

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

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EMPEROR'S UNPRECEDENTED INTERVIEW WITH STUDENT REPORTERS

"Fight for the rehabilitation of private education" says Emperor.

The great day had come! The Emperor was to visit Keio University to attend the most solemn ceremony of all the activities commemorating the 90th anniversary of the foundation of our school. This is the indeed something unknown in the history of Keio Gijuku, in fact in the 2,600 years of Japanese civilization,—for the Emperor to attend a "private" university ceremony, something unheard of, not even dreamt of in the old days. It must almost give the Imperial Household Ministry die-hards a heart ache, which may be so severe one day that reaction may set in some years hence when obstacles which now exist have disappeared.

In the distance we could hear the three "Banzais", and we knew that His Majesty would soon be leaving the ceremony to take his waiting car. The cameramen adjusted the cameras in position. Wait of a few minutes, and quietly led by the President of Keio, His Majesty appeared at the entrance of the building. These some clever student reporters of the Mita Shimbun (vernacular college journal) and the Mita Campus were waiting in a cordon. And they were indeed able to obtain this unprecedented interview with the Emperor in which his words were unhesitating, short and clear:—



"I was greatly impressed and have enjoyed myself to the highest extent, I hope you boys will hereafter do your very best to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of private education".

We had tasted of the forbidden fruit—a crime which in the old days before Aug. 15, 1945, would surely have brought down the axe on the culprits' head! The plain-clothes men had been caught unawares by our enthusiasm, which all thought had been damped as a result of negative answers to our repeated requests for an

THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF KEIO UNIVERSITY HELD

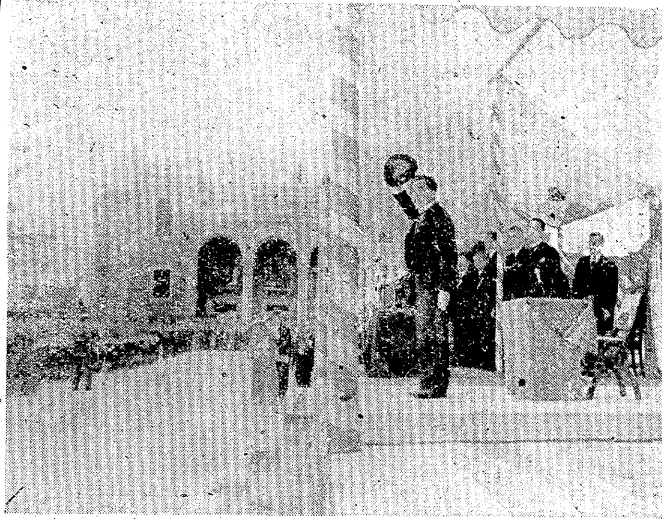
The Emperor pleased with Unprecedented Visit to Our School

The anniversary of our school which was founded 90 years ago was held on May 24th at the college ground. On that day, the campus of our school, being decorated by the beautiful arch, a big school flag, and pieces of red and white cloth, was full of joy and hope for a brilliant future. At 10 A.M. his majesty the Emperor mounted his imperial box led by the president of our school, prof. Ushioda, while we, all Keio students with a large attendance greeted him with awe.

The anniversary was opened by our president's address. After congratulatory addresses of Sei-ichiro Takahashi Minister of Education, Doctor Shimada, President of Waseda university and Doctor Nambara, president of Tokyo imperial university, Yukio Ozaki, a representative of Keio Alumnai, made a congratulatory speech encouraging us to do our best not only for our school but for our nation which was miserably defeated in the past war. After his address a student representative, Yasukuni Tokugawa expressed our firm determination for our greatest effort in order to reconstruct our school and our nation. His address was unexpectedly followed by a few encouraging words from the Emperor, who exhorted the students to exert redoubled efforts for the reconstruction of Japan by unholding the spirit of the founder of our university, Yukichi Fukuzawa. I feel profound satisfaction with the contribution made by Keio University in the past 90 years toward the development of Japan's culture.

At about 10:50 A.M. his majesty the Emperor returned to the palace amidst the cheers of "long live the Emperor" a ceremony closed successfully and splendidly by singing our school song.

official interview with His Majesty. For it was the belief of the two collegiate papers that since the Emperor was coming to a private school for the first time in history, we should get a few words of encouragement to bring to the boys, in our papers. It was not for personal advantage or monopolisation of the honour to have an interview. There is no doubt that there is great meaning in that His Majesty granted an official or unofficial interview with student reporters. It is indeed something of which Keio University may be proud, but contrary to our expectations a member of



Reactions of Foreign Correspondent to Interview with Emperor. Due Respects to be paid to Monarch

By ARTHUR MATHERS
London Daily Telegraph

From the attitude of the official of the Imperial Household Ministry toward the progressively minded and, indeed, progressively led students of Keio University, it becomes apparent that Emperor Hirohito, unknown to himself, is being baulked in his sincere attempts at "humanisation".

There is little doubt that the Emperor is fully appreciating his new found freedom. The obligations of a Monarch, even in the most democratic countries, are onerous enough in themselves. The duties involved are time devouring. The eradication of the Deification of his person must be a tremendous relief to Hirohito; and all must appreciate the enormous change which the Emperor has to face. He has already shown, on several recent occasions, his willingness, even anxiety, to speak freely with his people—particularly the press. Those who would prelude such associations with his people, particularly the students of Japan upon whom rests a great responsibility for the successful democratisation of the nation, are the enemies not only of the people but of the Emperor.

There is naturally likely to be some over-enthusiasm among students. That is so in every country and it is a healthy sign. So long as that enthusiasm is tempered with the respect due to a Monarch—or for that matter, a President of a Republic—it is a healthy enthusiasm, reflecting a youthful intellectual exhilaration.

Had these students been met with a wide encouragement instead of what would appear to be a resentful attitude of imperious feudalism, the incident and its unfortunate aftermath would never have occurred.

The Board of Trustees commented that "now Keio students will not be able to brag about the Emperor's visit" because we crashed the lines and obtained a few words, not more than forty, from His Majesty. In England the boys who take part in college papers are referred to mostly as Radicals, may be that is why we cannot realise or comprehend the meaning as to why the trustee made such a statement; however, the staff of both papers pondered many times, endeavouring to find the logic but in vain.

Returning to the fateful scene. His Majesty drove off in his maroon colour car,—a Mercedes Benz, amidst great shouts of "Tenno Heika Banzai", which means "Long Live the King", and he acknowledged this by lifting his hat in the car.

Throughout the whole interview the Emperor appeared to be greatly delighted and it is the reporters impressions that His Majesty

must feel much better at heart now than when he visited Chiba a year ago, a little after the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, when aggressive ideologies were making an unimaginable headway and people were unsure of themselves.

This interview was held on the opposite side of building to that of the ceremony, consequently we were of the impression that no other newspapers would get the story; but as our loud "banzai" was heard at the ceremony, they must have smelt a rat, and the following day the Asahi printed the story.

The episode of the unprecedented interview has now gone round the globe either by radio or news agencies, thus indicating to the world the earnest, faltering but enthusiastic steps Japan is taking toward being a true Democratic power, in order to hasten the conclusion of a peace treaty and our return to the comity of nations in the near future.

MEMORIAL LECTURES

Keio, Harvard of Japan Stated Wildes.

By Staff Writer

Significant memorial lectures on Fukuzawa-Sensei were given in room 31 of Shinkan (New Building) on May 31, by Dr. H. E. Wildes and Mr. Gakudo Ozaki before a large audience.

Dr. Wildes delivered a fervent speech mingled with eloquent Japanese, and Mr. Ozaki violently criticized the present conditions of Japan with his own sarcasm and constructive ideas, and he showed his patriotic passion to save his fatherland. He is not an old man yet!

The lecture contents are as follows:

I bring you greetings from Harvard, oldest and greatest of American universities, to Keio, oldest and greatest of universities in Japan. This is particularly fitting since both are particularly dear to my heart and because, as Mita Shimbun tells us, in the days when Keio was born, Harvard was her first and dearest friend. It is because Harvard and Keio both stand for the dignity of the individual that Keio is known to Americans as the Harvard of Japan.

I bring you greeting also from my second Alma Mater, the University of Pennsylvania, whose Red and Blue colors are those which Keio wears.

From Girard College, my adopted institution, which is, like Keio, unique in its inclusion of classes ranging from the lowest to the upper grades, I bring you greetings. Stephen Girard, the business man who founded Girard College, would have admired thoroughly the genius of Yukichi Fukuzawa. Even at this very moment, when Girard College is celebrating its own anniversary, it, too, has taken for its motto the immortal slogan, "Independence and Self Respect."

Lastly, from Temple University, which has honored me by a degree, I bring you further greetings. Like Keio, Temple is a monument to one whose goal was freedom, democracy and the ability of the common man to rise to posts of power.

I mention these four colleges; Harvard, Pennsylvania, Temple and Girard, to show that though we stand on opposite shores of the broad Pacific Ocean, though we speak different tongues and though we have contrasting backgrounds, the hearts of Americans and of Japanese speak understandingly to one another. We in America have learned, perhaps not as well as we could hope, but still in part at least, that all men of all races are in truth identical, that no such difference as languages or skin color or variations in cultures and traditions can disguise the truth that all men are created equal, that they are all endowed with precious and inalienable rights, and that they all share potential greatness.

This brotherhood of man was Fukuzawa's dream—a dream in Fukuzawa's day but increasingly becoming a reality today. The new Japan emerging from the difficulties of the past is helping to bring that dream to the threshold of realization. The Spirit of Fukuzawa hovering above us here is rejoicing.

I am proud to have played a small role in this development. Years ago I ate the rice of Keio. I then returned to the United

KEIO HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR CULTURE

Says Prof. SHIMADA
Pres. of Waseda

Keio University has the longest history among Japan's many universities; it has contributed to the development of our culture in many diverse ways during the last century.

Keio University was founded by Yukichi Fukuzawa and has developed into a superior university and the leader among the private schools. I believe it is due to Fukuzawa Sensei and his many disciples who overcame many difficulties, both spiritual and material.

It is very important for us that Keio University has done much in introducing and absorbing the Western Civilization under the guiding spirit of Independence and Self-respect which Fukuzawa Sensei left.

Under the present condition after the defeat, it is most important for Japan to adapt the utilitarianism, the civil philosophy and the spirit of Independence and Self-respect which Fukuzawa Sensei advocated on this Mita Hill.

Hitherto the development of private schools has been most remarkable in America and England, because the independence of learning is best guarded in a private school.

In this respect Keio University has a unique position. I respect from the bottom of my heart the cultural achievement of Keio University of the past century and I wish to express my earnest wish that Keio University will make a success toward its restoration and thus to enable itself to achieve its mission.

IS IT RIGHT OR NOT?

At the alumni meeting which was held following the morning ceremony a graduate related his experiences of that morning.

On the anniversary day, one of the graduates was later than the appointed time to take part in the anniversary ceremony. In front of the school gate he found some students who were supposed to be guards. He wanted to participate in the anniversary by any means and he asked them to let him pass the gate but the students refused his earnest pleading saying that they were ordered by the school authorities not to allow anybody who was later than the scheduled time in the school campus, consequently he could not attend the ceremony. That alumni expressed his disappointed feeling at the alumni meeting later. He said, "The students seem to be unable to judge between the right wrong for they are controlled by the orders of the school authorities." He concluded his short anecdote amidst a storm of cheers. Was this the right thing to do?

States to spread the message Fukuzawa gave. Again I stand today upon a Keio platform, not as an official representative of those who are temporarily your guests but as a plain-American who come to testify that the Veritas of Harvard, and the scholastic integrity of all Americans stand side by side with Keio and side by side with all the striding scholars of Japan in promoting peace and international understanding.

We Americans know that it is to such places as this Mita campus that we must turn to find the youthful leadership of which not only Japan but all the world stands so tragically in need. It is the teaching here which equips the men and, yes the women too, of Young Japan with the information that it requires to rebuild a better and more peaceful world. Young Japan possesses unmeasured courage, enthusiasm, and idealism. These, as Fukuzawa knew, are vital for humanity. But youth alone is not enough;

COMMEMORATION ADDRESS

By President KOJI USHIODA
At the Ceremony of the Ninetieth
Anniversary of Keio-gijuku
May 24, 1947

In celebrating the Ninetieth Anniversary of the founding of our Keio-gijuku, it is an unprecedented honor on our part and on the part of the privately endowed institutions of learning in the country at large that His Majesty the Emperor has chosen to attend the ceremony in person and to give his gracious words of felicitation. We are deeply moved by this uncommon honor. Also, we are most grateful in having the attendance of a number of people from the circles of learning and other fields of society. I wish to express my hearty gratitude to them all.

It was in 1858 that Fukuzawa Sensei opened his little home-school, in Teppozu in Yedo. In the ninety years since then, this school has met numerous difficulties, large and small, which the founder and his disciples managed to overcome with rare efforts and loyalty and gave it a healthy and continuous growth. It is our joy and pride to recall that this school has come to possess its peculiar academic character as one of the leading institutions of higher learning, privately endowed, and to have contributed a large share in the progress of culture and the development of the society in this country.

At the celebration of this anniversary, my first thought is to express my gratitude to our numerous forerunners and backers who had helped this institution in its achievements, and at the same time to pray that the future growth of Keio-gijuku may be even a brighter one compared

with its past history of ninety years.

In the past our Keio-gijuku has held a leading part in destroying the feudalistic customs and in engendering the spirit of independence and self-government among the Japanese people and it has been waging a lasting battle for the freedom and the human rights against the powers of the bureaucracy and the military cliques. And now at this juncture when our country is experiencing the throes of a rebirth, we find that the leading spirit in the new Japan—for instance the new Constitution and the Fundamental Law for Education—contains all the ideas exactly as our Keio-gijuku has been advocating for the past ninety years.

Our intention is to take this Ninetieth Anniversary for the occasion to start out on a new venture in a movement of enlightenment for the people of Japan at large, and we take it for granted that it is a natural privilege and also a duty imposed upon ourselves that we should take a leading part in this movement.

The ideals of Keio-gijuku as expressed in the words of our founder, Fukuzawa—"we aspire to be a fountainhead of noble dignity and a model for the intellectual and moral life of the whole nation . . . and by actual practice, to take the leadership of the entire society"—is assuming an even weightier meaning in this new age.

The fact that all the members of Keio-gijuku—its alumni, staff, faculty, and students—have joined forces as one in a vigorous campaign for the reconstruction of their Alma Mater which had received the heaviest war damages among all the institutions of higher learning in this country, is due partly to their belief that they are contributing to the cause of establishing a true and healthy democracy in their country and thus to help the cause of peace and civilization in the world at large. Especially today when this country has assumed the form and the frame work of a peaceful and democratic country, it is the most urgent necessity to strengthen the force of education.

This Ninetieth Anniversary of Keio-gijuku is in one sense a starting signal for its rehabilitation. And it is my ardent prayer that in the coming ten years we shall be able to build a new Keio-gijuku equipped both in material appearance and in academic substance adequate for the name and the history of Keio-gijuku so that we shall be able to meet again with unstinted joy and pride for the One Hundredth Anniversary of Keio-gijuku.

full expression of Self Respect, for no one whose mind is held in chains can possibly respect himself. But today the sun is shining. This is Japan's opportunity. Perhaps it seemed as though Yukichi Fukuzawa's teaching fell on sterile soil. Japan lived through barren decades. But now, the ancient tree of Japan's culture, brown and dry through winter cold when Fukuzawa was discredited, puts forth fresh blossoms in

(Continued on Page 5)

What the Students of Keio Are Doing Department Exhibition Held

While commemorating the 90th anniversary of Keio, the different departments in the University, to show to the world the legacy of our founder Prof. Y. Fukuzawa, and to accelerate the revival of learning which is based on the tradition of liberty and independence, an exhibition of the activities of the respective departments was held from May 24th to 26th. In this manner, the world may know at least what the students of Keio are doing during these troublesome times of inflation, social unrest and instability.

From early morning to late afternoon the exhibition was crowded with patrons who listened attentively to the explanation of the students, while one could also listen to the school songs which were being played on the radio to brighten and enliven the whole atmosphere.

The first exhibition was that of the committee for the preservation of health. Charts, diagrams and explanations clustered on the walls, and panels explaining the health of American and Keio university students, and special emphasis was placed on the tuberculosis disease, its root, infection and prevention. At any exhibition or display it is imperative to originate something that will catch the eye of the ordinary man, and



THE ALUMNI MEETING ON
THE 24TH MAY

An alumni meeting was held on 24th at Mita to which many graduates of our university including president Ushioda attended.

President Ushioda declared that this 90th anniversary was the honorable and glorious start of the 10 year's reconstruction plan and the national educational movement, and we would be sure to reconstruct the Keio-gijuku and our fatherland.

And then representatives of the alumni agreed to assist the school authorities both materially and spiritually as much as possible.

impress him to such an extent that it will make him realise the absolute necessity of taking all preventions—"prevention is better than cure." Of all the diagrams, photos, charts and explanations, a simple model of a railway starting from the "Field of Tuberculosis Bacteria", and describing the path the human being may take if appropriate precautions are not adopted, was the most interesting.

Life or Death

The train starts at "Infection" station from where all set out on their long journey to "Recovery" or "Death" stations, after being examined by X-Ray and receiving a B.C.G. injection. Here you may obtain an express ticket to "Des-

tiny" station from where you can take a direct route to "Recovery" station; but if by mistake an express ticket is not obtained you have to change trains to "Death" station, however, you are given another chance at "X-Ray" station. In spite of this good luck, you are indifferent and away you go to "Fall ill" station, the one before "Death". This is really your last chance. To go all the way back to "Recovery" you have to pass through the "Forest of Quietness", over "Slight Temperature river", "Stomachache pass" and "Headache tunnel", all the unpleasantness, inconvenience of sickness, pain, discomfort, and during which period several times you arrive at junctions directly connected with "Death". Tuberkulin (B.C.G.) is the key to this trip of anguish, from which you may not recover. It is because people are ignorant as to the nature of tuberculosis, and not because of the lack of materials, that Japan is said to be the country having the highest percentage of tuberculosis in the world. By not forgetting the key—tuberkulin (B.C.G.)—and by taking careful preventions will we ever overcome this dreadful disease. In order to drive home this idea still more, a pamphlet explaining the nature, prevention etc. of the disease was distributed.

The Literature Department was centred mainly around psychology and archaeology. The economic department was chiefly statistics on population, inflation, prices, explanation of capitalistic economic structure, the historical progress of Marxist thought and diagrams and charts about the circulation of income.

The Law Department opened free a legal consultation office and responded to any request their customers made. The criminal club gathered articles of interest ranging from the remains of the clothes of a policeman who died in action to the pictures of Japan's "bluebeard's" devilry. The atmosphere sent a chill up your spine, so much so that you find yourself drawing conclusions that these crimes and outrages are not the work of an ordinary human being but of one possessed of the devil.

Political Cartoons

The political science department asked any collegian to contribute cartoons lampooning present day Japan from any angle. The attacks on society were so well drawn that it is difficult to choose one in particular. Mr. R. Yokoyama the famous Japanese cartoonist dramatized Japan as a small craft out at sea, while in the distance, on the hazy horizon, Fuji san could be seen, representing democracy, thus symbolizing the difficulty of attaining a true democracy. It seems to be the nature of the Japanese people to swing from one extreme to another, for now a "Womens and Childrens Train" has been put into service. A cartoon depicting a man mumbling to himself, when he boarded one of these trains with women and children, who seemed to possess an air of contempt for him as if he had stepped into a ladies' dressing room. Another spotlighting the Communists as substituting the regimentation of the war days by the red flag, the Internationale (song) and marching in great demonstrations;



Top: Keio Cavalry Unit—the horseriding club—is mobilized to act as a spearhead in the 4 kilometer march from the Imperial Plaza to Mita. This army of pennants and horses reminds one of the colorful parades of military might of the Traditional forces of the British Empire.

In the background can be seen the stronghold of feudalism and bureaucracy; the last rampart in the life of a "democratized" people to be enlightened.

Low: NOTHING IS COMPLETE WITHOUT OUR "SNO-WHITE" COMPANION—BUT NOT BY ANY MEANS THE FAIRY PRINCESS—The vanguard of the "mighty army"—of students—headed by the weaker sex can be seen in the background. Modern Japan has surely changed for our spiritual awakening and material rehabilitation is dependent entirely on the women, as is said "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world".

THE PEN HAS AGAIN BEEN RETURNED TO OUR HANDS

Stated Prof. NAMBAER
Pres. of Tokyo Univ.

The spirit of a great human being is constant, we can discover it in Yukichi Fukuzawa and Keio University which he left. In spite of many difficulties, Keio University has endured since the beginning of Meiji, it is wonderful that

the only difference being, no guns, swords or puttees. The only industry which has made outstanding significant increase is the manufacture of paper money, so much so that even a dirty, ragged, weary looking war orphan hands in a 100 yen note to the collectors of funds for war orphans,—poking at the height of inflation under which the toiling masses are now suffering.

The Weaker Sex—Good Liars

On the 28th, Mr. Kelly of the Scientific Division of E.S.S., G.H.Q. spent two hours inspecting the works of the technical department. He is very interested in the rehabilitation of this department which has lost practically all, and which unlike other departments, cannot carry on without machines. Of all attractions the "lie detector" was the most popular, indicating that males were poor liars, while on the whole the "weaker sex" seemed to be old hands at the job of fibbing.

The last scene was a philosophical imagination of the path the human being takes in a lifetime. The whole thought is so pessimistic that we cannot help querying "Are Humans so bad?"

it has contributed to state and society.

But by the Great Asia War Keio University lost many facilities, this 90th Anniversary Festivity among these ruins means not only to memorialize the history but it is creating and establishing a new trend of thought.

Our people have learned through dire sacrifices the meaning of the saying that the pen is mightier than the sword, which is symbolized by Keio's sign, a cross of pens. Now after the war the pen has again been returned to our hands, Japan must recover the culture and the morality and establish a new state without submitting to the powers of a despot.

The educationist must sweep away the evil custom of inequality and do their best to restore leaving and to reconstruct the institution together.

This reconstruction does not mean going back to the past, nor does it mean the reconstruction of the material facilities only, but it means the rebirth of the spirit and creation of the new culture.

In the face of spiritual revolution you must criticize radically your history however long it may be.

At this time I hope that Keio-gijuku would affirm the liberty of university in your institution; still more, build a new cultural idea upon the universal foundation of world civilization.

And thus our objective of abandoning our reliance on foreign culture; and of contributing to the human being in the world with our own quality will be realized.

CRITICISM OF MITA CAMPUS

Student Press to be Uncensored
by Faculty

By ROGER N. BALDWIN
Director American Civil
Liberties Union

Student expression uncensored by faculty or officials is one of the essentials of a free university life, and I congratulate the Mita Campus on its freedom and high standard of journalism. It is up to the best student level of publication in the United States. It should be exchanged with some American publications to arouse interest on both sides of the Pacific in the common problems faced by students. The international mails will



PRINCE MIKASA VISITS KEIO
90TH ANNIVERSARY
SECOND EXHIBITION

By a Staff Writer

Prince Mikasa, younger brother of the Emperor, visited the Mita Campus of Keio University, on June 1st. It was the last day of the Keio 90th Anniversary Festival. He went round the exhibition gallery for about two hours, listening to the explanations of the students in charge. When Prince Mikasa had finished the round, staff of the Mita Campus interviewed him for five minutes:

Staff: "What did you think of the exhibition?"

Prince: "I am much pleased. I think these exhibitions that have wealth of materials are of benefit for every body."

Staff: "What do you think of the private school?"

Prince: "I am happy to discover the free and different atmosphere there."

Staff: "I hope all Keio Students to study hard."

Prince Mikasa answered every question with a smile. When the interview had finished we presented him with a copy of our Mita Campus.

shortly be resumed. The intellectual isolation of Japan will happily soon be only an unhappy memory.

The common problems faced by students are those inherent in the political and economic conflicts which mark the world. Japan, like the United States and other countries, is involved in the attempt to create a working world order on a democratic base. No nation can live apart. Students must have their sources of information unhampered by censorship. They must be free to travel and to study where they wish within the limits of their resources and the opportunities offered by scholarships. There are many such in the United States, and there should also be opportunities for Amer-

PERSONALITY LOST BY
UNIFORMS

Says U.P. Correspondent
By Staff Writer

"The ceremony in celebration of the ninetieth Anniversary of Keio University was very impressive and I considered it an honor to have been invited," said Mr. Earnest Hoberecht, United Press Foreign Correspondent.

Mr. Hoberecht is Acting Manager of the United Press in Japan. He also is author of two novels which have been published in the Japanese language. They are "Tokyo Romance" and "Shears of Destiny."

"It was good to be back on a school campus," he said. "I have been so busy since I left my college that I have had little opportunity to be with students. It was refreshing—and a real pleasure—to see so many young people who are interested in higher education."

Mr. Hoberecht holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree from University of Oklahoma.

"Most of the speakers were very good," he said. "Usually addresses at such affairs are very dull. I was glad to see some humor—or a higher quality—injected into the talks."

"There was one thing, however, that disappointed me. I can not get accustomed to seeing all the students in the same uniform. I do not approve of such regimentation. On the other hand, I realize the difficulty of getting clothes. Perhaps it is all right at this time to continue uniforms. I believe, however, that individual characteristics and traits are held back by this practice. I hope the day will come when varied, colorful costumes will mark Japanese campuses—just as they do in the United States."

"I have many friends among the graduates of Keio University. It is my sincere hope that I can make a lot of new friends among the undergraduates."

icans to study in Japan.

Travel will soon be freer; already the "occupation" has opened the way. Only the economic arrangements to bring Japan back into international commerce and finance stand in the way. They will be settled only by the peace treaty. My two months in Japan have given me the evidence for confidence in the future of the Japanese people on the new highway they are traveling with such determination against all obstacles.

SILKS, SILK PRINTING,
SOUVENIR NOTIONS,
CAMERAS

ROSETTE
Near GOFUKUBASHI

WATCH, JEWELRY,
PRECIOUS METALS,
ART CURIOS

CHUO ART SHOP
Near Nihon-bashi Cross
4, 1-chome Muromachi



TOP: EAST IS EAST, AND WEST IS WEST, AND NE'ER
THE TWAIN SHALL MEET? SEZ YOU Such a "beauty" must
have a good flower business. How about a date tonight. However
the "east" is seemingly trying his best to do that.

LOW: LET'S NOT FOOL OURSELVES! THEY ARE OUR
COLLEGE MATES. The 1st June saw many unusual and extraordinary guests, an Indian chieftain on his pet elephant with savage body-guards, representatives of the "phony" Japanese political world, messengers from the old "samurai" world with his lady love still holding the sunshade, these all must outdo His Majesty on the 24th. The gentlemen in the above photo are "guests of honour" from Borneo or somewhere who won together with the flower girl the second prize.

"Emperor Should Be Deified" Says Imperial Household Ministry Official, to Student Reporters

By A Staff Reporter

Our negotiations for a formal interview with the Emperor began exactly a week before the 24th. We had regarded it as a usual procedure and never anticipated that a mere interview with the college press would have created such a commotion and exchange of heated words.

The attitude of the school authorities—that is the executive headquarters for the 90th anniversary—were, on the whole, in favour of our proposals. So were the student headquarters, who were able to understand our position as the college press. But, however, the school representatives incessantly attempted to over-rule us by declaring flatly that "this is a solemn ceremony" and that we cannot afford to have the order of the ceremony upset for a mere interview; this was by no means our intention, for we proposed to have the interview after the ceremony, just before His Majesty left the campus.

Time was flying, days uselessly wasted with no concrete results. As a last resort we decided to carry out direct negotiations with the Imperial Household Ministry. Although the school authorities had done their best, it must be

admitted that they could not express our enthusiasm and earnest desire to obtain our interview.

Our short meeting with the Imperial Household Ministry officials gave this reporter the impression of a massive, impenetrable wall of feudalism and bureaucracy; that if we wish to really build a democratic Japan some drastic steps will have to be taken to cope with the still existing curtain of old Japan surrounding the Emperor. The Ministry from practically the outset, declared the conservativeness which is still there, thus making the negotiations extremely difficult, forcing everything to a thorny, bumpy road. During the conversation, to our great surprise, the official declared, "the Emperor should be Deified" and did not agree with Prince Mikasa's letter to the editor of the Teidai Shimbun. And went on further to say in a sarcastic manner "I will have to be enlightened by you students."

For an official who has worked there for thirty years, this may be said to be inevitable. Coupled with there is the added attraction of extra cigarettes, about ten of which he handed to us. They were of a different type (Continued on Page 6).

Badges, Medals, Buckles
MAKER and RETAILER

Suzuki Badge Store
Mita Street, Minato-ku

SOUVENIR SHOP
PACIFIC FASHIONS

Near Sukiyabashi Cross
Shinwa Trading Co.
BRANCH STORE
Tel: Ginza (57) 1568

UNIFORMS, SPORTING
GOODS

Onishi Sporting Shop
8, Mitadoho-machi Minato-ku

STAMPS & COINS

KAWASE CO.
Nishi 5-chome Ginza

THE BIRTH PLACE OF PUBLIC SPEAKING ENZETSU-KAN

Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio University was also the founder of public speaking in Japan. There had been sermons and lectures, but oratory and debating were unknown. Fukuzawa discovered that the public exchange of thoughts was a necessary part of the modern man's life.

And so, in 1873, he published a pamphlet entitled "Kaigi-ben" (How to Hold a Conference), a translation of a book brought from abroad by one of his pupils. He also invented the word "enzetsu" for this new art of public speaking. And at once he began to practice himself and to train his pupils in the new art.

Two years later, in 1875, this "Enzetsu-Kan" (Hall of Public Speaking) was built according to the description of the New England Meeting House together with much imagination and designing. With a capacity of five-hundred, it was large enough at that time to accommodate all the student body and a number of audience from outside.

Here the new art of oratory and debating was demonstrated and many an able speaker was trained. Among them was Yukio Ozaki, that constant member of the House of Representatives since its inception, still considered the best speaker in the country at his proud age of nearly ninety.

Many of the memorable speeches of Fukuzawa were given here and at one time a sham Parliament was held here in the anticipation of the National Diet. And so the regular meetings in this hall became something to be looked forward to by all the members of the Keio as well as by the intellectual men of all Tokyo.

Long after the school and society had outgrown this hall and far larger halls of its kind had been built all over the country, in 1917, the Prefecture of Tokyo appointed it as a historical monument.

It was a miraculous fortune that this hall came through the war unscathed while all the wooden buildings on the campus were destroyed. This Enzetsu-Kan shall be preserved forever and its historical significance will grow with the time as Fukuzawa once said, "Though it is insignificant in its size and appearance, in course of time—say, five hundred—people will be coming here specially to look at it as the birthplace of public speaking in this country."

MASQUERADE WAS HELD IN THE GARDEN

People Assume the Form of a Snail

By a Staff Writer

As one of the big features of the Jamboree, a Masquerade with its own taste paraded through the crowds. A group of fabulous amphibians assumed by the members of the Self-Governing Committee appears singing a merry song, followed by a "Theory of Relativity" satirizing the present situation—policeman arrested by a robber, husband ruled by his wife, then comes the chief of the south Sea Island riding on an elephant. A couple of Tsukigata-Hanpeita and a huge centipede appeared, then a flower-girl with the thistle (The thistle is the symbol of broken friendship), personation of The Kabuki, a model of the library that was made by Andogumi (Public-works contractor). Then

PRESIDENT AND MRS. USHIODA HOLD 'AN 'AT HOME'

An "At Home" was held at the Enzetsukan on our campus by the President and Mrs. Ushioda on the 28th May. Coupled with the visit of the Emperor and the Sanjo Sai (festival to be held on the 31st on our campus) are the highlights of the ninetieth anniversary festivities of our university. While the latter two events are participated by the students, the reception was exclusively for the Alumni, faculty and invited Allied persons from GHQ, military and civilian missions residing in Japan.

It is indeed to watch the entrance only to realize the number of different peoples in Tokyo and the professions they represent: The professional soldiers, educationalist, missionary, correspondent, politician, doctor, scientist. Among the one hundred and fifty



Allied personnel present there General Pechkoff of the French Mission, Col. Nugent, Col. Orr, Dr. Lulu Holmes, Miss Donovan, and Mr. and Mrs. Moss all of CIE GHQ, Dr. Wildes of Government Section GHQ, Dr. Jain India's Political Representative to Japan, Miss L. F. Seaver of the San Francisco Chronicle, Dr. Kelly of the Economic and Scientific Section of GHQ who is now greatly interested in the reconstruction of the Technical Department of our University as it has sustained the heaviest damages and moreover has at present hardly any tools nor machines which are its hands and legs. After such a bitter and long war to see so many different peoples, races, colour and creed gathered under one roof to converse freely, amicably, and friendly in an atmosphere of great significance without the feeling of distrust—the perpetual companion of mankind—is an event of noteworthy value to not only the future prosperity of our Keio Gijuku but also to the forthcoming part we are to shoulder.

The reception was held at the Enzetsukan which was redecorated as a result of the strenuous efforts of the Shishikai (44 Club)—the 1911 graduates of the Yochisha—who donated 200,000 yen for all necessary repairs. On the walls of the balcony overlooking the main hall were photographs of Fukuzawa, collections of his works, several articles which he had left, bird's eye views of Keio past and present, wooden blocks used for his literary pieces before the modern machine was applied. Both Allied visitors and the Alumni seemed to greatly enjoy this exhibition of material which was 90 years ago the spi-

a queer-looking human snail which took the first prize of ten beer bottles; he put the bottles in the house he carried on his back and went off triumphantly through the crowds.

ritual and intellectual of our University but foundation the basis of modern Japanese Liberalism.

Upon leaving the reception a copy of the "Mita Campus" and "The Autobiography of Fukuzawa Yukichi" which was translated by Prof. E. Kiyooka was given to all guests. The "At Home" was concluded with great success, an event to be marked as most promising in the future, and it is the sincere desire of all to see the international atmosphere which was experienced here applied to all our outside relations thus contributing a little to eliminating the "iron curtain" of distrust which now enfolds the world.

A reporter of this paper attempting to obtain a cross-section opinions interviewed several persons of different vocations.

College Papers Not Always humorous

Miss M. H. Seaver—Correspondent for the San Francisco Chronicle—I have only been in Japan for 3 weeks. American college papers are not necessary always humorous but like other newspapers are serious to certain extent. However, the most important thing a paper to remember is to be accurate, concise, and unbiased. Your paper (the Mita Campus) can compare favourably with other American college papers. (Here the reporter asked the attitude the American press would take toward an interview with the Emperor) I am sure the President has done things like, although there are specially arranged press conferences held at the White House. When he returns to his home town he has talked to his people I am sure.

Unconventional Mags

Mr. Redman—Official in charge of press and publications in UKLM in Tokyo—The collegiate magazines we have in England are of two types, the official magazines in which is recorded the activities of the school, sport meetings, conferences, the nomination of professors, a change in the staff etc. It is sponsored by the school, and has a traditional dignity attached to it. Similar to the official gazette of the government. However on the other hand there is the students themselves. It is the popular unconventional type edited by the students who write on social doctrine and literature, economics and history. The boys who take part in the paper are the so-called "radicals".

Mr. Durgin—CIE, GHQ—For several years Mr. Hiraoka had a daily program on the NBC network in New York. The first year he was in New York he had a very difficult time just barely earning enough to survive and while giving lessons he trained himself, consequently he is a truly self-made man.

Spearhead of Democracy

Rev. Stiewalt—a Lutheran missionary in Japan—Six months after the war in 1941 began I evacuated to the States and in Jan. 1946 returned to Japan after an extremely long trip in

a freight ship lasting some 45 days.

In regards to your interview with the Emperor I do not think there is any criticism to be made. Rather you made a spearhead for democracy.

Mr. O'Brien—CPC, GHQ—You ought to be proud to have obtained an interview with the Emperor. You are acting like Americans. But nevertheless in spite of democracy, the dignity and respect which should be paid to the Emperor should be maintained.

Memorial Lectures

(Continued from Page 2)

the spring time.

It would be useless here today again to recount the high ideals of Yukichi Fukuzawa. You know them well, for you are his spiritual sons. Had you possibly forgotten, a thought incredible to anyone who knows the Keio spirit, you would have been reminded once again last week when, from this very platform, the heads of rival universities, the Minister of Education, the Gakudo and indeed the Emperor himself, gave glowing praise to Fukuzawa's principles. These principles are cherished in your hearts, and in the hearts of all who are, or who have been members of the Keio family.

Independence and Self Respect. Freedom of thought and freedom of research, are aims for which Keio has manfully battled even in the darkest days. Freedom to believe and freedom to act are freedom, which Fukuzawa considered the common right of all mankind. Freedom to study and freedom to teach—those freedoms without which true progress is impossible—these are Fukuzawa's essentials for independent men and women.

They lead to Self Respect, to the understanding that all men and women, striving as workers for the common good, can create a brave new world only when they feel a common pride in true accomplishment.

This does not mean ruthless trampling underfoot of those whose right to existence are equally as sacred as our own; it surely does not imply the exploitation of the weak nor of those less fortunate than ourselves. It does imply marching forward, eyes set on the far horizon, toward the welfare of the world.

Japan has much to offer. Her arts, her beauty, her fine appreciations, her sensitivity of soul and her pride—all these are assets for the One World of the Future. There are other gifts as well, as Fukuzawa understood, that make Japan unique among the nations of the world, and whose world-wide understanding will enrich the culture of mankind. These are the contributions which Fukuzawa would delight to honor and toward which he would today be dedicating all his energies.

The spiritual sons and daughters of Yukichi Fukuzawa now have their golden opportunity to assist in the remarking of the world. When, a decade hence, their centennial is held, I hope to join the song of praise that once again will greet the everlasting truths of Fukuzawa's teaching.



WHICH IS THE "LIDY," AND WHICH IS THE "GENT."
Are your eyes alright?, for this is no optical illusion (turn the page and hold it to the light) The elderly gentleman was an unexpected appearance at the unprecedented open-air dance held at Mita on the 1st June as the climax of the anniversary activities. He didn't need any introduction—not an Englishman. It must have been very pleasing to the school to witness the healthy amusement without prejudices among all grades, classes, and races.

AN "ORDERLY" DANCE SPONSORED BY THE MITA CAMPUS

By a Staff Reporter

The Mita Campus dance was held on the 30th of May with great success at the Cornu Copia dance hall at Meguro Gajoen, due to the enthusiastic efforts of the staff. Approximately 600 persons attended and were able to pass an afternoon of enjoyment isolated from political whirlwinds and worries of the unstable, chaotic world. At 3:30 p.m. an advisor to the Mita campus gave a short address to the group in English, as our paper is an English language journal, the gist of which is,

"The Mita Campus, a college newspaper, which is the sponsor of this dance, was founded in August last year, as a result of great efforts of a group of 'Yoka' boys. And since then through their initiative and enthusiasm to not only master a foreign language, which is absolutely different to their native tongue, but to grasp the technicalities of journalism in English also, the Mita Campus staff have published their sixth number commemorating the ninetieth anniversary of our university. Our newspaper does not have the financial backing of any 'zaibatsu' or even the school authorities, and through out short experience as journalists we have bitterly realized the absolute necessity of a sound financial foundation. Consequently by giving everybody an afternoon of entertainment it is our aim to establish our college paper."

To add to the variety of the entertainment, during the changing of the bands, Miss Miyata rendered several vocal solos which won forth great applause.

The management of the Cornu Copia criticised the dance as being one of the most orderly, and nothing occurred to cause even a slight misunderstanding.

JAMBOREE ON THE HILL

Colourful Departure of the Reconstruction

Staff Writer

June 1st saw the finale of the 90th Anniversary Celebration, the Jamboree on the Mita Campus. It may be our fancy, but there are nothing else but miserable and distressful ruins, which remind us of affliction of that dark and horrible war and choke us with sentimental tears. May we be locked in such vacant sentimentalism and wither our minds away? No, no. Never! We, hot blooded youths who believe in Fukuzawa's Spirit, must not do so. We must cleanse our soul from our sentimentalism in this jamboree which is held merrily and cheerfully on the ruins, and starts us off on our mighty advance on reconstruction. And then, when the 100th Anniversary shall have been, we shall be addicted with sweet and clear memories of ten years' efforts and struggles.

Look! The Camp-Fires are burning bright and glowy in the night darkness—just like our youthful spirit of reconstruction.

PROGRAMME OF SECOND HALF ACTIVITIES

With the last flicker of the fares, the curtain was drawn on the main festival for the 90th Anniversary of the founder of Keio University. However, there are still many interesting activities with the variety show at the Teikoku (Imperial) Theater in the middle of July. As one of the varieties the Keio English Speaking Society will stage an English play "the Night Call" on the 16 and 17 July. The variety shows and concerts sponsored by the students are all conducted to raise funds to rebuild their war-torn dilapidated school buildings. We sincerely hope our patronizers will cooperate; tickets of admission are obtainable at the University.

A brief outline of the functions are as follows:

21 June. A Get together meeting of Faculty and Students at the Kitazato Auditorium, Yotsuya sponsored by the Yoka League of Cultural Organizations. Middle of June Concert: At the Hibiya Public Hall sponsored by League of Cultural Organizations.

Middle of June. Mita Kai Concert: At the Nippon Theater from 9:30-11:30 a.m. sponsored by Keio Graduates. The first day. Classics—expected performers Miss Mari Iwamoto, Miss Kiyoko Otani, Mr. Yoshie Fujiwara, Mr. Kiyoko Asabuki and Mr. Yoichi Hirakawa.

Second day: Light music, the Haida brothers, Miss Shizuko Kasagi, Mr. Kiyoshi Sakurai.

8 July. Lecture at Mita from 2 p.m. sponsored by the Catholic Club affiliated to the League of Culture Organization on the subject of a., About the Mission of Universities. b, by Prof. Noguchi.

Beginning of July. A lecture on science at Mita from 12:00 to 3:45 p.m. sponsored by the different departments.

Middle of July. Variety Show at the Imperial Theater sponsored by the League of Cultural Organizations.

TO THE READERS

We have had the honor of His Majesty the Emperor's attendance at the ceremony of the Ninetieth Anniversary of our university. It is indeed unprecedented that he visited a private institution of learning. We are greatly moved by this high honor.

As you know Keio University is pointed out as the most seriously war-damaged school in this country and it is now on its difficult way to rehabilitation. It is hoped that our school will be reconstructed completely before the 100th Anniversary. I think our Mita Campus taking the leadership in the English Journal written by the Japanese students would contribute toward world culture as well as to the rehabilitation of our school by completing its equipment and improving its services.

The Japanese-American students conference will be held soon after the coming peace treaty. Our dear readers may look forward to the future activities of the Mita Campus.

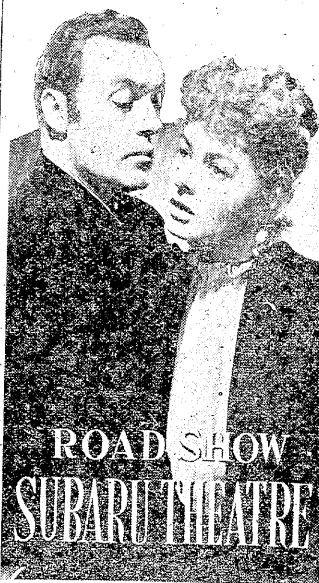
Lately, to my great regret, there are but few contributions from our readers. Any articles from any students regardless of his or her school affiliations will be accepted. Also, we will welcome letters to the editor. (Susumu Oya)

"Emperor Should Be Deified" Says IHMO, To Student Reporters

(Continued From Page 4)

to those seen in the ordinary tobacco shops in Tokyo, even the design printed on them in gold was different!

In spite of the fruitlessness of our negotiations, we learned to our surprise that photos could be taken at three points, the arrival and departure of His Majesty, and at the ceremony. Finally we ask-



ROAD SHOW SUBARU THEATRE

SCREENING HOURS

	United	Gas-
Open	News	Brake light
I 10:40	11:00 (5)	11:20
II 1:20	1:40 (5)	2:00
III 4:00	4:20 (5)	4:40
IV 6:40	7:00 (5)	7:20

CLIMAX OF THE FESTIVITIES ON MITA HILL

The festival. The 90th Anniversary festivity reached the climax in the fire storm.

It is 90 years since Fukuzawa founded Keio, since that time in spite of many difficulties, the spirit of Independence and Self-Respect has run through Keio University constantly. I was very glad to see in the fire storm that Independence and Self-Respect is



a support of Keio University even nowadays. As it grew dark after sundown, the passionate youths hand in hand danced, sang many songs—"over the hill", "Wakakichi" and "jūkoku" etc. and were loud in their praises.

Fukichi Fukuzawa never die.

As Fukuzawa-Sensei advocated on this same Mita Hill. We students must advocate a new idea as a forerunner in this present day. Indeed this fire storm is a symbol of youth. In the dark we exacted our passion and delight for a whole hour.

ed that as these three points would be taken by all daily newspapers, we must have one which is uncommon to all, a photo of His Majesty in the reception room. This was granted on the 24th.

In Tokyo all buildings facing the Imperial Palace are not higher than eight stories, so as to prevent the people looking down on the Emperor, who was then supposed to be a god. In like manner, the boastful and arrogant government officials object to photos being taken from the top of steps or any position which may look down upon the Emperor. What is all this nonsense? Nothing but the still live relics of the old days of terror, a vivid example of what still exists in "New Japan", from where Gen. MacArthur has proposed leaving when the peace treaty is signed. This makes one shudder to think of it! It cannot not and must not be!

THE MITA CAMPUS

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