

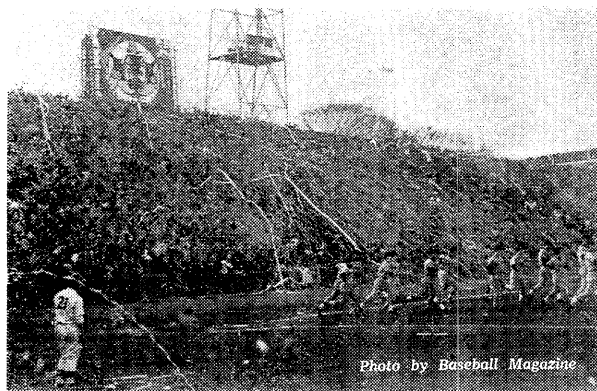
The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

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Won Emperor's Cup

The traditional Keio-Waseda baseball matches on which the penant of this season depended was held under clear autumn days at Jingu Stadium on Nov. 7 and 8.

The Keio Baseball Team succeeded in capturing the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball Championship of fall season for the first time in three seasons consecutively victory to Waseda unexpectedly, which was the 18th championship in the history of Keio Baseball team.

After the matches, Keio students paraded with a lantern from the Kaigakan to the Mita Height. On the Mita Height a party of congratulation for the victory was held gathering about ten thousands students.

Keio Labor Union Go on Strike

On Dec. 3, the Keio Labor Union went on a time limited strike from 8:00 p.m. to 12:00 p.m. Keio Gijuku Labor Union Executive declared a strike on Dec. 3. Labor Union Executive chairmen stated the reasons why the Labor Union went on a strike as follows:

- (1) The school authorities didn't give a satisfactory answer to our demands.
- (2) The school authorities didn't show their good faith in collective bargaining.
- (3) The school authorities have a tendency to disregard the humanity of those who work at Keio Univ.

Successive Rallies Against N-Submarine

The U.S. nuclear-powered submarine called Sasebo on Nov. 12 regardless of violent opposition at every place in Japan. All over the country the movements opposing to port calls by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine occurred almost every day. In Tokyo the rallies and united actions by Zengakuren, the Socialist Party and the others against port calls by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine were held on 12th, 14th, 19th and 27th of November.

In our campus the Keio Student Council appealed to oppose to the port calls by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine every day having an object "to maintain peace and safety".

However the number of Keio students who attended the movement opposing to port calls by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine was about fifty. We cannot always assent Zengakuren's opinion for port calls by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine.

We explained the reason why we were opposing to port calls

by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine on the issues of both October and November.

We do not criticize and attack the U.S., but we do oppose to and criticize port calls by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine. That is, we fear that port calls by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine would be the first step to nuclear armaments of Japan by the U.S. strategic policy, because in the countries in Asia where the U.S. base are, only Japan are not still equipped with nuclear weapons.

We think it is not necessary for Japan to be equipped with nuclear weapons to maintain peace of Japan. Safety of Japan are fully maintained in status quo.

We hope sincerely that Japan will never possess nuclear weapons. So, we must oppose to bring nuclear-weapons into Japan by the U.S. first of all.

Though we ended in failure at Sasebo, we must succeed to obstruct calling at Yokosuka by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine next time.

Ten Members to Stanford Univ. Next Spring

The students to Stanford who are to be invited in 1965 spring by the I.I.R. (Institute of International Relations) of Keio University circle have been chosen ten members as a result of a selective examination.

In March 1956, this system started between Keio and Stanford University in the U.S.A. At the beginning, the summer exchange program had been held and last year, the spring exchange program was newly established as well as the summer's. The first step for Japanese students is to become a member of host family in Stanford.

From the last of February to the first of March, they have discussions and meetings with Stanford students. Next, they take a short trip. During a month of April, they attend lectures as auditors and live as boarders in campus residences. And in May, they will bring back international understanding, trust and friendship by having close contacts with a university and students in a foreign country.

Mr. Sakurauchi talk on "Japan's trade"

Mr. Sakurauchi, who is the Minister of International Trade-Industry in Sato Cabinet, lectured on what Japan's trade should be in the open economy on Nov. 23 during the term of the Mita Festival under the auspices of the Keio Commercial English Study Club.

He emphasized that there must not be a change in the balance of imports and exports. In other words we should make both ends meet in other countries. On the other hand, we depend too much on the U.S. exports to Japan less than she imports from Japan. The reason we import too much from the U.S. is that the goods, especially agricultural products are cheaper than those of underdeveloped countries. As you can see our trade with underdeveloped countries is in excess of exports. As their industries have not yet developed, there are not many products Japan want to buy. The qualities products are lower and the prices are higher than those of developed countries. So we can buy only primary products such as agricultural products and iron ones. Now we had better buy more primary products from underdeveloped countries, but the domestic agriculturists are at a loss at the present stage if the cheap-price agricultural products rush into Japan. Then the Government tries to make efforts to improve the constitution of Japan's agriculture. At present we can't debate the international trade without considering underdeveloped countries.

Showy Mita Festival

The annual Mita Festival was held for four days from Nov. 20 to Nov. 21 under favorable weather conditions and was well attended with about 80,000 visitors. Approximately 300 circles in Keio Univ. participated in the Mita Festival and presented the result of study or opened a refreshment booth.

Though the Mita Height was bustling with ten thousands of visitors everyday, the number of visitors is tending to decrease every year, and the Mita Festival was over quietly without little variation in comparison with last year.

It is said that a school festival in general has a tendency to become stereotyped and to lose its academic atmosphere. When the Mita Festival was planned this year, the question as to whether the Mita Festival should have a unified theme or not was discussed. However, the planning committee came to the conclusion that it was better that they let each circle choose their own theme rather than place hundreds of circles under one theme. With regards to brilliance, size and cost, Mita Festival is superior to other school festivals. However, we must not be satisfied with popularity alone.

Although there are certain difficulties in trying to break from tradition and introducing one unified theme for the Mita Festival, there are some aspects of the Mita Festival which can be improved. For example the number of students who help with the preparations for the Mita Festival and who attend the festival is small in comparison to the total number of students. That is the Mita Festival is the concern of a fraction of the students. The planners are so concerned about



the visitors' enjoyment of the festival that the tendency to be showy has become stronger than the pursuit of an academic atmosphere which is an essential part of any school festival. It cannot be assented for us to charge an entrance fee to visitors of the Mita Festival. Because the school festival should be thrown open to visitor. Charging an entrance fee to visitors would mean that the Mita Festival would be scheduled entertainments aimed to win popularity. Such a festival cannot be academic.

In order to break from old

mannerisms and nonacademic tendencies, there is a need to reform our attitude toward the festival,—that is, we should regard the Mita Festival as a chance to present only results of study. We should decrease the entertainments or shows which are provided by nonacademic circles.

Another way to improve the Mita Festival is to make it for us, the students, a festival which all students either help with or attend,—that is we should make the Mita Festival one which we, the students, can enjoy from the bottom of our hearts.

Reischauer Lectures on 'Kennedy's Services'



During the Mita Festival, on Nov. 20, Edwin O. Reishawer, the U.S. Ambassador to Japan, came and gave a lecture on "Kennedy's Services" accepting the Current English Society's invitation to speak. He praised the late Kennedy's frontier achievements giving various examples, and at the same time he referred to heavy responsibility of the U.S. for world politics and its difficulty. But he never forgot to intersperse his speech with humour.

Approximately 300 students came to listed to the lecture, and among them many questions actively were offered. The point of his lecture was as follows: The late Kennedy left many achievement, in which especially he contributed to the race

made the nation serve them.

As he stated on his inaugural address "Ask not what your country will do for you, ask what you can do for your country" he taught the nation of the U.S. to serve their own country. Consequently many youths of the U.S. apply for peace Corps, and I (E.O. Reishawer) was convinced to engage in a public occupation, as the Ambassador to Japan, and serving to my country.

S. Hasegawa Give a Lecture on "New Patriotism"

On Nov. 22 The Mita Campus gave a lecture meeting inviting Mr. Shozo Hasegawa of the Socialist Party. He talked an hour and half about "New patriotism." About 100 people listened to this interesting performance, the new patriotism spoken of by the socialist.

He said that they who knew what last war had been, had some prejudice against this word "patriotism". There are many people who lost their sons and their husband in the name of patriotism.

He spoke about a young man who is working for the improvement of laborers. He said that this might be a small thing but he thinks this is the new patriotism to work for others.

That is, new patriotism is to work for nation to be able to live a rich and happy life, which is an ideal of a race. This ideal is written in the Constitution in its present form. Consequently new patriotism is to observe the Constitution.

Future Depolarized Communism

While people all over the world were caught up in the excitement of the Olympic Games, two serious events successively shook the world (Mr. Nikita Khrushchev was ousted and Communist China succeeded in nuclear fission).

The original shock of these two events has lessened somewhat but they have had various effects upon the world situation. The world situation centered on the U.S. and Russia will be changed from the bottom, and China will have more power. Perhaps the world will be depolarized.

In this edition, the writers of the Mita Campus, analyse these events and investigate the world movement attaching importance to Communist Countries.

C.C.P. Advanced Smoothly

The Chinese Communist party (C.C.P.) was formally established at the first National Party congress in Shanghai, July 1, 1921.

During the first united front with the Kuomintang, during the 1920s, C.C.P. members were admitted to membership in the Kuomintang, but the party retained full organizational and programmatic independence during the second united front during the Japanese war period (1937-45). The C.C.P. controlled the Chinese soviet republic in Kiangsi and Fukien provinces (1931-34) and the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia border area government (1936-45), in addition to large guerrilla areas within the Japanese lines.

Under the successive leaderships of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Li Li-san, Ch'en Shao-yü, between 1921 and 1937 the C.C.P. was torn by internal and factional differences over such questions as relations with non-Communist elements, relations with the Soviet Union and the Communist international, political-military strategy and tactics, and a number of ideological issues, such as the respective roles of the urban proletariat and rural peasantry in the revolutionary process. An extraordinary party conference at Tsunyi (Kweichow province) in Jan. 1935, during the course of the march from south to northwest China established the leadership of Mao Tse-tung.

Party dissidents were disciplined by Mao Tse-tung and his principal lieutenant, Liu Shao-ch'i; and the cheng-feng or rectification movement of 1942-43 had the effect of consolidating Mao's leadership and of establishing his interpretations of Marxism-Leninism as the basic ideological guide for the party's subsequent revolutionary action.

The revised party constitution of Sept. 26, 1956, defined the C.C.P. as the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the highest form of its class organization, and set forth the principal objectives of party policy with respect to social revolution and reconstruction, economic development, relations to other classes and minority groups, and foreign affairs. It declared that the C.C.P. takes Marxism-Leninism as its guide to action; that it adheres to the Marxist-Leninist world outlook of dialectical and historical materialism; and that it upholds the principle of integration the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the actual practice of China's revolutionary struggle. These and other party pronouncements emphasized the principle of the continuing revolution, by which the party was wholly committed to the achievement of socialism and communism in China. The C.C.P. has its own constitutional and administrative systems, which are rigorously distinguished from those of the state, and it looks upon the state apparatus as but one of the several forms of organization available to it for attaining its objectives.

Orthodox Maxism-Leninism



Lenin: Theory into practice

Recently the events in two socialist states, the Soviet Union and Red China, have been attracted all over the world. At the same time they are going to have great influences upon the international situation.

Now let's consider how they, Marxist-Leninist, think about "state and revolution" to establish "a socialist state". Reporter is going to give an outline of "view of state" and "view of revolution" on Marxism-Leninism founding their political ideas.

The following is a fundamental Marxist-Leninist ideology on a historical role of state and its meaning; "State is a product or an expression of the un-reconciliation attribute of the class antagonism (between the exploiting classes and the exploited classes or between the

capitalist classes and the laboring classes, or between bourgeoisie and proletariat). State appears only where and only when the class antagonism is unable to be reconciled. And on the other hand, the existence of state means that the class antagonism is not settled yet. That is to say, "State rises out of necessities of suppressing the class antagonism, and that at the same time rises out of violent friction among these classes, so ordinarily it is the most powerful one for the classes which govern the other economically. And the former becomes to assume control of the latter even politically through the medium of state. Thus it acquires a new means of suppressing the exploited classes and exploits them."

In his famous work "The Capital", Karl Marx exposed the laws of economic motion in the modern society (or the capitalist society or the bourgeoisie society) and corroborated the impossibility of avoiding transformation into a socialist society. And his theory of class struggle is inevitably led to the recognition of the political control by the exploited classes or proletariat and the recognition of power based on the proletarian the armed labouring masses dictatorship. In other word, "proletariat need national power or an organization of centralized power or an organi-

zation of brutal force. And it is most necessary so as to repress resistances of the exploiting classes and direct enormous masses such as peasantry petit bourgeoisie and semi-proletariat in organizations socialistic economy.

In the end, state is nothing but a temporary system adopted so as to repress the enemy (or the exploiting classes or bourgeoisie) with violence in the struggles and in the revolutions. And it will be broken up by itself and will become extinct.

Revolutionary experiences of Paris Commune showed that "the laboring classes cannot efficiently drive the ready-made national organization for their own purpose."

According to K. Marx, "violence" is a midwife of all sorts of old societies conceiving a new society and a tool with which social movements destroy rigid and paralytic political forms. To emancipate themselves proletariat first of all must capture power and political control with a revolution by force and must transform state into "proletariat organized as the governing classes". If not, it is impossible for them to annihilate bourgeoisie. And this proletarian state will begin to perish very soon after its victory. Because in any society without any class antagonism will not be necessary and not possible to be.

political groups rallied to support the Nationalist government and Chiang Kai-shek in their decision to oppose Japan by every means. The Communists, who had urged a united front against Japan since 1935, pledged their support and put their armed nominally under command of the government.

The Chinese-Japanese War, which remained undeclared until Dec. 9, 1941, may be divided into three phases—a period of rapid Japanese advance until the end of 1938, a period of virtual stalemate until 1944, and the final period when United Nations counterattacks, principally in the Pacific and on Japan's home islands, brought about Japan's surrender.

During the war, China was divided into three regions—Nationalist China under control of the government, Communist China and the regions occupied by Japan.

During the stalemate period relations between the Nationalists and the Communists were embittered by many military clashes for which each side blamed the other. The Communists did everything possible to strengthen themselves, while the Nationalist government tried to keep them confined by blockade and other means. In effect the civil war was merely submerged, after 1938, in the larger war with Japan.

In the last phase of the war, from early 1944 to Aug. 1945, some help was beginning to come to China from the outside, chiefly from the United States. Japanese strongholds were bombed by U.S. and Chinese planes.

The Nationalist government had been seriously undermined by seven years of war and inflation, while Communist strength had grown. As Japan withdrew divisions to fight in the Pacific islands, the Communist armies were able to move in and organize more "liberated areas."

The civil war lasted from 1946 to 1950. In that period the great strategic advantage of the Nationalists was reversed. Communist forces, retrained and re-equipped with Japanese arms, gradually shifted from guerrilla warfare to large offensive campaigns. In 1948 they destroyed the Nationalist armies in Manchuria and won impressive victories in north China. By the end of the year the Nationalist government was in desperate straits: its armies were disintegrating; inflation was destroying the economy; the Kuomintang was torn by factional strife; and the public was withdrawing its support.

In 1948 the Communists began a southward march. They captured Nanking, the Nationalist capital on April 24, 1949; the substitute capital of Canton, on Oct. 15; then Chungking, the wartime capital to which the government had returned for final refuge, on Nov. 30. On Dec. 8, 1949, Tai-pei in Formosa was declared to be the Nationalist capital. In 1949 the Chinese People's Political Consultative conference, a body having the appearance of a constitutional convention, met in Peiping to establish a new government.

a new northward advance.

When Chiang Kai-shek went late in 1936 to Sian to push the campaign, he was seized by Chang Hsueh-liang, who demanded the end of the civil war against the Communists, a reorganization of the government with more toleration for the opposition and, above all, a united front against Japan.



China's leader Mao Tse-tung

In July 1937 practically all Chinese regional military and political grounds rallied to support the Nationalist government and Chiang Kai-shek in their support and put their armies nominally under command of the government.

In July 1937 practically all Chinese regional military and

Change of Kuomintang

During the early years after World War I two interrelated developments of great significance occurred: the rise of nationalism and the emergence of the Chinese Communist movement. The Communist party

was founded by a group of intellectuals, some of them leaders in the May 4 movement, who had turned to Marxism for a possible solution to China's weakness and political instability. With the help of an adviser from the Comintern, the party was organized in July 1921, though there were then only a few score members.

This strategy was interpreted to require an entente between the Communist party and the Kuomintang. It took several years for Comintern agents to convince both parties of the desirability of this program. By the summer of 1923, however, the details had been worked out and the U.S.S.R. had promised help to Sun Yat-sen, who advocated "Three Principles of the

People"—nationalism, democracy and livelihood.

In the latter part of 1925 the Nationalist movement was directed sharply against Great Britain.

The radicalism of the Communists during the northern expedition inevitably produced a reaction. Merchants, landlords, army officers and many other groups who found themselves menaced offered support to conservative leaders in the Kuomintang if they would rid the party of its radical wing. With victory in sight, tension between right and left grew sharper. Chian Kai-shek became the centre of the anti Communist movement.

In the Chinese section of Shanghai, labour unions under leadership of the left wing had risen in a general strike, disarmed police and driven out some of the northern troops. Chiang Kai-shek instituted a bloody purge to stamp out the Communists and leftist Kuomintang elements in the city.

By autumn 1927 the anti-Communist reaction was under way, Borodin and other Soviet advisers were evicted from Hankow, and in many places Chinese Communists were being hunted down and executed.

In 1928 the Nationalists, reorganized under moderate and conservative leaders and with headquarters at Nanking, began

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Leninism to Revisionism in Russia

The History of Russia

From Russia Revolution led by Lenin, his successor Stalin to Khrushchev.

Russia is now the central power of the Communist area in the world, so we are going to look back how Communism has been constructed and changed in Russia, the Sino-Soviet dispute, and peaceful coexistence.

The Revolution in 1905

Alexander II and III were absolute monarchs, so people were filled with various dissatisfactions. In such situation, labour movement and socialism were born out. Bolsheviks (led by Lenin) and Mensheviks (led by Plechanov) were organized and they were opposing. The Russia-Japan war (1904-5) was ended in Japanese championship, so the corruption of absolute politics was exposed and the Russians exploded with discontent. Tsarist Russia ended and Stolypin took the post of Governor. (It is called bloody Sunday)

With these social contradiction, Russia entered into World War I in 1914 but was overwhelmed by Germany, so people were trouble with a famine of materials and social uneasy increased.

USSR was Organized

In 1917 the opposition between the government and the mass were enlarged. Kerenski took the reins of government, but it was weak and Bolsheviks was superior. November 7 Bolsheviks led by Lenin and Trotsky rose in revolt in Petrograd and overthrew Kerenski. Lenin became the top of the government. New Government formed proletarian dictatorship. It makes efforts to make land and people peace. In 1923 Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) was organized.

Soviet Government, after revolution, practiced socialism, nationalized lands and industry, so it made the industrial circle confusion, producing ability declined. In 1921 a severe famine occurred and a great number of people perished with hunger. So Lenin inevitably changed his policy and took "New Economic Policy" (Nep) which permits a

certain degree of private property and accepted capitalistic system. When Lenin died in 1924, there occurred successor struggle by Trotsky and Stalin. In 1927, Stalin obtained dictatorship and in 1928, he took economic construction five year plan. It aimed at going over to pure socialistic country by giving up capitalistic 'nep'. This plan improved industrial production and in agriculture it made mechanization and community management system so in result, it arrived bright success. Successively Stalin took second five year plan from 1933 to 1937 and living standard became higher up. In this way Soviet developed and at last became second to America.

The doctrines of Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev.

The Doctrines of Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev

Lenin
"Capitalism may go over to socialism by bloody revolution, and then existing governmental power must be destroyed, but the movement from socialism to Communism may be easy and then political community is unnecessary. In socialistic step, state authority controls and manages industry, but in communistic step state does not exist and people work in accordance with their ability and consume according to their desire." This is the Communism Principle established by Karl Marx. Lenin applied this theory and succeeded in Russia Revolution. This Revolution is thought to be the prelude to a successive world revolution, specially proletarian revolution in Europe. Leaders of Bolsheviks, such as Lenin, thought that the aftermath would effect all Europeans. But in the nineteenth revolution movement became weak and Russia should protect her security and she was situated to look out her way of living by herself in the international power politics. International wide revolution was retroceded, national interest is emphasized and diplomacy upon it is now important subject to the Soviet.

Trotsky

Here we refer to Trotsky. He insisted eternal revolution: if proletariate take power in a

country, she may be impossible to keep it because of imperialistic intervention, so it is necessary to make revolution in capitalistic area at the same time. To the contrary, Lenin maintained that in the age of imperialism, capitalism develops unequally so they will confront each other and therefore only one country can construct socialistic country. Lenin thought that in socialistic revolution, proletariate can co-operate with farmer and make use of his revolutionary energy. But Trotsky asserted that farmer is conservative, so it is not right that proletariate ally with farmer. He did not agree with Lenin and Stalin and at last he was defeated by Stalin.

Stalin

After Stalin expelled Trotsky from Russia, he established dictatorship and meant to reconstruct Soviet economy by five year economic plan. At the end of 1924, he showed the doctrine of "socialism in one country." This can be known in Lenin's thought of his last, and its function was to synthesize nation especially farmer which is over 80% of all the nation. The decision that socialism can be made in one country abandoned Borcheviki's plan in its early days. That is as follows: International Proletariate Revolution and socialism in one country have organic relation and the latter is subordinated to the former. Stalin once said, "In order to make complete socialism in our country, we must catch and get ahead to the advanced capitalism in economic and other parts. We must accomplish it, or we will be destroyed by capitalism. This is the truth not only from the point of construction of socialism but also in order to protect our independence in the surrounding of capitalistic nations."

Russian industrialization was taken under no support of foreign capital and before the menace of world war, so she could not help concentrating all her effort mainly to industrialization. In result, it is natural that people's life and agriculture were brought pressure. It is not Stalin's miss government that the amazing contrast between wonderful attainment of industrialization and surprising

poverty of living. He was mistaken that he did not explain this point to the people but he pretended that all is well going.

Khrushchev

The 20th Congress of the Russian Communist Party held in 1956, Feb. 24-25 was a epoch-making one in the history of international communist movement. First Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev pronounced following. (1) It is now most important to avoid war and to maintain peace. In order to realize these two work, it has a great significance to unify working class and labour union, and communist party, socialist party and other labour's party should unite in behavior. (2) The peaceful coexistence between the two constitution—capitalistic constitution and that of communistic—is the fundamental principle of Russian diplomacy. (3) The world situation has changed and it is possible to avoid war between imperialism and communism. (4) There are various ways to realize socialism. Now it is possible to go over to socialism by using parliamentary means. Thus Soviet has advanced peaceful coexistence policy.

The Outline of Soviet Policy

(a) Capitalistic nations want war essentially in itself and want to attach and dominate socialistic nations, but socialistic economic power and military force have been stronger, labour movements in capitalism have been energetic and the emancipation of nations from colony has developed, so large-scale war between socialism and capitalism has the danger to destroy capitalistic system. (b) The capitalistic area has been marrower and so the rival sense among imperialistic states intensified, therefore it becomes difficult to form a united front against socialistic area. (c) People in capitalistic zone want peace.

For these reason, it is possible now to coexist and compete capitalism and socialism peacefully.

Otherwise China insists persistently anti-imperialism especially anti-American imperialism. In this point these two countries disagree and it occurred Sino-Soviet dispute.

Mr. Khrushchev was resigned from the top post in the Party recently how it effect China, is now most interesting event.

Peaceful Coexistence and Anti-Imperialism

Sino-Soviet Dispute

Two notable developments occurred in the Communist bloc, recently. One is the resignation of Nikita S. Khrushchev from the top posts in the party and Government in the Soviet Union. The other is the testing of an atom bomb in Communist China. The Sino-Soviet dispute is now in a chaotic condition. The cause of the Sino-Soviet dispute was derived the 20th Soviet Communist Party Convention in Feb. of 1956. At this meeting, Premier Khrushchev promulgated the new orthodoxy of peaceful coexistence with the West, as a basic principle on international issues. He emphasized the theory that war is to be avoided and that there are various kinds of ways to move to Socialism. He emphasized the possibility of the peaceful movement to Socialism especially. He criticized Stalin furiously moreover.

But Red China could not assent to this speech of Mr. Khrushchev's without difficulty. Because the Chinese Communist Party has practical pure Marxism-Leninism—"So long as Imperialism exists, war is to be unavoidable" and "It is possible to move to Socialism only with

military power struggle"—Red China has regarded Stalin as the Greatest Boss of the International Communist Movement for all his faults. After this convention, the Chinese Party expressed their opinion with the open arguments in opposition to the Soviet Communist Party.

In 1957 and 1960, two Communist Party Convention were held. The Moscow Declaration and Moscow Statement were adopted as a common principles in the International Communist Movement.

This meant that the Sino-Soviet dispute was outwardly put in order for once at least. But these declarations were only a conciliatory product which accepted both the opinions of Soviet and China. They should not give a fundamental solution. At last, Soviet Party and Red China broke into open arguments with great violence.

The Cuba crisis in the fall of 1962 spurred the dispute. This violence weakened the combination as 'a strong rock' of International Communist Movement. In the summer of 1963, in Moscow two talks were held almost in parallel. One was the 'talk' to try to settle the ideological confrontation between

Soviet party and Chinese party. The other was the 'talk' to discuss the suspicion of the testing of an atom bomb. The talk by Russia and China came to end in failure with a stormy passage, while the partial nuclear test ban treaty was smoothly concluded by three countries.

This confrontation between Soviet Party and Red China grew more intense, while U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R. approached each other. The sign of the compromise by U.S.A., U.K. and U.S.S.R. lead to break off the Sino-Soviet talk. U.S.A., UK and U.S.S.R. had an idea to make China give up an testing of an atom bomb and stop the diffusion of nuclear weapons, with an international public opinion to support this treaty. But to side with China, they would make perpetuation of the monopolistic system of nuclear weapons. And this make China Party became deeper and deeper. Thus the confrontation between U.S.S.R. and Red China became more serious. But they, Russia and China, made efforts to control the discrepancy of their opinions. Soviet Party called China to stop their

arguments, while other Communist bloc took the trouble of mediation to settle the problem. But all in vain Soviet Communist Party and Chinese Party broke into the open disputes again, and that the Sino-Soviet dispute turned into a new stage, the confrontation of the two parties.

The fundamental dispute of the Sino-Soviet dispute is the problem on "War and Peace" Soviet claims "peaceful coexistence," with the West, but China says that "So long as Imperialism exists, it is possible that war will break out."

Moscow says peaceful economic competition and peaceful movement to Socialism a line of International Communist Movement, while China emphasizes that a line must revolutionize completely at home and abroad by Marxism-Leninism. Both Parties have discussed the ways to the world revolution and made their ideological difference clear.

From this time on new disputes will be announced by two parties. On that occasion it is no doubt that Soviet and China will not change their fundamental opinions.

World New Aspect

Era of Deporalization

The day October 16 posed us many important problems to think about coming world situation. One of them is the re-legation of Mr. Khrushchev and the other Nuclear Bomb Test by Communist China. What do these events mean from the standpoint of World Communist Block—two big giants—Soviet and Communist China?

Those two events showed the depolarization of Communist World. There is no likelihood that the split between Soviet and China will be healed by the re-legation of Mr. Khrushchev in the foreseeable future. Moreover Communist China will be more and more going her own way on account of the success of N-test.

It is obvious that the personal dispute between the leaders of Soviet and Communist China can be healed by the re-legation of Mr. Khrushchev. For Russia and China will avoid a return to the vitriol and vituperation that had marked the conflict during Khrushchev's last days. They knew that reopening of Sino-Soviet dispute will only bring them disadvantage.

But the ideological feud between Russia and China cannot be solved immediately and it is also unexpected in the near future. Because the ideological difference itself is not so substantial as the national interests of the two countries. Soviet national interests demand so called Revisionism—the policy of Peaceful Coexistence—which China national interests demand the policy of anti-Peaceful Coexistence. Russia had to adopt the policy of Peaceful Coexistence when she truly considered about what is the best for her own National Interest.

Khrushchev thought that economic progress could not be expected by merely applying the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. After all this Soviet's policy had originated from historical inevitability. For that reason Soviet can never change the policy of Peaceful Coexistence in spite of Mr. Khrushchev's re-legation.

But for Mao Tse-tung this Soviet Policy seems as a dangerous betrayal of Marxism. And he insists that Soviet should join her struggle against U.S. Imperialism.

China will never give up the Struggle against U.S. Imperialism until U.S. stopped her containment policy.

There will be no reconciliation between China and U.S. in the foreseeable future if both two countries do not pay the effort of searching the agreeable point. But recently a few policymakers of U.S. and the journalists, intelligents are apt to change the view of China by the event of China N-test. If it were so and they take initiative to the approach of reconciliation, it is not all impossible to expect a new prospect between U.S. and China.

And if things are not in that way the difference between Soviet and China cannot be ease till Soviet gives up the policy of Peaceful Coexistence.

The rift can also be found in the East European Communist Bloc too. Most of those Nations welcomed heartily Khrushchev Peaceful Coexistence Policy. As a proof of it most of them went to Moscow at the time of Khrushchev's Relegation worrying for whether the new leaders of Kremlin follow the policy of Peaceful Coexistence. These, in

fact, how they are longing to trade with West and how much they are thinking their National Interest seriously.

The recent economic situation of Soviet Russia is extremely in bad condition, it may be inevitable that those Nations are feeling more and more released from Soviet control. The split of those countries has been caused by the failure of the COMECON which had been organized for the economic Co-operation among the East European Communist Bloc. This failure had given a great damage to their economic situation and led them to approach to the West.

In view of those situation which have been mentioned above there will be no more split in the world of Communism in the Post Khrushchev era.

What did China Nuclear Bomb Test pose to the world situation? There are at least these problems as follows; first disarmament problems, second relation between China and U.S., third relation between China and Soviet Russia.

The problem of disarmament has become increasingly difficult by China N-Test. Communist China insists that she had conducted experiment for all-out abolition of N-Bomb. And China newly posed the Opening Congress of Disarmament by whole nation's leaders which regardless of nation size.

Further more China is appealing to all the Nations that The Test Ban Treaty is the hypocrisy of both U.S. and Soviet Russia. But the insistence of China is impossible under the present condition of the world. It may be so, but it is much dangerous to leave as it is. Some kind of measure should have to be done to accomplish the disarmament urgently.

Relation between U.S.—It is true like U.S. announcement that China N-Test has not a great value considered about military stage. But the affection, which gives to the other countries which have no bomb, cannot be ignore. Nowadays, the two big giants of nuclear weapon—U.S. and Soviet—has already reached saturation and they possess so many N-Bomb that they are even in excess of murder. Under these two big power of balance, China N-Test does duty as somewhat neutralization. That means the Supra-National's bombs are becoming meaningless. The amount of the bombs has nothing to do with this situation. So that it is no more important whether the nations possess a large amount of N-Bomb. The N-Bomb works sufficiently only for the political the nation's independent diplomacy.

In that sense Chinese N-Bomb has changed the theory of N-Bomb and it's merit. Relation between China and Soviet—China N-test has also posed the new relation between China and Soviet. As Soviet signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty last year, Soviet should have to consider disarmament problem on the new aspect. There will be another possibility that Soviet and China will return the ideological feud from that point. But considered about both countries benefits they will not take a policy like Khrushchev era.

The era of peace based on N-Bomb must be changed by a new method. We must recognize that the subject of peace must be relied on human being not on N-Bomb.

(Continued on Page 4)

Excellent Librarians Required in Today

By the American occupational policy after the War II, the modern library movement was started. It means to change only "a guard books" into "active library works".

But today, in spite of having striven hard, excellent librarians who can fully work in modern libraries are few to make efficient use of the extensive knowledge on this earth.

"What is a library?" When such a question is put to us, most of us can answer nothing without. "It loans books and we can read a book in the place." 1.5 Century ago, libraries were possessions of only one special class, what is called "intellectuals," and kept the books even such peoples could not fall into their hands. At its time, the answer might be right.

But on this present, that is only one part of the whole answer which expresses the today's library work. Because by many sensible librarians, libraries were reached full growth, and so actively works for everyone to freely make the most of all the knowledge on the earth, furthermore to elevate the standard of his culture.

In the present day, it seems these wonderful libraries are only in Europe and America, pitifully not in Japan. Japan aims at their libraries for her object.

From a historical point of view, we must be concerned about that library activities of Japan are absolutely divided into

two periods. The one is the library works called "aguard of books," which today they say "a pre-library work." The other hand is the today's "modern library works" brought about by the library movement which is backed up by the American occupation policy after the War II. Now, what means the modern library works, the active library works? If a library work is "a guard of books," it will appear a most primitive question as following...

If a librarian has not capacity to fully make efficient use of materials keeping every knowledge on the earth, doesn't he impair the value of them? The answer for its interrogation is clearly "No", and the modern libraries are able to change the answer into "Yes".

But today, the standard of Japanese libraries is far beyond from the one which can see in Europe and America, because it is only a short time since the American occupational policy enlightened to the libraries of Japan, and many other unreasonable causes peculiar to Japan

have arrested the growth of the modern libraries.

The modern libraries, at the first, have few librarians called a intellectual specialist who can fully practice the modern library works. A librarian called a intellectual specialist must have a full and an accurate knowledge, at least, in one field of science, moreover he is, as a matter of course, claimed to learn library science in order that he can rationally acquire command of extensive knowledge.

At the beginning of the modern library movement after the War II, Japan library school was founded in Keio University, and some training institutes for librarians followed. But in Japan, because a librarian, like as other intellectual specialist, must work under the worst condition. Not a few eggs of librarians who graduate a library school, and so have a fine knowledge for a librarian do not willingly become chickens, hens or cocks. It is better way for them to become a business man who can get a high salary.

Up to now, lack of fine librarians in Japan was mentioned above roughly, if this report is not circumscribed within narrow bounds, it needs to write about other problems, such as about old-timers who have no information of library science, about setting up many library schools, and about chairs of library science at a postgraduate course in force in America, which seems to be necessary for a fine librarian of intellectual specialist.

Seeing that man has a brain, and he can think, knowledge will never disappear, now will increase without limitation as long as man is on the earth. Much extensive knowledge exists on the earth. It is no exaggeration to say that to make efficient use of the knowledge, libraries play that important role.

Fine librarians who run such important libraries are lack in today's Japan. To satisfy its problem, what is demanded at first is everybody's understanding of library's important role, and everybody's cordial welcome for librarians.



MOVIE:

LOVE IN OUR DAYS

K. Ueki

Lately quite a number of foreign and Japanese movies have impressed many young people. The themes of these movies are true love. It is said that the more material civilization develops, the more spiritual matters are forgotten. True love is one of these. It is a consolation for me that many young people, including me, living in this complicated world still receive a deep impression by these movies. I don't know yet the true meaning of true love and it is difficult for me to define "true love", but I can acquire some ways of knowing it. Movies gave me a chance. We should reflect on ourselves at this time.

I can find and recognize a splendid and wonderful pattern of true love in the movie titled "For Whom The Bell Tolls". It is not an exaggeration to say that the love between Maria and Robert Jordan reached the limit of love. For only the love facing one's death is the most beautiful, I think. When the wounded Robert alone had to remain in the midst of gunfire, he said to Maria, "You must live for both of us, you and me. I will keep loving and living in your heart" and he died. This "For Whom The Bell Tolls" is one of the most famous novels by Ernest Hemingway as you know and is not a true story.



We, however, are quite surprised at the existence of true love in this modern age. Mr. M. Kono and Miss M. Oshima are very famous now through the book (collection of their letters), movie and even record titled, "Ai to Shi o Mitsumete" ("Gazing at love and death"). It is not a novel, it is a true story, so it moves all of us so deeply from the bottom of our hearts. We learn the value of love and death and life from both of them. The pure heart of Miss M. Oshima will never die as long as people have a mind to recognize the true meaning of life.

These two movies mentioned above have a hero and heroine who had a destiny to die.

"les parapluies de cherbourg" is one of these interesting movies. I cannot say that this story has a happy ending or not, because the hero and heroine could not marry owing to his two years' military service. The memory is always an unforgettable and a sentimental thing in one's life. The word, "It sounds strange to be apart," symbolizes this story.

On the other hand, "La Ragazza di Bube" shows the difficulty of love more than "les parapluies de cherbourg". She (heroine) was waiting for seven years for Bube who was a condemned criminal and she would keep waiting for the next seven years, saying: "I am a lover of Bube."

"The Young Lovers", the American movie gives us the most familiar problems to solve by ourselves, particularly the college students.

"True love" sounds beautiful, but... Everyone longs for true love in the bottom of one's heart at any time and in any country, I believe. Everyone, however, knows its difficulty and that it is also almost impossible. We should endure and make efforts to make a love a precious love always and ever.

I remember someone saying, "Love should be a poem."

Khrushchev's Policies Remained

(Continued from Page 3)

Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, a former President of the Supreme Soviet, becomes first Secretary of the Communist Party. Mr. Alexei Kosygin is the new Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, who was elected to the post of President of the Supreme Soviet last July, will retain that place of honor. These three men may be regarded as the leading personalities in the Soviet Government with the fading of Mr. Khrushchev from the Scene. It may be some time before all the facts in this important change become public property.

The official announcement said Mr. Khrushchev had asked to be relieved of his duties in view of his advanced age and deterioration of his health. But he is only 70 years of age and his recently appeared in good shape. Soon after the announcement of his retirement, his son-in-law, Mr. Agzhubel, was reported that he was dismissed from his post as editor of the Government newspaper Izvestia. It seems that Mr. Khrushchev's resignation was a forced one. It is difficult to believe that the dispute with Red China had anything to do with it, although it is known that Peiping intransigence had given Mr. Khrushchev a great deal of anxiety.

Mr. Khrushchev's recent policies were generally regarded as having the support of the majority of the Communist Party in Soviet Russia and among the greater number of Communist parties in other parts of the world. It was clear, however, that the communist monolith was broken and that unwillingness to accept anything like dictatorship from Moscow was spreading among the satellites. But if there is anything like a moral influence in communism, Mr. Khrushchev seems to have continued to exercise it. It might be that this was the cause of some dissatisfaction at home.

There is no doubt that Mr. Khrushchev, although a convinced Communist, sincerely believed that coexistence with the Western nations in some important respects was possible and that he sincerely desired the maintenance of peace. At times, he acted favorably in the

interests of East-West peace and the question arises whether the new order in Moscow may not away the Soviet Union away from any close cooperation with the Western powers. There are still some in Moscow who, if they do not fully share Peiping's views, believe that any cooperation with the West is a virtual contradiction to communism.

Mr. Khrushchev had shown definite signs of wishing to ease the existing tensions with West Germany and meeting with Chancellor Erhard had been regarded as possible in the near future. Whether the new leaders will seek any approachment with West Germany seems at least doubtful but may depend on the direction in which the expected reshuffle of power takes form in Moscow.

Mr. Khrushchev's retirement may not be the end of political changes in the Soviet capital. The Russians are used to looking to a single figure for direction and a supreme leader may have to emerge once more.

While we do not expect any significant changes in Soviet domestic policies, it appears to no likely that Moscow's influence over the East European satellites will continue to diminish.

Whether any reconciliation between Soviet Russia and Red China will now become possible is perhaps questionable in view of the territorial issues that have been raised by the Chinese, but Mr. Khrushchev was regarded in Peiping as a traitor to the Communist movement and his removal many engender kindlier feeling toward Moscow.

Whether the new men decide to do, Mr. Khrushchev powerful personality will be greatly missed in Soviet councils; his salty humor and practical outlook hoped to ease many a difficulty and there are no sing of any political figure of equal stature arising on the Soviet political scene. His retirement, in our view, if it does nothing else, tends to make the international political situation more uncertain.

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Keio Captured 18th Victory

Keio University baseball team won the championship of the Tokyo Big Six Univ. Baseball League in autumn season. In the Keio-Waseda Baseball series, which was held on 7th and 8th of November at Jingu Baseball Stadium, Keio defeated Waseda two games consecutively and achieved its 18th victory throughout the history of this league.

More than 60,000 spectators crowded to see these games on both days, for the winning team of this series would get the championship.

Keio won very fortunately the first game by the score of 1-0. And the next game Tsuchiya's solo-homer and Mot. Sato's good pitching brought victory for Keio team.



Photo by Baseball Magazine

The First Game: Nov. 7 (cloudy)
Keio 000 000 001 1
Waseda 000 000 000 0

More than 1,000 fans had been waiting in line from the previous evening and both univ. seats for students were filled early in the morning. At 10 a.m. cheering was begun gaily which makes the atmosphere for traditional K-W baseball games.

The game began at 1 p.m. Waseda sent to the mound ace pitcher Miyamoto and Keio's pitcher was Watanabe and it was just as we expected.

Keio's batters were utterly silent till the 9th inning and number of the hit were only two. While Waseda got scoring chance almost all the innings but they could not score, because Watanabe pitched skillfully held them from the strategic point.

The peak of the game came in the 9th inning. After Sato died Watanabe hit a two-bagger over the first base to the right field. Next Eto died by second grounder while Watanabe advanced to the third base. Then Keio sent Suzuki instead of Yanagida as the pinch hitter. He hit an easy grounder to third base man Mihara, but Mihara threw wildly to the first base. Thus Keio scored one run very luckily.

Waseda also got a chance in the bottom of the 9th inning. First pinch hitter Takahashi hit to left field. Next pinch hitter Ejiri smashed to center field and made a scoring chance filling first and third bases with no down. It was the golden opportunity for Waseda to counter

attack. However, Watanabe pitched very skillfully by the combination of his peculiar speed ball and palm ball to fan the following batter Yano and Jida. All of the spectators were extremely excited. Then the third batter Ohtsuka hit a pop-fly to the right fielder, that moment the close and thrilling game was over.

The Second Game: Nov. 8 (fair)
Waseda 000 000 000 0
Keio 010 000 000 1

Having won the first game narrowly on the previous day, Keio got an advantage over Waseda. It was fair and good day for baseball, more than 60,000 spectators filled the big Jingu Stadium.



Tsuchiya smashed a solo-homer photo by Baseball Magazine

Both teams' starting pitchers were Mot. Sato (Keio) and Ejiri (Waseda) and other members were same as the first game.

In the bottom of the second inning the 5th batter of Keio

Tsuchiya smashed solo-homer to the left stand. This was the satisfactory blow which he swung fully the inner course straight ball after the count of 2-3. The ball flew sharply high in the air and fell into just inside the corner of the left field stand. It became very costly homer for Keio because after that both teams could not score any more and this one point decided the Keio to win.

Moreover Tsuchiya hit a two-bagger in the 5th inning which caused to let Ejiri off the mound. So he might be called one of the heroes of this game.

Keio's pitcher Sato was in excellent condition in this game. He pitched carefully and skillfully with changing speed into the corner of the strike zone. Waseda's batter were entirely silent in every inning to send only two runners through the game and was beaten completely.

This game must be unforgettable good memory in Sato's baseball life in university who had been always hidden behind ace pitcher Watanabe.

Keio nine were full of joy to clear themselves of the disgrace of the last spring season.

After the game, closing cere-

mony began. The six universities nine marched in order of merit, namely Keio, Waseda, Meiji, Hosei, Rikkyo and Tokyo. Glorious emperor's cup was given to Keio's captain Masayoshi Sato.

Students of Keio University sang all together "Okanoue". Which used to be sung when Keio won in K-W series from olden times. After that they had a victory march with the lantern in their hands to Mita Campus.

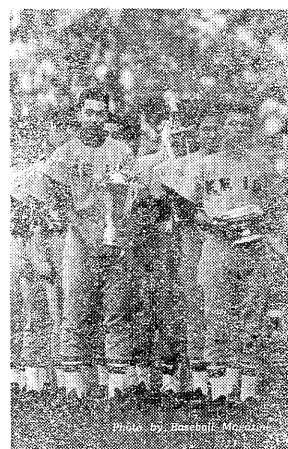


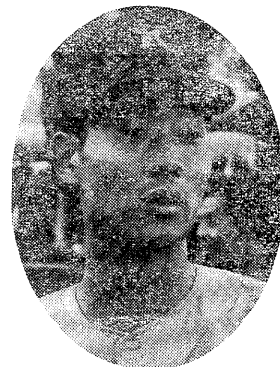
Photo by Baseball Magazine

Impression of Victory

How do players feel about this honorable event in which they participated actually. Former captain Masayoshi Sato says, "This season we have been in an awkward situation, because we had to recover our honor by all means. But I didn't make particular endeavor to win the championship except that I took care not to shake players by the wound of Watanabe and other troubles. I think a fine teamwork is a key to the victory to the degree 70 per cent. This season we have proved this. I'm very happy to have made a great memory this autumn which is to be my last time in my student baseball life. I think new team has good players in batting side, so, if pitchers make great progress in their pitching we may well have hope to win the victory. Though so many good players have not enter our university because of the difficulty of entrance examination. I hope our juniors make up for that handicap by fine teamworks and gain consecutive victories."

Pitcher Motohiko Satoh who had shut out Waseda and was elected best pitcher of Tokyo Big Six Univ. Baseball world said his impression of the victory as follows; "I'm very glad to have shut out Waseda though we were defeated bitterly in spring. I will remember this victory as well as my university life for ever. I think I became more tenacious through the training of baseball. So, I hope every our juniors not only devote himself to improve his skill but also gain

through baseball something which we can't obtain by studying, for example, courtesy for seniors."



pitcher M. Sato photo by Baseball Magazine

Then we asked new Cap. Eto about his feeling of this victory and wishes for the future. "Nothing like this championship impressed me so intensely, because this time our team was never expected to win the victory for spring."

Campus at a Glance

Halloween Party

For last October 30, four new Keio students (one from the U.S.A., one from India and two from Canada) with the help of a number of old Keio students (under the sponsorship of I.I.R. and The American Culture Club) imported from North America a few witches, ghosts pumpkins, cats and a jack-o-lantern. There was a certain amount of trouble getting Halloween visiting visas for the ghosts, but by 5:30 p.m. of October 30 all the Halloween guests (that is the ghosts, witches and cats) had arrived, rather breathlessly, at Korakuen Bowling Center. They willingly clung to the walls and pillars in order to provide atmosphere for Keio's first Halloween Dance Party. At 5:30 many costume clad (and some non-costume clad) Keio students began to arrive to enjoy an evening of dancing and Halloween games.

The games included apple bobbing and "no hands allowed" apple biting as well as a bingo dance and an elimination dance. Because there were two many guests to have everyone bob for apples (contestants must try to catch, with their teeth, apples floating in water), the finalists of the elimination dance had the pleasure of being the apple-bobbers. After working so hard to win the dance contest, they were somewhat refreshed after ducking their heads into the cold water. The two most refreshed dancers were Nobu Tsuji and Mako Takaku.

To select the "no hands" apple biting (apples were hung from the ceiling by string) contestants, a costume parade was held half way through the evening. Those wearing the best costumes had the fun of swaying back and forth, hands behind their backs, trying to grab an apple with their teeth. An unknown Japanese samurai and the best apple grabbing teeth so was acclaimed the wearer of the best Halloween costume. The party ended at 9:00 so that all the ghosts and witches had time to get back to North America by October 31st in time for the yearly Halloween festivities in the Western Hemisphere.

All the ghosts & witches said they had a wonderful time during their short stay in Japan and that "Keio students are great Halloween Partiers."

(Anne Rendle)



many troubles had happened, however we won this honor getting these disadvantage by a fine team work and I myself took part in this honor actually. I believe the ultimate object is a fine teamwork. And by this we must gain something important we can't by other means. The fact that our Keio team is expected to win the victory every season in spite of the disadvantage that our team has less skillful player than other teams confirms this. So, under our manager's guidance I will try to pursuit this idea not being conscious of myself as a captain on purpose. And of course I hope we will gain champion flag next spring."



new captain Eto photo by Baseball Magazine

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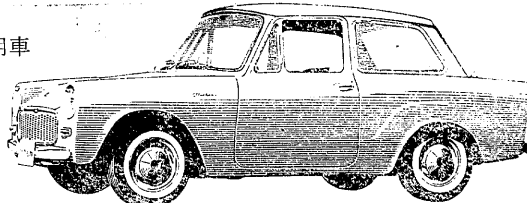
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Young Lovers



And in spite of knowing that my thought is right one person can't behave as one wants to by the pressure of the community. We can find such a situation in spiritual matter which is not so serious for general public man, it being important.

In Japanese long feudal society character of individuals that been buried under the familism by small number people and situation Japanese productive elements.

In Japanese history we could not find the time which contains the situation for knowing self and for growing. And in Japan long to insist self had been regarded as evil. So it had not been permitted that taking no notice of familism, one person would insist self and he would keep a company with the opposite sex.

For people had believed to sacrifice individual to serve the whole is good thing and to insist self is against the society and very bad things. It happened necessarily under the situation which can't get on with our such commandments. People just believed such old regime without thinking the reason why it is so and so on. And even if one person can regard one matter as a good thing and make sure of his thoughts as common opinion to the world, he can't behave like he wants to. Human always live in an organism called "community" and every human can't behave having nothing to do with Community, whether consciously or unconsciously. Most people follow the rule which contains from constitution to moral of the community, even if they can know the rule is wrong as far as their behavior is not against the community. History, especially moral history go zigzag by society whose base is social structure and tradition.

Of course history sometimes jumps. In history it is called a revolution. We can find a time lag between humans behave and thought. Though moral history go zig-zagging, one moment has a jump of great element. Now in Japan sex and moral is becoming popular by journalism.

Anyway to think through pure young brain is a prerogative given to us, university students. Without being stirred by today's complicated society, we, students must act with our self-possessed thought. Now—the moment we are here is everything for us. We have not time for preparation on our lives. We can not waste our time and our energy.

Protest Against the N-test of Red China

The People's Republic of China performed N-test on October 16th. It was last year that the Partial N-test Ban Treaty was signed by many countries of the world. At that time we Japanese believed that permanent peace would be realized in a near future, though it is difficult to attain it. But the leaders of Red China betrayed our expectation and brought a new threat of nuclear war into the world.

Their theory to have done so is as following. The Partial N-test Ban Treaty is a product of the "imperialists'" plot. Therefore, Red China is against the treaty. Of course, Red China hopes permanent peace of the world.

But, so long as the peace at present is composed of the balance of power of East and West and Red China is threatened by "imperialism", Red China is obliged to possess nuclear arms in order to secure powerful status in the world.

By the way, what is "imperialism" which they blame? A few years ago, a certain president of Peking University advocated birth-control. His assertion, however, was denounced as "imperialistic" and he was purged from his position, because his assertion was contrary to the policies of Red China which intended an increase in population.

But, last year, the leaders of Red China were surprised at an excessive increase in population and could not help appealing to their people for the "imperialistic" birth-control.

Further, they surprised those who criticized them during the Movement of Paihua Chifang (Look for the old, and create something new like a hundred flowers, blooms at one time) as "imperialists", though the leaders advocated this movement by themselves.

Judging from these facts, the "imperialism" which they blame is not always true one, but often indicates the speech and behavior against only their will.

Therefore, the blame that the Partial N-test Ban Treaty is a product of "imperialists'" plot may mean their displeasure that the major powers of the world have ignored Red China.

Moreover, permanent peace of the World should be realized by the gradual change from the relative disarmament to the absolute one. It is a matter of course that Red China is denounced as a "destroyer of peace", because the Partial N-test Ban Treaty is the first step of the relative disarmament.

In short, the attitude of Red China which goes against the situation of the world and intends to emphasize only its own status is the very obstinate, perverse one, although the foreign policies of the U.S.A. is also responsible for the attitude.

What we are going to say finally is as following. We Japanese, injured by the nuclear bombs more than two times, claim the total abolition of nuclear arms, and are duty to do so. We Japanese never permit all kinds of nuclear arms both at present and in future.

Impression from Interview To Japanese Students About the Association "The Young Lovers"

This heading has little to do with the following subject matter. Recently also in Japan "Sex" is becoming public.

We cannot say whether it depends on journalism or not. Anyway we have many chances to see or hear "Sex". But in this page we will make "the association between boys and girls" theme.

So you may imagine "association in romantic atmosphere like dream", "moral revolution in campus" and so on. But these matters are not so serious. We should not be stirred by the influence from many outside stimulus. Should recognize this association between a boy and a girl and consider how it should be on good ground.

Recently a motion picture titled "the young lovers" was shown. This movie is black-and-white picture and story, drawing a association between a student and a coed at campus in U.S.A., it is very simple.

The movie starts with the meeting of one boy and one coed. The moment when one boy becomes a friend with one girl happened in the atmosphere which is very frank. After the meeting, the process from Platonic love to physical relation follows and this movie ended with destruction of love between the two by pregnancy.

After the movie we felt the difference of the association between in Japan and in U.S.A. while we long for the circumstances which make the association a good thing, on the other hand we have a question for the association, that is, how should it be? For we see the destruction of love by pregnancy as seen in the "Young Lover".

To understand Japanese girl's thought on the association, we interviewed a coed coming out of the theater with excitement. Their conversation was as the following: "Anyway we long for such surroundings as they can pane frankly being friends with the opposite sex. We know ourselves that we are much interested in boys. And now half of our time may be spent thinking of boys. The reason why we can't act as we want to is only one. It is that people around us don't behave like that and they seem not to look for the association so frankly."

From this interview we can know that Japanese coeds have much interest in such an association as well as American students. They know that the community where they live, though accustomed to American culture, can't allow such an association yet through Japanese traditional conscience.

But of course Japanese boys and girls are making effort to get boyfriends or girlfriends.

Dancing party, cultural activity, hikings between oneboy's class and one girl's class tes, is used for the chance spot. But such activity never takes place with one person. They are too cowardly to make the chance for the association by themselves.

The following sentences are the report by one member of the page.

He tried to interview a Keio Univ. students and his impression from this talk is as follows:

"I tried to get a girl on the campus, but found finally that

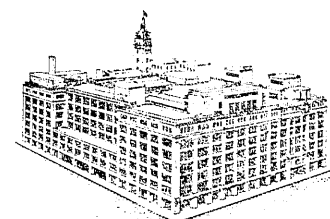
it was very difficult and impossible. I'm a member of ESS (English Speaking Society) and this club has a lot of pretty girls in it. We have a chat with them every day and have a chance to get a girlfriend or a boyfriend, but it seems quite difficult to make use of the chance. Because girls are not forward and do not join into conversations positively. They don't say hello when we get on the street. What can I do in such an atmosphere?"

Our Thought

Let's consider here about the community which refuses their behavior. And let's glance at the Japanese moral history which affects modern Japanese boys and girls.

In the cimmunity, consisted of people, one person can't act when his thought is different from the community. The community can't be moved as well as one person can generally behave with one right consciousness as one wants to. In one's character, one person always two aspects: that is, one aspect is the consciousness which is made by his story which contains everything, influence of fatherland, for example history, climate etc. and the other aspect is the consciousness which now is perceived by new experiences and new surroundings.

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