hung in the porch are there written four big golden letters, Re (cousery), Gi (loyalty), Ren (integrity) and Chi (honor) which are the school mottoes. Above the mirror a portrait of Chiang-Chieh-Shieh hung. Whenever a pupil passes by the mirror, he looks at the mottoes and checks his posture and leaves after saluting the portrait. On the wall in the principal's room is the portrait of Sun Wên. In almost every room of the school these portraits are hung. In 1928 when the Tokyo Chinese School was established by a promoter named O-Eiho for the purpose of educating those children of Chinese Merchants, "Kakyo" in Tokyo, they had first about twenty students. This school grew larger year after year. From 1937 to 1945, eight years during the war, between China and Japan and following the Pacific War, the school was closed down by the Japanese Authority. While it was closed the building was burnt to ashes by air-raids.

In 1946 the Tokyo Chinese School was opened again. After the new school building was completed in Yotsuya, the course of junior high school and senior high school were newly set up with the aid from the Japanese Government. They say the standard of the school is rising ever since. Today pupils are commuting here from Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, and Saitama. The number of students here as of April, 1960 are estimated at 292 in primary school, 94 in junior high school and 30 in senior high school. This spring the first high school graduates were put out. Eight of them went to collage abroad as well as in Japan. In the near future the collage course is going to be attached to this Tokyo Chinese school. "The students are well educated and are regarded highly by everyone wherever they may go," the Principal says. "They are guided to the cultivation of personality and to respect the beliefs of others and to love their own nation as well as to aspire the peace and the cooperation among countries in the world." The students are required to learn the geography and the history of China, and especially languages in order to understand their native traditional culture.

They begin to learn Japanese in the first grade and English in the sixth grade of the primary course.

When a reporter asked a boy of fifth grade how many languages he could speak, he answered, "I can speak Peking, Shanghai, Kwantung dialect and Japanese."

Today on the Chinese mainland are governed by Red China; however, they seem to be proud of their inheritances of this traditional culture. They never seem to forget the mainland. Some of them are deploring that the inheritances of this culture are being destroyed under Red China regime. The principle of this education is Jin (benevolence)-Liberty-Peace. This idea is connected to the school motto which is extracted and abstracted from the Confucianism which was the ruling philosophy of the despotic era till the Revolution by Sun Wên in 1911.

However today those of the school interpret the idea as liberal humanism. The education here is carried out independently of the Japanese Government and also of the movement of

Red China concerned to the school. There isn't any conflict among those peaceful life in this school and they seem to be leading their lives relying on their traditional culture so deeply. However it is also true that there is a criticism to call then peacefulness as the outcome of stationary atmosphere as compared with a push-forward mood of the mainland. To write the difference between the new and old China, their attaches to words is picked up. In Red China the movement of reforming character's is being carried out. The shouting voices of the boys' running after a ball heartedly, the eyes of the pretty girls practicing the Chinese folk dance, are the feature of the school after the daily lesson is over.

However today those of the school interpret the idea as liberal humanism. The education here is carried out independently of the Japanese Government and also of the movement of

## Alumni in the News

### Mr. Yasuji Toita

This January Mr. Toita, the well-known theatrical reviewer, received The Naoki Prize for his work "The Hara-Kiri Case of 'Danjuro'."

He is so modest that he would little like to speak about the awarded Naoki Prize. But he said to the reporter, "I write novels as a hobby and usually see many plays at the theaters intensively about first ten days every month."

Last 27th, at night, the first full-scale Kabuki team to visit the U.S. left Haneda in the rain by a chartered J.A.L. plane. This is one of the events of the Japan-U.S. friendship centennial.

At their first performance on 4th of June in New York a great sensation was stirred. Commenting on the Kabuki to visit the U.S., critically Mr. Toita said, "The librettos of the Kabuki to visit the U.S., such as 'Chusin-gura' and 'Kanjincho' etc., are

digested and therefore uncom-

plete. It will catch the public

fancy from their curiosity as a

spectacle rather than a drama.

And the public interest in

'Oyama'-men performing the

parts of women."

"The Kabuki had various es-

sentia elements those days.

Therefore it has caught the pub-

lic minds," he went on telling

about the Kabuki in the future,

"I hope that young generation

will keep the tradition of the old

Kabuki, the classic drama since

old ages, and that they will cut

positively open the new fields

of the Kabuki, new librettos

and new musics etc."

In 1938 Mr. Toita graduated

from the literature course of

Keio Univ. He is now said to be

a great critic.

"In my student days I made ef-

forts to make the most of time

and money to go to the theaters

and the pictures. In those days

I was already interested in a

drama. The students of Keio

Univ at that time was less in-

terested in political affairs than

now and so called student move-

ments didn't exist."

On having started teaching

newly in Keio Univ since this

April, Mr. Toita stated about the

impression of today's students

of Keio Univ, "It seems to me



that Keio students are more 'students' and genteel than common students I see outside Keio."

"While I was in the preparatory course I was impressed by Mr. Shukotsu Togawa, who had a great personality and was spirited as a Meiji literary man. It was happy that I fortunately received the lecture by Pro. Origuchi (Japanese literature) at the regular course and I think I was very much influenced by him."

Mr. Toita is also the director of The Japan Theatrical Association. "Japanese theatrical world has a big possibility to become flourishing in the future. 'Shingeki', at any rate, is the center of it."

The other day few foreign theatrical troupes came to Japan. Emphasizing the significance of excellent foreign dramas, he said, "Though the language is not understood, a foreign play, if it is excellent, is to give agreeable rhythm to audiences as a new tone of the language and to introduce high spirits of the stage to them."

## The Mainichi Daily News

A National Newspaper For International Readers



Monthly subscription: ¥300

THE MAINICHI NEWSPAPERS

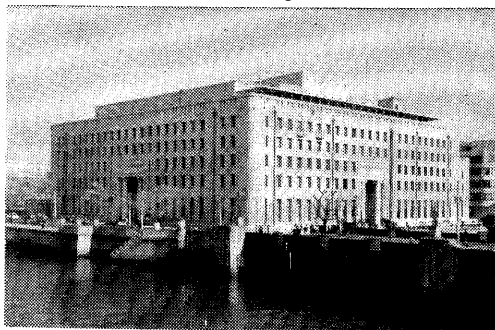
Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo  
Tel: 201-0875

World-Wide Banking Services

## THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN

138 Branches in Key Cities  
throughout JAPAN



### OVERSEAS OFFICES

New York

London

Karachi Representative  
Office

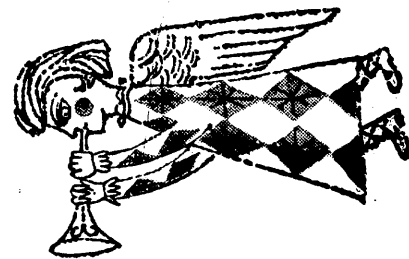
### AFFILIATED BANKS

The Sumitomo Bank (California)

Head Office: San Francisco

Branches: Los Angeles,  
Sacramento

Casa Bancaria Braxcot Ltda,  
Sao Paulo



For Your Business  
With Japan



THE  
MITSUBISHI BANK,  
LTD.

CABLE ADDRESS: BANKMITSUBISHI

Head Office:

Marunouchi, Tokyo

Branches:

156 throughout Japan

New York Agency: 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.

London Branch: 7, Birchin Lane, London, E.C. 3