

# The Mita Campus

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'calamus gladio fortior'

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## Rallies Against Call Ports by N-Submarine

On September 27 the executive committee of anti-Poralis N-submarines led by socialistic Sohyo, assembled in Yokosuka Harbour to protest the decision of the Japanese Government to admit N-submarines to Japan. Although the day was cloudy, more than 2,000 students from 15 universities of East Japan, including 50 Keio students from Mita and six from Hiyoshi, assembled. The number of students from Keio taking part in political movements has remarkably increased recently. Never before have fifty Mita students assembled because of a political issue. This shows that the students' interest in the n-submarine's problem is rising.

More than 2,000 students demonstrated at Yokosuka City lining the streets from Yokosuka Harbour to Rinkai Park. They joined the 40,000 people of the East Japan anti-submarine committee in their demonstration against the N-submarine's call and in their request for the retirement of the Ikeda Cabinet.

At 2:10, they began their demonstration again in the city. They tried to rush into the American Navy Base, and to struggle the Police parties. They made clear their stand on the issue before their 4:30 departure.

On October 16, the third executive rally opposing the call of the Poralis N-submarine was held at Hibiya outdoor music hall. About 15,000 students and members of labour unions presented including 100 students from Keio. They are belonging Keio Rizaigakkai (self government committee of economic department), the joint self government committee, and others.

After the rally was closed they demonstrated Hibiya Park—Sukiyabashi—West Ginza—Tokyo station.

The Government permitted calls by U.S. nuclear-powered submarine at Japanese ports. But have all the problems been decided? We must consider about this problem once more. N-submarine is thought to have following dangerous points and questions.

1) It is not certain that the safety of the atomic pile.

2) It is a big question that N-submarine calls a port having a large population.

3) When N-submarine is in the port, the peril of accident exists.

Many other perils are remaining. With these reason, we cannot directly approve the government's decision.

## Campus at a Glance

### Proud Facilities

The university is an institution of learning of the highest grade. Therefore, various facilities worthy of their names should be kept up to promote the studying of students. In case of Keio Univ., we are relieved to find not a few facilities for the improvements of our students.

At Hiyoshi, we have very excellent "language laboratory"; which may be best not only in Japan, but also in the world. This laboratory was furnished to teach languages by the audio-visual method and it is aimed at the training of ears and mouth, and the mastering of living English. But regret to say, we have only one laboratory, which is too few for no less than 19,000 students at Hiyoshi to make full use. Fortunately, we can have the extracurricular lesson of it, if we want it.

It is impossible to think of the university without remembering the libraries attached to it. We have each library at Mita, Hiyoshi, Yotsuya, and Koganei. In particular, the central library at Mita which is

commonly acknowledged to be one of the first-class, dates back to the foundation of Keio Univ. In the last war it suffered war damage and a great many books were lost. But now it has made a collection of about 400,000 books including precious ones of old times and of foreign countries.

Keio Gijuku school of foreign language was established at Mita, in 1942, and since has taught foreign languages not only to us, the students, but also to the outside people.

Probably there are none in our Campus who do not want to study abroad. In this sense, "international center" at Mita plays an important role. Through this organization we can more easily go abroad for studying and can be interchange students with Stanford Univ., British Columbia Univ., and Delhi Univ.

However, it cannot be said that we live a blessed college life. It seems that our university is too colossal and as a result everything goes mechanically. There lie many problems for us to solve. (Yamashita)

## K.M.C. Abroad

On October 2, K.M.C. (Keio Mandolin Circle) announced its intention to visit the U.S. for 23 days. The project will crystallize under the guidance of Mr. Tadashi Hattori, the 1931 graduate of Keio, and the present conductor of K.M.C.

38 Students, including five K.M.C. graduates are to leave Japan on November 18, proceed to Hawaii, and then to San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles.

This visit will be realized because of the favor of Dr. R. Pissano, the chairman of Kiwanis social serving committee. Mr. Hattori met Dr. Pissano when the mandolin players' association of Japan visited the U.S. last year.

They expect to realize two hopes; one is to promote the spread of the mandolin and the another is to establish K.M.C. in the U.S.

The project includes the giving of concerts at many universities and the exchange of mandolin techniques.

## F.I.U.S. Started

On October 23, The Tokyo Chapter of F.I.U.S. (The Foundation for International Understanding through Students) made a start at the Memorial Hall of Keio Library. It is one of the branches of F.I.U.S. which is now in the campus of Washington Univ., Seattle, U.S. and founded in 1947. It is managed through the kind offices of Mr. & Mrs. Frank Little. About 20 ladies and gentlemen with experience of studying abroad assembled to welcome Mr. & Mrs. Little under the auspices of Prof. Kiyooka, the Dean of foreign general affairs and decided the inauguration of this chapter by unanimous voices.

The number of student abroad to study is increasing every year. F.I.U.S. adopts Host Family system, and more than 1,000 students have been in its good graces. They can study comfortably in the American family.

Lately, there are its chapters in more than 15 countries and they contribute to the mutual understanding.

At the party, Mrs. Little made a speech on the F.I.U.S.'s movement and insisted its significance and was highly praised. She is appealing the co-operation of Japanese families for The Tokyo Chapters inauguration.



Keio Wagner Society Orchestra is to have the 100th regular concert on December 6, 2:00 p.m. at Tokyo Bunka Kaikan Hall. The program will be R. Wagner: Tanhäuser Grand March, Brahms: Haydn Variation, Chaikovskii: Symphony No. 5.

Mr. J. Akiba founded a music circle in 1900, and in order to learn R. Wagner's character and valuable musical thought, it was named "Wagner Society". Since then it has grown up to be 64 years old. This time, the number of the concerts have, at last, attained 100 times.

# Pre.'s Announcement Calls Sensation

President Takamura made his announcement in which he declared A.C.C. dissolved on August 12 to Mita, and September 30 to Hiyoshi. In it the way and reason are very anti-democratic in themselves; id., the management of A.C.C. entrusted A.H.P., and there are no student-representatives can be present.

All the Self-Govern-Committee protest against this unreasonable announcement at the same time.



## A.C.C. dissolved

President Shohei Takamura offered his announcement concerning the dispersion of the A.C.C. (Administering Cafeteria Committee) composed of 24 representatives, both students and school authorities (12 each), to Mr. S. Kurimoto, the chairman of Joint Self-Govern-Committee at Mita on August 12 and to Mr. Y. Niwa, the chairman at Hiyoshi on September 30 as follows:

Hereafter the problems concerning the management of the Students' Cafeteria shall be

dealt with in the A.H.P. (Administering Health Preservation Party.) The A.C.C. shall be dissolved.

The reason why A.C.C. must be dissolved is:

1) The Dean of Students' Affairs has dealt with Health preservation. But because the cafeteria must be more surveyed carefully throughout the year. We entrust the cafeteria's problems to A.H.P.

2) The supervision of the Cafeterias to this point has been decided without any rules. Hereafter, A.H.P. will decide it upon the rules.

## S.G.C. protests

October 3, the general meeting of the Self-Govern-Committee was held in Mita. S.G.C. passed the resolution to protest against Pref. Takamura's announcement. The written protest was passed by a unanimous voice as follows:

Though the A.C.C. is only Democratic system for us, to discuss on Cafeteria's problems, school authorities made A.C.C. dissolved. We know another trail that Pre. ignored students' voices when the Students'

Cafeteria became School one. His announcement derives from one of the policies of the anti-democratic managements. We firmly protest against Pre.'s announcement. Adding to this written protest, Rizai Gakkai (The Self-Govern-Committee of Economic Dept.) offered an amendment and it was passed to add the content below:

Unless school authorities show the will to retract the announcement, students will boycott Students' Cafeteria.

## Student Assembly held

On October 22, the Protesting Assembly was held at Students' Cafeteria in Mita at 11:20 a.m. under the auspices of Joint-Self-Govern-Committee.

More than 400 students assembled there to protest against Pre.'s announcement and the anti-democratic attitude that school authorities showed. In this assembly, Mr. Kurimoto, the chairman of J.S.G.C., insisted on the importance for students to maintain the democratic organization in college life. This assembly was supported by the Self-Govern-Committee of Literature Dept., Politic Dept., Economic Dept., and Law Dept., and finished in a success.

Joint-S.G.C. declared unless school authorities show the sincere attitude, larger protesting movement would start.

## Three Groups In Opposition

A.C.C. has consisted of representatives of both students and school authorities, but A.H.P. is composed of only the Dean of Students' Affairs and three presidents who are managing the high schools attached to Keio University. Therefore, though not enough, we could have insisted bad conditions of the cafeterias be improved through A.C.C. But A.H.P. accepts no students representatives. We cannot help saying this is apparently infringe against democratic rules.

There are many traders' Cafeterias in Keio. It goes without saying that their character must be different from those who are out of school. Both school cafeteria and traders' ones must contribute to students. Then cafeterias should be taken into consideration as one of the instructional systems. No doubt there is a big inconsistency in Pre.'s announcement.

1) Why Pre. didn't offer his announcement to all the students, but only two chairmans?

2) Why didn't he offer it as formal way? He told it in a oral way.

Keio University is consisted of the three groups; id., students, professors and school authorities. When the principles of the three are agree, there's no problem. But, today each group has its own object. Students and professors want to have the system in which they can conduct with each other intimately, and to learn the true, valuable studies. However school authorities want to instruct students to be men who are fit for today's society for their future. Struggles between students and school authorities occur under such a background. This sudden Pre.'s announcement is one of the phenomena that school authorities intend to suppress students' hope to learn the truth.

# Threat to the Freedom



Look at this photograph. The policemen are mobilized in order to "maintain public peace and order." But, we think that their controls against the demonstrators are excessive. We hope the police authorities more prudent application of the Public Safety Regulations of Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

## The Freedom of Assembly

The freedom of assembly is one of the freedoms to express thoughts as well as that of speech and press. Mass marching and mass demonstration are so-called "moving public assembly", and are included in the freedom of assembly.

This freedom, of course, shall be limited to some extent by the requirement of the modern social life. But, the object to regulate the freedom must be reasonable. To be reasonable means that the regulation shall be enforced by the demand of the true social welfare, i.e., the demand of the principle existing in the guarantees of human rights which adjusts the contradiction and collision between the human rights and guarantees equally the rights to all the people.

Concretely speaking, the freedom of assembly shall be limited only when the social value of the both sides is adjusted and is balanced in case that the exercise of the freedom is incompatible with utilization of the public equipments by the general people.

## The way of regulation

As the Supreme Court, which decided that the Public Safety Regulations of Tokyo Metropolitan Government are constitutional, typically shows, many of the Public Safety Regulations are based upon the thought that mass marching to express thoughts contain much physical power which has a danger of violation, that the object of the Safety Regulations is to prevent the danger, and that the necessary minimum measures in advance are unavoidable in order to maintain the laws, public peace and order, concerning only the freedom of expression exercised by mass marchings.

Let's pay attention to some above disclosed inconsistencies.

The one is that only the freedom of expression by mass marching is dangerous and that the other mass marchings, for instance, sports, religion and school events are not dangerous. The other is that the regulations in advance are unavoidable in order to maintain the laws and public peace and order. What do the necessary and minimum measures mean? We often observe the abuse of the standards everywhere.

We think that the existing

Public Safety Regulations are established by the misunderstanding about the substance of the freedom of assembly and the object to regulate it, and that they are not established by the demand of the principle of balancing—for the true social welfare.

## The object of regulation

The freedom of assembly can only be limited by the government only in case where the interest of the majority authorizes the imposition of such limitation upon the minority. We derive from this a principle known as "principle of balancing." As regards the street demonstration, we believe it is sufficient if the demonstrators comply with the requirement of reporting to the municipal authorities notifying them of the time, place and routing of the demonstration. Such a reporting is necessary because it gives policemen and municipal authorities information that can be utilized to adjust and prevent the occurrence of disputes and public disturbances ever before they arise. However, the municipal authorities under the prevailing system require demonstrations to comply with the conditions more than reporting. In accordance to the current regulation they try to exercise discretion either to approve or disapprove the proposed demonstration when demonstrations file their petition for demonstration with municipal authorities. By so providing in the public safety regulation, we believe that the government had stepped into the area outside the scope of their proper action recognized by the Constitution.

Let us emphasize here again that the freedom of assembly can only be limited by "the reasonable and clear standard specifying the specific date and place for demonstration lest they should violate public peace and order." If we adopt this standard, then the provisions of the Public Safety Regulations of Niigata Prefectural Government, i.e., "a mere threat to violate public peace and order is sufficient to authorize police action" seem to us to be unconstitutional, because the said standard gives the authority an excessive amount of discretion, and thus leaves them with a wide range of granting a permit for the reported demonstration arbitrary interpretation of the regulations which they enforce. It opens a door to an undue encroachment

Recently we often observe on the street the marching of demonstrators advocating their dissent against American nuclear submarines' visit to Japanese ports. Another demonstrators carry banners to oppose to the amendment of the Japanese Constitution.

After the desolution of the student movement against the revision of the Security Treaty, the student movements seem to have slackened gradually. However, there is a sign that the wave of such movement is returning to the street.

One of the elements that obstruct the resurgent of the student movement is the possible enforcement of the recent regulation to preserve public peace and order by the Japanese police authorities. From our experience of observing the situation in which the clash between demonstrators and policemen were taken place, we receive a strong impression that such regulation is often utilized by the enforcement authorities to suppress the sound people's movement for the people rather than to protect the people's welfare.

As a matter of fact, the public utilization of the concept of the violation of the public peace and order means the encroachment on the people's public welfare.

The public welfare has two practical implications. Such a concept is often utilized to balance the interest of the nation as a whole with that of private individual in democratic society. The principle of which has been explained in terms of "the greatest happiness for the greatest number."

However in a totalitarian state, it was utilized to justify the government action suppressing individual freedom that should be recognized and protected by the government.

Adolf Hitler, for example, used the concept as a rule to control a fascist state and requested his people to sacrifice every-thing for the country.

As every one knows, the Führer led the country into misery and destruction.

The Japanese have shared a similar experience during World War II.

Some of the leaders of World War II have now political power and they are the men who are going enforce the security regulation in the forthcoming resurgence of the student movement, though the outlook of the national environment has been changed from militarist dictatorship to democracy.

Under the circumstances, we are afraid that such people in the government may again abuse their power to administer the regulation. The security regulation is said to have enacted to protect the people's welfare. But misapplication of that may lead to the destruction of people's right of freedom which is guaranteed by the Constitution.

In this edition, we should like to analyze every problems concerning public peace and order.

on the individual freedom of assembly by the abusive application of police powers.

In the meantime, the provisions of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Public Safety Regulations limit the exercise of the power of the government to deny the petition for assembly to the cases where such assembly is deemed by the Government to create a direct and clear threat to the public peace and order. This standard was originally adopted by a judgment of the Supreme Court. It is noteworthy that this judgment also upheld therein as dicta the constitutionality of the above-cited Niigata Prefectural Regulations.

It is said that the standard adopted by this judgement was borrowed from the similar standard as appeared in American judicial precedents of the Constitution. That is a well known standard of "clear and present danger." But even relying upon this standard there remains an unsolved question that this standard may give the authorities an arbitrary power

to suppress the law-abiding demonstrations. As a matter of fact, the American standard of "clear and present danger" has been often criticized that it was not effective against the encroachment by the government on the people's freedom since the standard is often abused by the law enforcing authorities even in the U.S.

## CONCLUSION

(1) Many of the existing Public Safety Regulations are believed to have been established without recognizing reality of Japanese society to which such regulations are applied.

(2) In reality, the object of such regulations have been misunderstood and the law enforcing authorities often used their power to suppress freedom of assembly and thus endangered the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution.

(3) Therefore, we believe in many cases the administration of the Public Peace Regulations have been improper and thus they have been unconstitutional.

## The Freedom of Association

When we touch on freedom of forming association, we must at first discuss about the party whose purpose is destructive and about the law-making for such party. Today we can see a lot of nations which regulate the parties of destructive activity by their Constitution or by the special law, and our Japan is the same.

Now in passing, we refer to "Basic Law for the Federal Democratic Republic of Germany," which states plainly about regulation for the parties of destructive activity.

Article 9. 2. "Association, the objects or activities of which conflict with the criminal laws or which are directed against the constitutional order or the concept of international understanding shall be prohibited."

Article 21. 2. "Parties which, according to their aims and the

behaviour of their members seek to impair or abolish the free and democratic basic order or to jeopardize the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany, shall be unconstitutional. The Federal Constitutional court shall decide on the question of unconstitutionality."

Thus freedom of forming a party of destructive activity does not exist except when governmental authority deny the fundamental worth, and the rights of revolution and resistance are justified.

So it may safely be said that constitution never admit such party and its activity to destroy laws and a discipline by force.

But without argument it must also be admitted as constitutional right to band together for making a certain political party in order to advocate that proletarian revolution is desirable some day. Therefore they must

regulate the party of destructive activity on definite and concrete standards and must not violate the constitutional right, the freedom to express thoughts.

Then next we mention about "Subversive Activities Prevention Act Analysis."

The law was made to restrict the activities by the Communist Party, under the model of the McAllen Law of the U.S.A. in the period of Yoshida Cabinet.

We can find following sentences in the third article of the security law:

## Article 3

1. Any control action and investigation for control under this Act shall be taken and conducted only within the limits of the minimum necessity to achieve the purposes as specified in Article 1, and shall not under any circumstance whatever be carried out, in deviation from the prescribed authority, to unlawfully infringe freedoms of thought, worship, assembly, association, expression and learning, the right of laborers to unite and act collectively or any other liberty of right of the people which is guaranteed by the Japanese Constitution.

2. The control and investigation for control under this Act shall not on any account whatever be improperly carried out to restrict or interfere with any lawful activity by labor unions and other organizations.

Here we want to dictate the Diet meeting presiding the Security Law that depriving the freedom and interest, specially that the freedom of studying and thought and expressions, and brought the tragedy to Japan.

The governor's speech concerning this law is following:

"The scholar who is engaging any kind of researches shall not disturb his research unless he appeals it with the aim of its practice."

"Earnest movements are not obstructed by this law". "Labor movements for the improvement of the laborer's lot are not illegal."

In spite of the Government committing itself to this platform, after the enactment of the Law for Maintenance of Public Peace all kinds of movements carried out by communist, and liberalist were suppressed. Thereafter, the dark days for movements continued until the end of World War II.

The Law for Maintenance of the Public Peace which could be thought of as being illegal may well be interpreted as bad law threatening the right of free association.

As mentioned above, the Law for Maintenance of Public Peace and judicial precedents regarding the right of free meeting and association are explained. Moreover, the more we consider them, they are inclined not to distribute and strengthen it, but limit and weaken it. Of course, this right of free meeting and association is not unrestricted, but restriction by the Government is never results in a true social benefit. This restriction may well be thought as being a kind of plot bureaucracy who were archaic and anti-democratic authorities. So we must be constantly aware of dear individual rights and clearly understand how they can be best used and protected.

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ASAHI EVENING NEWS

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## Lonely Pools of Blue

Harold P. Wright

For year I have firmly believed that spectator sports were the height of nonsense. I still believe that sitting down and watching someone else get paid for playing games (pro-baseball, pro-wrestling, sumo, etc.) is the most ridiculous form of pastime that man has yet invented. A month or so ago I was asked by a reporter of Asahi Shimbun a out my plans for the Olympics. Was I going? "No," I answered, I was planning to spend the time on a mountain climbing and camping trip in Tōhoku.

But I am not in Tōhoku. I'm in Tokyo attending all the Olympic events that I can still get tickets to. I am not sure how, but I have realized my mistake, that is the mistake of becoming completely against all organized sports because of the vast commercialism of the "show business" type of "sports" listed above.

I realized my mistake on a recent lecture and research trip to Kyushu. While there I was invited to spend a week or so in Beppu as a guest of Beppu Daigaku. After I readily accepted I found that by chance most of the Japanese Olympic swimming team had gathered in Beppu to practice in the onsen pools there. I was soon introduced to such fine swimmers as Mr. Matsumoto, Mr. Fukushima, Miss Takahashi and the others and started to drop by the pool to watch them practice. I asked them and their coaches about their training methods and was astounded at the amount of time that they spent each day, swimming thousands of meters back and forth along a pool. A lonely world of water. An empty world with no applause. A world of stopwatches and endurance. Why do they do it, I asked myself, why do they do it? And the answer seemed to me to be that the forthcoming 18th Olympics was perhaps, for them, the greatest, if not the only, chance in their lifetimes to do something, not only for themselves, their schools, their society, but for their country.

So on October 10th, as I stood in Meiji Park outside the stadium gate applauding for athletes from country after country, I saw for the first time in my life a single group of humanity in which Japanese were proud to be Japanese, Russians proud to be Russians, Tanganyikans proud to be Tanganyikans, and Americans proud to be Americans. And since there must be some kind of national pride or "national understanding" before any kind of true "international understanding" can be achieved, these men and women of the world appeared to be able to fully respect the pride of the team members of their rival nationals. A pride and respect so often displayed on the winner's platform such as when the excellent athlete Mr. Miyake stood before the people of his land proudly displaying his gold medal before him while seeming to silently say, "This is yours. This is ours. This was won for Japan." While on his right and on his left an American and a Pole stood truly joining in his happiness.

But records will be broken, again and again. Gold



"Morning Glory" by Gyoshu

I have had the casual opportunities to see a Japanese painting mania in Kyoto and appreciated the value of the art stores to the intent of my heart.

The paintings which I could appreciate by chance are the Japanese ones by painters representative of Japan in the Meiji, Taisho, Showa era but I of medals will become tarnished or lost in dresser drawers. Hotel owners will find other guests for their newly built but unfilled rooms. Instructions in English will be removed from the fronts of pachinko-ya's. Conversation books for foreign languages in millions will be closed to gather dust forever. And those athlete who scored the worst will walk the streets back home and laugh with friends again.

But the pride of having tried, through peaceful means, to do one's best for one's country will not soon be forgotten by those who entered competition, nor by those of us who merely sat and watched. In this sense, then, men of learning, men of leadership, men of art, men of business and the labor forces of the world all have much to learn from the athletes of their various lands, the young men and women who spend the long days of their youth practicing, practicing in barren fields, in empty gyms, or swimming back and forth through lonely pools of blue.

## Japanese Painting:

## Stillness, Beauty and Refinement

Y. Nishiyama

It may be an unknown place for you. We, the staffs of the art page of the Mita Campus, introduce you a villa filled with many famous Japanese paintings of the Meiji, Taisho and Showa era in Kyoto. It is not an exaggeration to call this villa "private museum".

The Olympic Games was closed, now shall we enjoy appreciating these elegant Japanese paintings at quiet autumn night of late?

write this, not because I have a wild idea of making the students of Keio Univ. appreciate the Japanese arts and not only because of the upsurge of nationalism sentiment for the resistance of admiration of things Western (Western civilization).

But because they moved me in terms of suiting Japanese thinking and sense. The present world of painting consists of two types. One is the traditional Japanese painting and another is the so-called Western painting which was imported from Western since the Meiji Restoration was broken out and a new state started. The first which consisted of many schools was the target of the destruction of things old because of westernization in the early stage of the Meiji era. As a result of this, the supporters decreased remarkably in number and Japanese paintings were in the risk of nearly extinguishing. But in this time, by an American, Fenolosa who was the saviour of them, was reappraised their

artistic value and they have been maintaining an unshakable position for the additional endeavour of Tenshin Okakura till the present time.

On the other hand, the second had been increasing rapidly in the number of supporters. I think that I want to write the impression about the works of several great masters who were active in the three period, Meiji, Taisho, Showa under the recognition of such a historical background. The place is the villa of Mr. Tokujiro Oiwa (the president of Oiwa Industry L.T.D.) which is known as the Oiwa palace in Kyoto. I think it very significant that you will call at it, if you have the chance to go to Kyoto. The address is Nijyosagaru Nakagyoku, Kyoto-shi. This Oiwa palace was built as the villa of Mr. Oiwa about six years ago and I think

see only one of his but it was that that I was moved by. The painting "Corps" shows only two small corps in the center, but shows elegant refinement really and and symbolically. And I think that the works of Seiho Takeuchi display his personal complexity. I hear that old Mr. Oiwa put in possession about three hundred works of his at a time, but now he owns about only a half. Among them, there is a work which he painted the fairyland of the Hozu river in Kyoto, when he was twenty five years old. I am even now impressed with the beauty of the harmony between the strong nature and the crystalline nature. A drawing which Tai-kan Yokoyama painted Mt. Fuji has also one of the elements characteristic of Japanese painting. Namely it is the point that the object painted itself con-



"A wood-pecker" by Gyoshu

it proper that we call it a museum rather than a villa, as is Gyoshu Hayami. I could see his noble plan as a museum of arts is displayed fully. Among the large number of paintings of old Mr. Oiwa's favorite. He to be seen what I was especially impressed with were the works of Tessai Tomioka (1836-1924), Seiho Takeuchi (1864-1924), Kokei Kobayashi (1863-1957), Gyoshu Hayami (1894-1935), Taiken Yokohama (1868-1959). any one, they are all extensive and splendid. I think that the character of his works is the point that he abstracts only the beautiful things from the Nature and paints the culmination of their beauty in concentration and symbolically. In any rate, what I felt to make a casual call of the Oiwa palace is that one mania of arts put in possession such a number of such extensive, beautiful, wonderful, splendid paintings.

I envy such a stage of mind. Next is Kokei Kobayashi. I could

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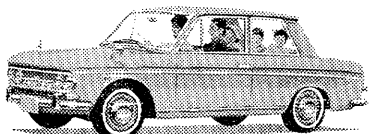
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## Step into Nuclear Armaments

On Aug. 28 Government took the Japanese people by its announcement to grant a permit for U.S. nuclear-powered submarines to visit Japanese ports. U.S. nuclear-powered submarines are scheduled to call at Japanese ports soon after the announcement. We believe the realization of such port call was a grave implication upon the Japanese destiny. We shall summarize the grounds for such a belief as follows:

We, Japanese is the only country in the world to have experienced atomic bombardment. In view of the fearful and precious experience at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we hope sincerely that mankind will not face an atomic tragedy again and that Japan will never possess nuclear-weapons. Up to now, we think we have worked hard to meet the vow. Nevertheless, nuclear-weapons of nuclear-powered submarines are to be brought into Japan in accordance to the above mentioned Government announcement. We fear that if we permit the proposed port calls by U.S. nuclear-powered submarine, we will not be able to prevent U.S. armed forces from bringing nuclear-weapons into U.S. base in Japan. If atomic weapons are brought into Japan, we can no longer deny the fact that Japan occupies an important position in the U.S. nuclear strategy in the Far East.

Let us here listen to the Japanese Government's explanation concerning the problem of atomic submarine. They states that they have consented to the request of the U.S. Government as a consequence to meet its obligation under the Japanese-U.S. Security Treaty.

In respect of the guarantee as against the possible contamination by radioactive elements, the Government merely relied upon the data furnished thereto by the U.S. governmental authorities. They states that upon the examination of U.S. data, they came to the conclusion that it is safe to grant a permit. The Government says that we cannot investigate nuclear-powered submarine by sending Japanese experts there in because it is U.S. secret weapons. We cannot be convinced of the safety by such irresponsible statement.

Furthermore we take it for granted that the visit of nuclear-powered submarines should be the object of conference before the fact under the Security Treaty. A nuclear-powered submarine can be equipped with nuclear headed sub-rocket very easily.

So, the submarine is not a conventional weapon. If we permit such a new type of weapon come to Japan, it may thereby invite a strife to win back the balance of power in Asia. Many people are afraid that in such process of winning power, Japan may find it difficult to escape its further involvement in the National conflicts.

Furthermore, we wish to criticize herein that the granting of the requested permit by Japanese Government an irresponsible as well as unscientific action.

Simultaneously, we should like to put our hope forward that U.S. nuclear-powered submarine will never call at Japanese ports. We are afraid that the above discussed irresponsible attitude of the Japanese Government to permit to the U.S. nuclear-powered submarines to call at Japanese ports without first holding conference as we believe the provisions of the Japanese-U.S. Security Treaty so require, may only lead to a more disastrous results of the people's movement to abolish the Security Treaty itself.

According to authentic news, Communist China has become a member of the nuclear club, that is, the Chinese Movement now possesses an atomic weapons. We can be sure that the number of countries equipped with nuclear-weapons increase more and more after this, and such a proliferation of nuclear-weapons will threaten mankind with annihilation.

We, Japanese, in establishing our post-war Constitution claim to aspire "sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, and to renounce war." However, this vision has been challenged by the Cold War and the "balance of fear." But it still remains as a precious ideal in the hearts of the Japanese people.

We, Japanese, should make concentrated effort to realized this ideal until the day comes when all weapons are removed from the world. Japan is well qualified as a leader in this field to help bring about a permanent peace.

# Fight For N-Submarine

Now at Hiyoshi Campus we can see many sign boards of obstructing of putting at Japanese port for U.S.-submarine. For in Japan constitution shows that our country has never military and never a war forever. But in facts we can recognize a military, called Self-Defence Party.

In a process of history each government from last war could not help making the facts, which is against constitution. Why had they to do? It's a very difficult problem. So we can't answer at once. We must study Japanese social construction and Japanese history to know the reason why Japan has such a situation.

Now back to our Campus, not only our university but also every university in Japan has student councils. Student Council must make our campus better and keep self-governing in Campus. It must solve problem, happened in campus. But every problem in campus has something to do with social situation. We can find the student, taking part in Student council are much interested in political activity.

"Zengakuren", which had been known to world since struggle for obstructing the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty is an association, consisted of student council of all Japanese university. But our university did not take part in Zengakuren. By the way students who is earnest on political activity are only just a part of all. In spite of small numbers, they take part in Student council which is representative of all students and their behavior looks showy.

When general students go to school, they handed a bill, written about demonstration or explanation of obstructing for putting in Japanese port for the U.S.-submarine. At lunch time they hold assembly. Sometimes they spare class time to discuss in classroom. But general student are not interested in such a discussion. Few number of general student has interest for discussion but they can't act like student-council-men with something, which move them, from the bottom of their heart. Most general students do not take notice and feel that they have nothing to do with Student Council. Therefore most students look student-council-men,

especially a man of political act through prejudice. Student council must be a reflection of all student's will but in fact most students has no interest in student council, so student-council-men isolated from the general student. But general students who has usually no attention for political activity often attend the demonstration, for example obstructing the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

Here we can regard the student-council-men as student who think matter (which contains everything from human to the world) most earnestly and shows the most aggressive attitude in Campus. And we regard them as students who have a courage to think every matter essentially in campus where most students live in peaceful world.

So we pay attention to student-council-men's insist against putting in Japanese port for U.S.-submarine, which is coming to Japan to judge your thought.

But, I want those who don't know well about Japan, to know that Japan has now treaty with the U.S., it means that U.S. military stay in Japan. We can consider the situation, we can find U.S. military in Japan goes against Japanese constitution.

## View of Council-Man

Their view for obstructing putting in Japanese port U.S. submarine is as the following. U.S.-submarine is now making for Japan and will reach at Japanese port after the Olympic Games.

We make government's intention, which accepted the putting in at Japanese port, and the risk of atomic submarine clear and establish a theory for our peace. And we must fight to obstruct for U.S.-submarine to put in.

## Govt. Intent

In spite of voice which is opposite for putting in of U.S.-atomic submarine of atomic scientist, intelligent class, labour and general public, which seek peace, government accepted the putting in for atomic-submarine. At the acceptance of it Japanese Government had to be followed by U.S.-military plan, which is that Japan has a good geographical condition to put an atomic base and U.S.A. must defence for not only own country but also capitalism countries. Japanese Government decided

it when opposite movement would not occurred, that is, the time is the summer vacation of students, of disruption of "Party against Atomic bomb."

Well what can we guess behind the government's decision? We can find contradiction of capitalism. This explanation needs much space, so we want you to study by yourselves thoroughly. The contradiction of capitalism shows here the following outside situation. This acceptance contains two points.

1. Movement to imperialism on cold war.

2. Contradiction between Japan and U.S. monopoly capitals.

World is divided by capitalism countries and communism. But in capitalism society, we can find some risks and Japan is now heading for imperial advance.

We can find the example in Japan-Korea Talk. For the purpose Japanese government is preparing for putting Japanese military. But Government can't make military at once, so it accomplish the purpose by paying by instalments. Acceptance of atomic submarine is the process for Japan's preparedness. We guess something through establishment of Self-Defence Party, U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and putting in at Japanese port for U.S.-submarine. What made Japan so? When the last war was over all Japanese people swear that Japan has never military forever. What has changed the situation in twenty years after the last war?

Now Japanese nation is protesting with demonstration to for every thing that destroy the Japanese government's decision. Who can get benefit for permitting for U.S.-submarine. Are the nation's voice is in wrong?

Relation between Japanese monopoly capital and U.S. monopoly capital is becoming more severely, for example we can see it in Interest-balance-tax etc. Japanese monopoly takes no notice of danger of atomic-submarine and sacrifice nation's benefit to get a concession of U.S. monopoly capital. We must fight against traitorous act of government, which is spokesman of monopoly capitalist for nation's benefit.

Risk of atomic-submarine Atomic-submarine is one of warship and it has no safety for outside, differ from merchant-ships. Government can't inspect the safety by the reason why this submarine has secret, and can't help believing the U.S. Government about the safety. Japanese atomic scientist permit the danger of this ship.

## For Peace

Japanese nation as the first suffered nation by atomic bomb is going on appealing of atomic weapons. And our Constitution, make after the last war, prescribe permanent abandonment of war and non-military.

We must know that bringing in of atomic weapon is contrary to Constitution and putting in for atomic submarine at Japanese port means bringing in of atomic weapon. So we must stop the atomic weapon to keep Constitution. Atomic-submarine brings not nation's benefit but just danger.

No one wants to destroy the human race. We must refuse testing with demonstration to for every thing that destroy the human race. We must refuse for every thing that destroy the world. Here we can fight on view of humanity.



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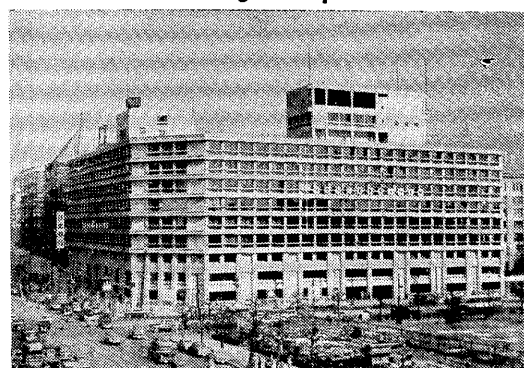
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