

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

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Student's Participation in Politics Imperative for Democratic Japan

Says Prof. Ushioda, Keio's New President

A reporter from the Mita Campus interviewed our new President on February 22 and determined his views on several subjects, extending from the student political movement to the return of the Hiyoshi grounds.

Reporter: What is your opinion as to student political activities?

President: As long as the students do not forget their studies, it does not matter at all how much they participate in political activities. Rather, I should say that the present university students should take an active part, not only for the sake of themselves but for the reconstruction of a democratic Japan. This may seem the opposite to what is being advocated by many persons today, but instead of leading society in a great Reformation, and realizing their great responsibility, like their fellows in other countries, it can be said that the present Japanese student is being dragged around by society in any way it pleases. The majority of the students are quite ignorant about politics; therefore it is imperative that students, especially university students who are given the highest education in the land, take some interest in the government of the nation. But unfortunately there is neither the ability nor the energy in the boys to enlighten the masses; instead they have fallen into a rut of thinking that, as the workers of a factory have demanded participation in the management so the students demand a voice in the administration of the school.

I say that such activities are extreme; we should not suppress student activity, but rather foster a real interest in politics amongst them, and let them discuss the matter and debate amongst themselves regarding the principles they uphold, thus fostering voters who should have an opinion of their own. It may be a good thing for a Liberal, a Progressive, a Socialist, and a Communist Party Club to be established on the campus, each to discuss its beliefs and convictions.

The school authorities do not wish to suppress any one particular party for the sake of another. We wish to give every one an "equal opportunity" and "free competition". If, as a result, the Communist students come out top, it is only through their consinations work and enthusiasm, and it is the responsibility of the other students, if they do not wish the Communists to take control of the student-self governing body, to be as active and enthusiastic.

Reporter: As you may well know, at one time there was a great deal of discussion as to the Board of Councillors which have now been re-elected. What may be your opinion now that the atmosphere has been entirely



Our New President, Prof. Ushioda

SAYING OF FUKUZAWA

The further I study the farther seems the unknown

changed?

President: As the Board of Councillors have been re-elected and all the elderly members have retired, the general atmosphere has greatly changed. The Councillors say that they have not interfered with the educational affairs of the school, but that is a point to be greatly doubted. Nevertheless, the Councillors have done their utmost for the sake of Keio, but, as there was such a difference in age between them and the authorities, each regarded the other in a rather unfriendly way, neither sides knowing the other; the Board was ignorant about the real situation of Keio internally, while the authorities were ignorant of the feelings of the Councillors. The persons who were supposed to mediate these two factions were the President and the Directors, and instead of carrying out their duties, they allowed this undesirable relation to continue between the faculty and councillors, and even between the Directors who were mainly professors, and the faculty. In real peace-time this kind of situation may last, but now, when we have to overcome this crisis, we have to unite all the more. Is it not the char-

acteristic of Keio—for Councillors, faculty and students to combine as one?

Reporter: During the past few months, the revision of the regulations of the school have been advocated by the students at general meetings, committee meetings and such. Is there no necessity to establish some method through which the so-called "will" or desires of the students mainly, and the faculty, may be reflected upon the school?

Student-Faculty Council To be Formed

President: As for the school, we wish to listen to the desires of the students, and communicate and keep contact with you boys as much as possible, but one thing must not be forgotten on your part, that is, that we are the persons responsible for the administration of the school. The place in which you could express your desires is the Student-Faculty Council. But the fact that the Communists amongst the students are predominant is the responsibility of the students themselves. And if the school authorities assist the weak majority, then the real ability of the boys will never be brought to the surface. They will have

How Our New President Was Selected

Two Stormy Months

Simultaneously with the expiration of the term of office of President Koizumi, the re-elected Board of Councillors formed a nomination committee in November, headed by Mr. Takeo Katoh to select a new President. Although the nomination committee and Board of Councillors met several times, no concrete selection could be made.

On the one hand there were no suitable candidates, and on the other, the faculty meeting and the Board of Councillors did not agree. The nomination of our new President reached a dead-lock. It was during this period that the selection of our new President became the center of interest not only on the campus but also outside. The faculty meeting were absolutely against the re-nomination of Mr. Koizumi and strongly emphasized their dissatisfaction to the Board of Councillors. The students after November frequently held general meetings and severely criticized the Board of Councillors system in view of the fact that the selection of the Board. With this as the turning point, the Keio democratization movement gained great impetus. At that time many of the members of the Board seemed to be affected by the "Purge" and consequently the question was asked whether the members of the Board of Councillors were to be regarded as educators; this suspicion was greatly increased with purge of the financial world. On the 23rd November, general Headquarters issued a directives stating that the Board of Councillors Directors, managers will be regarded as members of the faculty, thus the Board was virtually deactivated while Mr. Ginjiro Fujiwara and 21 others submitted their resignations.

As there were such urgent problem as the re-nomination of a new President, the vacancies in the Board were filled as quickly as possible, and completed on the 24th Dec. 1946, with Prof. Takuzo Itakura as chairman. Immediately a nominating committee of five persons who are Mr. Tozaburo Kanazawa, Mr. Masanori Itoh, Mr. Konosuke Akiyama, Mr. Seishi Doi, Mr. Yoritake Ishikawa was selected of the three candidates, Prof. Takahashi refused and Mr. Koizumi declined through Mr. Konosuke Akiyama; consequently all was focussed on Prof. Ushioda. On the 1st Jan. of this year a nominating committee was held and they, together with the Faculty meeting recommended Prof. Ushioda; this was later officially approved by the Board of councillors on the 8th Jan. After over two stormy months the heavy burden of the reconstruction of our Keio has fallen up on Prof. Ushioda—the taciturn Professor.

to get really exasperated with the strong minority. Then a really democratic spear head will appear for the good of the whole.

In regard to the establishment of the Student-Faculty Council, I sincerely hope that the students

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Impressions About "Mayering"

(French Movie recently on the Screen)

By REIKO MAEDA
Student in Dept. of Literature

It was in Vienna about 60 years ago that a beautiful romance blossomed between the Crown Prince of Austria, Rudolph Habsburg, and a beautiful Baroness, Marie Vetser. History tells us that Rudolph was born in 1857, the only son of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and his wife Elizabeth. The emperor was chiefly intent on his son's military education, but Rudolph's own main interests were in another direction. He was interested in literature, became known as a free thinker and even a revolutionary, and made no secret of his anti-clerical views. He thus drifted into increasing opposition to his father who was vexed by Rudolph's notoriously easy morality. The Prince's wife, Stephanie, daughter of the king of the Belgians, took place but against his will according to father's orders. He was unable to feel affection towards his new wife. Later he developed a deep passion for the young and beautiful Marie Vesser, and on January 30, 1889, the sudden and appalling news reached Vienna that the bodies of the two lovers had been found in Rudolph's hunting lodge of Mayering, near Vienna. It is generally accepted that the Crown Prince actually shot his lover and afterward committed suicide in a fit of despair, partly due to his father's orders to break off the liaison. This is a real record of his life; the historical facts are dramatized for the screen. But the movie was prohibited to be put shown here during the war, because the subject described a romance of a Crown Prince, and his anti-militaristic tendencies. Isn't it silly to take such things as a matter of serious danger, since we know the Crown Prince is also human like us. The movie describes the amour giving full play to imagination—how one day they happened to meet each other in the Park, how they fell in love, and how at last a sudden tragic end came. But the plot is not the whole thing in this movie. It tries to convey to us the agony of the Man Rudolph and his wishes for freedom, since his every action was restrained by the formality of the court and his ideas were choked by thwarted militarism of the time. As we were once in the recent past under the thorough control of the same "ism", we feel something that reminds us of our past experience. The exchange of army salutes, which are seen many times on the screen, seems to symbolize Militarism. It is still fresh in my mind that questions repeatedly confronted me during the war about the propriety of absolute obedience to one's superiors and the perfect denial of the individual for the whole. Whatever others may say, I myself want to anchor my hope in the unlimited development of the individual.

The character of Marie is expressed fairly well by Danielle Darrieux. There is something in Marie's staring eyes that is not quite a sparkle, but something much stronger. I see how strong and firm are women when they are ardently in love. Her boundless affection, her undoubting trust in her love is like a faith; it concentrates the whole story and holds the audience's attention to the last episode of all most intense and beautiful scene

Equal Opportunities In Education

By KAZUAKI SUMA

"Knowledge is proud that he so much; wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

The etymology of the word school is most interesting. It is derived from the Latin word "Schola", which, like the Greek "Schole", means leisure. "Spending one's leisure in learning" seems to be the origin of this word. Needless to say, the privileged class was the sole possessor of leisure in all feudal societies. The "leisure" class took interest in perfecting intellectual accomplishments. It is safe to say, therefore, that they judged a person's value not by his status in society, but by his character which is moulded by intellect. Life to them meant continual learning and polishing.

In Japan, today, one goes to school in order to obtain a diploma. It is not rare students saying, "All I have to do is pay monthly tuition fees, and in three years they give me a bachelor's degree." After they become bachelors their future is more or less assured. They never bother themselves to continue studies.

A Japanese girl goes to school to prepare herself for marriage. The only thing that society asks of her is to be an obedient servant and a good mother. She serves her husband unquestionably, and bears and raises her children. For a girl to study in schools higher than the secondary level is looked upon as being strange. The girl is usually called "queer" and has little prospects of a happy marriage because her intellect disqualifies her from being a servant.

All this could be tolerated, if in the background there did not lurk the human injustice of discrimination. Wealth and family background play a major role in the education of Japanese children. Children of wealthy families and high ranks are given priority in entering schools, and emerge with diplomas regardless of qualification. On the other hand, children, whose parents are not wealthy, cannot in many cases receive the education

which their mentality entitles them to pursue.

This discrimination continues even outside of schools. The graduates of certain institutions are given preference when applying for a position. School name alone is sufficient to make differences in pay for a same job. Promotions are also restricted in the same manner. The individual qualification means nothing in Japanese society.

It seems that in Japan a human being is judged by the school from which he graduates. If this school be well-known for the fact that many of its graduates hold prominent positions in society, the person who comes out later, whether he be objectively worthless or not, is secure in life. Personal accomplishments, ability, and character are not the measures of judging human worth. Of course there are exceptions to all the above statements, however, they can be generally applied to Japanese life.

Evolutionary change have been brought about in Japanese society since the time of surrender. These reforms, however, are only superficial as yet. Deep inside the Japanese are not Democratic, for as yet they have failed to realize the difference between liberty and licence. The Japanese people have not yet become thinking people, the prerequisite to Democracy. It is no wonder, for how can a people be taught to think when they are satisfied with buying their way thru life. Long years of education, not the type portrayed above, is necessary before a true revolution of Japanese thought is brought about.

The educational system Japan needs is one based on equality, the foundation of all Democratic thought. A human being, regardless of race or creed, sex or age, wealth or background, is entitled to equal opportunities of education and work. The individual qualification is the only basis justified for making choice. This is the ideal of democratic education. The closer a society can get to this ideal, the more democratic that society is.

of the double suicide.

In the Villa at Mayering, the morning light is shining on Vetser lying in bed. She has already prepared for death without showing a bit of fear or doubt and is now sleeping. Her heart is as pure as the snow outside. There goes the sound of a rifle. A man in waiting knocks at the door hastily asking what was the matter. The door is slightly opened and there appears Rudolph's face that conceals a bitter heart. "Everything is quite all right except I have heard a rifle sound in the forest. I will be down in 30 minutes," he answers lightly. The door is shut. Then a second rifle sounds. The sound reached my ear clearly and impressively in a most strange way. The most impressive finish came with the hand of the dying Rudolph groping for an grasping the dead hand of his dearest. The first half of the movie is rather poor in stage effect due to the necessity of explaining the facts: but towards the end the quick tempo of the story-development and frequent changes of scene accelerate the rising sentiments as suspense, interest, sympathy, and thrill experienced by the audience, thus leading inescapably to the climax without lay or flagging interest. It is hardly necessary to say anything about the

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Students Participation in Politics Imperative for Democratic Japan

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will take an earnest interest in the project, and draw up a plan by themselves, and assist us, as we are extremely busy in other administrative and educational matters.

Reporter: In what way do you intend to eliminate the present depressed feelings in Keio?

President: There are several ways: for instance, exchange each other's opinion at the Joint Council, or have large scale celebrations for the 90th anniversary of the establishment of Keio. These plans are making steady progress. However, we intend to have these celebrations after the Freshmen have settled down and before the 3rd year students graduate in September.

President: Those sort of evil influences cannot be eliminated unless there is a social change. It is true that most of the students must struggle for their bread and tuition. Therefore while they may be excused on one hand, it is desirable that they do not lose their idealism.

Reporter: In conversation with American Army Officers I came to

bear of the Three Board System —The Councillors, Faculty and Students.

President: Unfortunately I am not aware of such a system. If you have any information I would like to have it.

Keio is to Adopt 6.3.3 System

Reporter: Is Keio going to put the 6.3.3. educational system into practice this coming school year?

President: An educational investigation committee has been established, and is now studying the question. We intend to carry it out next school year, but considering as much as possible the Keio tradition.

Reporter: Was the old system absolutely unsuitable?

President: The old system was quite rational in its way, but I am very happy about the extension of compulsory education by three years. This extension widens the range of "equal opportunity" in educations. But I also feel that we should be able to advance the new educational policy without destroying the old institution.

Reporter: When Cf&E section has announced several times that co-education is not compulsory, why does Keio adopt the system and break the hitherto tradition as a men's University like Harvard and Yale.

President: I believe that co-education is important in breaking the traditional evils of our society. There has been too much inequality between men and women. And so, though this is rather a drastic measure, I intend to adopt co-educational system in our university, for an example to the society at large. After co-education had become universal, it will become possible, and meaningful, to have a men's university like Yale or Harvard, or a separate women's university. But under the present state of Japan's society that is not advisable.

Reporter: Is there any probability of importing foreign capital?

President: No.

Reporter: To raise funds for the financial reconstruction of Keio it would advantageous to mobilize Keio graduate throughout the country. Have you any such intentions?

President: When we are not so busy, I intend to go myself and also send other faculty members to all parts of the country and conduct Mita-Kai's (Alumni meetings) and explain the critical situation which we are confronted with now.

No Hope for Hiyoshi's Return

Reporter: Is there any probability that our campus in Hiyoshi, which is now occupied by the Allied Forces, will be returned to us. Have you applied for its return?

President: Yes, we have applied quite often, but there is no hope for the time being.

Reporter: As you no doubt know there are many critical voices both inside and outside of Keio regarding this action of the occupation of the oldest and most democratic University which has received the largest war damage throughout Japan. What is your opinion about it?

President: I am sure the occupation of our Hiyoshi campus was not done in any unkind spirit. As the policy of the American Forces is to avoid commandeering educational and cultural installations so as to help establish Democracy in Japan, I am quite sure that they will return that campus to us in not distant future. (Chu)

Students in School Administration

By IWAO AOKI
Dean of Prep. Dept.

I had little interest in the way the school was run, and naturally paid almost no attention to anything of that kind. In American universities, where I spent nearly five years, I majored in Greek and Greek philosophy in the under-and post-graduate courses, and I confess that my school life was passed literally in books. If there had been any prospect at that time of my becoming one day a dean of Prep. Dept. of a university, if I had been a little more ambitious, or if my major subjects had been a bit more worldly, I would have given heed to and carefully studied the system or machinery of the school administration in the States. Of course, I have some knowledge, scanty as it is, of the manners or customs as an ordinary student has. So far as I understand, there is no university in America which allows the students directly to take part in the school administration. With the highest policies, in particular, including those concerning the finance, election of the president, appointment of faculty members, etc., the students have nothing to do. Here the "mind your own business," to use Platonic phrase, the "to pratein ta heautou" principle is adopted, which I believe is the most clever policy both for the school authorities and students. I do not mean, of course, there is no room at all for the students' autonomous activities. These should be rather encouraged and furthered, which is vitally necessary to the democratization of our country. I mean they had better not be so meddlesome as to try to poke their noses into such policies as ought to be entrusted to the school authorities. On the other hand, the school authorities should take into consideration the general trend of the students, concerning, for instance, the election of the president. It is highly desirable that they devise some scheme to let their opinions reflect on the election machinery, e.g. holding of a conference consisting of the faculty members and the representatives of the students. It is also extremely recommendable that the students organize themselves into some form of self-governing body

and attend to such activities as aim to advance hygiene, welfare and morality. If they desire to have a president of their own election, they may well elect the president of such a self-governing body, with which the school authorities of course must not dare to meddle. One need not say, any other students' activities, scholarly or social, should not only be left to themselves, but also be encouraged.

When we observe the psychology of the students since the most disastrous defeat of our country, we can understand why they have come to run to such an extreme as to demand directly to participate in the school policies. During the war they were not permitted to question anything. To them the victory of their fatherland, divinity of the emperor, justification of the war under the pretext of the so-called "sacred war", admitted of no doubt. With the complete defeat, however, they were, as it were, all of a sudden informed of the falsehood of all those fabrications. Everything they had been taught to believe in is now gone! There is nothing they can trust. Scepticism and incredulity have become the general rule. The school, which during the war was compelled to infuse belief in all those fictions, cannot naturally be exempted.

The first task the school needs to take in hand today is to implant deeply in their minds "pistis kai philia" (good faith and good will), to use the familiar expression of the Greeks. We have to regain first of all the credit we lost. Under no circumstances, should the school be an institution that inculcates falsehood. It should be a trustworthy institution to teach the Truth, which can never disappoint young men. And the shortest cut to make it creditable to them is, I believe, to get ahead of them and take the initiative on our part by putting faith in their good sense, intelligence, talents, moral virtues and so forth. Faith is an indispensable postulate to education just as it is the first sine qua non of religion. This is my fundamental creed, and I hope the students will place more reliance on us.

Impressions About "Mayering"

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performance of the hero (Charles Boyer) and the heroine (Danielle Darrieux) because they are of established reputation. Both seemed to be quite young.

Now let me mention what helps the strong impression of the movie. The biggest is the accompanying Music. The whole melody is quite suitable to Vienna, the city of Music. Gipsy songs at the bars, which the prince frequents, well correspond to his character—melanchol though essentially passionate. The most beautiful picture is shown of snowy Vienna, when the lovers set out for Mayering as the place for suicide. The night scene. Snow heaps the ground. Marie gets in a coach and says fare well to her nurse (this is the last she is in Vienna). While they say good-bye, their breathing, even that of a horse becomes, vapour and spreads on the screen. At this, my own skins shrink and feels the cold, even a thrill. Isn't it one of the wonderful techniques of screen effect if one can make the spectator's whole sense enjoy the impressive beauties of the fine art-works

The Spirit of Happiness

If all who may count themselves happy were to tell, very simply, what it was that brought happiness to them, it would be seen that between sorrow and joy the difference is but as between a glad some, enlightened acceptance of life, and hostile, gloomy submission; between a large and harmonious conception of life, and one that is stubborn and narrow. "Is that all?" the unhappy would cry. "But we too have within us then, the elements of this happiness." Surely you have them within you; there lives not a man but has them, those only excepted upon whom great physical calamity has fallen. But speak not lightly of this means of happiness. There is no other. He is the happiest man who best understands his happiness; for he is of all men most fully aware that it is only the lofty idea, the untiring, courageous, human idea, that separates gladness from sorrow. Of this idea it is helpful to speak, and as often as may be; not with the idea of imposing our own ideas upon others, but in order that they who may listen shall, little by little, conceive the desire to possess

"Beautiful Mind"

By SHUZO TAKESHITA
Student in Dept. of English Literature

More than a year has already passed since the war ended. Many Japanese are making strenuous efforts to reconstruct our nation, which was miserably defeated. The old and outworn order has already been crushed. Feudalism has already been taken away from us. The new constitution which should be the foundation of new Japan has already been promulgated. Peaceful and Democratic Japan is being established now. But nevertheless, we see terrible and disagreeable events so often, almost every day. We hear detestable and horrible incidents so often. The war between the nations came to an end, but the order inside our country is getting more terrible after the war. On one side Japan is being reconstructed, but on the other side Japan is destroying itself even now after the war. What is the reason? What is the most fundamental reason for these terrible events?

The other day, I boarded the train at a small station in Ibaragi prefecture. As it was the terminus of the train started again from that station find a seat. But the train was getting crowded at every station where it stopped. I happened to look around and found one empty seat. I wandered, at first, why someone didn't take it. But I knew the reason at once. A very dirty and shabby young boy was sitting on the seat next to that empty one. He curled himself into a ball. The worker's suit which he wore was torn about the shoulders, and patched with a towel from inside. The dirty and thin neck looked very pathetic. Nobody sat next to him while the train was crowded. On the contrary, many passengers around him were complaining of him. Just then, one lady who sat next to me stood up and went to him and addressed him, gently patting him on his shoulder. He opened his eyes. He looked, at first, rather afraid of her. But being questioned kindly if he had already finished his breakfast, he answered faintly "No." Upon hearing this she opened her parcel and

some idea of their own. For in no two men is it the same. The one that you cherish may well bring no comfort to me; nor shall all your eloquence touch the hidden springs of my life. Needs must I acquire my own, in myself, by myself; but you unconsciously make this the easier for me, by telling of the idea that is yours. It may happen that I shall find solace in that which to you speaks of gladness may be fraught with difficulties for afflictions for me. But no matter; into my grief will enter all that you saw of beauty and comfort, and into my joy these will pass all that was great in your sadness, if indeed my joy be on the same plane as your sadness. It behaves us, the first thing of all, to prepare in our soul a place of some loftiness, where this idea may be lodged. . . in the meantime it is given us to live in a truth more important still, the truth of our soul and character; and some wise men have proved that this life can be lived in the midst of gravest material errors.

A Brief Outline of Prof. Ushioda's Career

Prof. Ushioda was born of the fifth daughter of Prof. Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of our University, in 1901. After passing through Yochisha (Keio Primary School) and Futsubu (Keio Middle School), he went to America, in 1922 while he was still attending the 2nd year, university course of the law department, and returned in 1924. In 1925 he went to Europe to study political science, during which time he became one of Prof. Laski's Pupils at London University. After staying in England 3 years, he went to Germany and returned to Japan in 1929. The following year he became an assistant professor, and in 1932 a full-fledged Professor. In 1947 he succeeded Prof. Oikawa as head of the law Department and was subsequently nominated President. A son, Teruhisa is now attending Keio Middle School.

gave him a big rice ball. You can imagine his gladness when he received, it. His eyes brightened seemed to recover his vigor time. And she herself was glad to see him happy. She looked pleased at his reaction. But her kindness didn't stop here. She was kind enough to comfort and cheer him and when she got out of the train she took him with her. I was very glad to see that. I was very impressed with the kind deed of that lady. I felt I could get something precious from her action. I felt I could see true heroism in her courageous deed while I was ashamed of myself for not being able to do the same as she had done. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen!

I believe a beautiful mind is one of the most important things for the people in the world. I believe, the terrible events which we can see now, are the result of the lack of this quantity.

"No good law and No good political and economical system can make us happy and peaceful. No good law and No good political system can bring about peace either in our own country or in the world, without the moral culture of the people, without this beautiful mind of mutual love, and without a spirit of self-sacrifice, suppressing and removing enmity.

It may be too common to say that here. We have heard the necessity and importance of morality too often before. But I would dare to emphasize this apparently plantitudinous and commonplace thought. It is easy to say it. It is easy to hear someone speak about it. But how difficult it is to practice it in our daily life! Every one of us knows that without this spirit of kindness, our nation will be sure to go down to the depth of the ocean without getting to the top of the beautiful mountain. Government of the people, for the people and by the people is being built in Japan now. Democracy is not only within our reach but it is here. When every one of us is well cultured, every one of us can practice and take this beautiful mind in our daily life, only then can we enjoy the true blessing of democracy and we shall be able to see and hope for a newer and a brighter world in the Future. The new era will have dawned upon us. And at that time we shall be able to get the rich fruits of Democracy just as we can get May Flowers after March Winds and April showers.

College News; Student Activities, Sports, Society News

Students Assembly At Imperial Palace Plaza

About three years have already passed, since the war ended and still we students are suffering from an acute shortage of school buildings and the exasperation of inflation. With slogans of Democratization and Reconstruction by our Own Effort, about 40,000 students of colleges in Kanto district including Keio, Waseda and Todai assembled at Imperial Palace Plaza on January 31st.

Assembly was opened by Mr. Asano's address, Nichidai student. After the chairman and Vice chairmen were appointed, the representative of the students explained their demands for establishment of student independence, abolishment of discrimination between public schools and private ones, and others, these followed a speech in favor by students several schools. At the end of the meeting the encouraging messages from some schools in Kansai district were introduced before us. After that, they marched in a long line from the Imperial Palace Plaza to Ginza street, which was covered an oppressing atmosphere the 2:1 general strike was to occur on the very next day, with various placards saying "Give us enough buildings", "Democratization of the school campus" and others.

The followings are our demands to government.

1. Establishment of student independence.
2. Revision of inquiry committee for teacher's acceptability.
3. Student's participation in the war damage recovery conference.
4. Releasing the educational consortium account from the blocked condition.
5. Acknowledgement of donation to the educational consortium in the 2nd blocked account.
6. Priority for getting materials for reconstruction of school building and equipment.
7. Government subsidy to the educational consortium.
8. Better pay to teachers without increasing Expenses to Students.
9. Opposition to the prohibition of sale of student's season-ticket.
10. Abolishment of the discrimination between public and private schools.
11. Assurance for school attendance of repatriated students.
12. Fair and proper distribution of paper for student's Newspaper.

New President Speaks To Students
New President K. Ushioda addressed the students in the college ground on January 27th to the effect that he would do his best to reconstruct our school and to surmount future difficulties getting over difficulties in the future, he alluded succeeding to the business of ex-president who had performed meritorious service in these difficult times when our school had to be rebuilt. He stressed especially the immense importance of students so fully awakened to their duties as to sweep forward over the depressing atmosphere of our school.

Before Prof. Ushioda made speech, acting president Prof. Takahashi stated to us in his farewell address, to make strenuous effort

Place Our Confidence In His Youthful Spirit States Prof. Itakura

Prof. Takuzo, Itakura who was appointed chairman of the Board of Councillors stated the following as to the future of Keio. Although, as a result of the change in the situation the nomination of a new President has been postponed, there is a great significance in the fact that Prof. Ushioda has become President for he will elevate the depressed and stagnant atmosphere on the campus. Both faculty and Councillors are in complete of him and seriously think that unless a younger person does not hold the below we will not be able to overcome this critical period. Although he is not like Prof. Fukuzawa in that he does not talk so much, it is true that he has succeeded to all his good points. He comes to a conclusion only after much meditation and contemplation then he will carry it out, so all of you must put all your confidence in him. The reconstruction of our Keio is most essential and I wish to ask some influential personage, be he a Keio graduate or not, to be the financial director. So I call for the sincere co-operation of all Keio students in respect to do what?

"University Press League Formed"

University papers, the publication of which had been suspended during the war, have recently been reappearing. On the 27th of last month the "All-Kanto University press league" was formed under the leadership of the "Kinyo-Kai" (Friday Club)—an association of the 6 University News papers being printed by the Mainichi press. The members of the league are comprised of more than 20 university papers, including those of Keio, Waseda, Tokyo Imperial and the Tokyo University of Commerce. At the meeting which was held on the 27th, the participants decided to demand a fair and dependable rationing of paper. Following the meeting on the 29th, five representatives of the league visited Mr. Uehara, minister without portfolio who is in charge of the allotment of paper, to explain the unfortunate situation of the present University periodicals and to demand a fair ration of paper. (IKE)

Wish To Continue My Scholastic Life Says Our Ex-President Prof. Koizumi

Prof. Koizumi, who has been President of Keio since 1933, that is for the last 15 years—related his thoughts upon returning "As my successor will administer all internal matters I have nothing particular to say. However I hope that all students will carry out what I have always said, that is "to have the courage of your convictions" In the future I will be greatly preoccupied in my studies of econo-

for the prosperity of our college and to put our sincere faith in the New President.

"Prof. Takahashi of Keio Appointed Education Minister"

The coalition plan of the Yoshida cabinet was given up, and conversion was decided upon, Jan. 31st. Honorary Professor Takahashi of Keio University was appointed the new Education Minister as successor to Professor Tanaka of the Tokyo Imperial University. He is being depended upon to remove the many obstacles confronting education today.

Professor Takahashi says, "A period for real education has come again, after a long absence since the time of Yukichi Fukuzawa, who had said that the fundamental significance of education lies in the completion of personality and the spirit of independence. Minister Takahashi promised to do his best for the reconstruction of private educational institutions.

"The political activity of students is not to be suppressed," says the new minister to the University press representatives of Keio, Waseda and the Tokyo Imperial. But he also says that there are limits to everything and people must know their own. (IKE)

Our New President Prof. Ushioda; Educational Affairs Director Prof. Nagasawa

Since the expiration of the term of office of Mr. Koizumi last Oct. 1946, the Board of Councillors have been considering his successor, but, as many of the members were affected by the Purge directives, the Board was not able to convene; therefore, the selection of a new President had been unfortunately delayed. Subsequently, at the end of the last year, the vacant seats in the Board were filled and the selection of a new President was pushed forward rapidly, as a result of the meeting of the nominating committee held on the 8 Jan. Prof. Koji, Ushioda the present head of the Law department was decided as our new President.

At the same time, Prof. Nagasawa was selected as the Trustee for Educational Affairs. While the remaining trustee will be selected later, among the Mr. Joji Kanazaki, a director of the Mitsui Insurance was at last nominated as financial director. This is indeed a most welcoming piece of information for it is a well-known fact that our Keio is faced with financial difficulties.

mics, Sociology, and Marxism, and wish to publish two or three books nevertheless, I am feathily inconvenienced for I had more than half my library burnt and have not put the rest in order yet. I present I am not contemplating taking active in University affairs. I have completely recuperated.

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To the Readers

We were obliged to suspend the publication of both the January and the February issues of the Mita Campus because of the acute shortage of paper and the increase in the printing costs.

We believe, however, in the absolute necessity of a students' English journal in announcing to the whole world what the students in this Democratized New Japan are thinking and what they are seeking after, and also in permeating the knowledge of English language among the students.

However loudly people may cry "Democracy", it will be impossible to realize it without stabilized living. Likewise, without sufficient economic support it is not easy to continue the publication of our journal. Unfortunately our university suffered a heavy damage in the war. Its rehabilitation seems a distant vision. And this Mita Campus has not been able to obtain any support from the university authorities. Our passion for the work has filled the gap somehow and with the kind cooperation of the Nippon Times and the Yukan Miyako we have managed so far. Our sincere gratitude is due its publishers. We intend to keep on giving our best. We promise that the Mita Campus shall be issued every month from now on.

We sincerely invite and welcome contribution of articles from all our readers. (Susumu Oya)

THE MITA CAMPUS

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