

Saying of Fukuazwa
Hasty courage of a samurai shows he is not a true samurai; wantonness of a woman shows she has not yet learned the true love.

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

To The Readers
Without criticism there can be no progress. We welcome constructive criticism from the readers.

No. 19

KEIO UNIVERSITY

May, 1950

Price ¥ 10.00
Annual (Postage inclusive) ¥150.00

Memorial For YUKICHI FUKUZAWA

Various functions in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of Yukichi Fukuzawa's death were held under the auspices of Keio University.

The plan of these functions were as follows.

1. To perform a Buddhist service of the 50th Anniversary of his death, and memorial ceremony.

Publication of the compilation-work of the one hundred year History of Keio University as a memorial act.

2. To hold public memorial lecture meetings
3. To hold an exhibition of relics.

under joint auspices with the Jiji Shinpo.

The Schedule of the Memorial Function:

Date (May)	Function	Place
10th-18th	The memorial Fukuzawa exhibition of the 50th Anniversary of his death	main store of Mitsukoshi
26th (Fri.) 1 p.m.-4 p.m.	Public memorial lecture meeting	Mainichf Hall
27th (Sat.) in the forenoon	Buddhist Service for the 50th Anniversary and worship at the grave.	Zenpuku Ji
	under attendance of Fukuzawa family, directors, councillors, chiefs of Departments and president.	
1.30 p.m.	The memorial ceremony publication of memorial performance. And lecture.	Mita Hall
30th (Tues) 1 p.m.-4 p.m.	The public memorial lecture meeting.	Yomiuri Hall

Boat-Race, Keio Wins A Signal Victory Over Waseda

The 19th Keio-Waseda boat-race was held on May 20th 4 p.m. under the bad condition of raining and the piercing cold wind. The course was 6000 metres from Eitai-bashi to Mukoh-jima on the Sumida river. Keio won a signal victory by six lengths over Waseda. The Keio racers had a good start, and at Kiyosu-bashi, 500 metres from the start line, already led by one and half length, at Shindai-bashi, 1,000 metres from the start line, by two lengths more, and seemed to have won by the first half of the whole course. It is said that Keio made use of the two important in-curves of Hamacho and

Yanagi-bashi, and led to win.

On the other hand, the very reasons for this heavy defeat of Waseda were blunder of the tactics in not making a quick spurt at start, and failure to profit by those two in-curves. So, Keio has 10 wins to 9 defeats for Waseda.

KEIO RALLY HELD AT SHIBA SPORTS CENTER

Shiba Sports Center was crowded with Keio boys and girls who attended Keio Rally, which intended to arouse the enthusiasm for Keio and Waseda Baseball Match.

In spite of the first attempt of Rally, popular men and women of musical world in Tokyo got together to this Keio's first trial.

The highlight of the day was the public announcement of "The South Wind" the new Keio song specially composed for the coming Keio-Waseda Baseball game. Lyrics were made by Koji Yamaguchi and music by Ichiro Fujiyama.

Being left few days before the Match, they enjoyed music by famous singers with a pray of Keio's victory, spent a pleasant spring afternoon to evening.

It was closed with the Keio Victory March.

Miss Keio Runner-Up In National Beauty Contest

Vows to study more intensively

Miss Yoshiko Tamura, 20 years old beauty, a junior student of Japanese Literature at Keio University, was elected as Miss Tokyo and one of 2 runners-up in National Beauty Contest sponsored by the Yomiuri Press, on April 21st.

And these 3 lucky young ladies were given the opportunity of 3 months visit to the United States of America as attractive goodwill envoys.

One of the judges said, "..... because of her intellectual and cultural beauty rather than the beauty of her features".

Since the end of War, Beauty Contest has taken place every year. However, this is the first time that Miss Yoshiko Tamura attended such contest representing student class.

For example, last year's



Miss Yoshiko Tamura

Miss Tokyo, a taxi dancer, whose case was reported in the various newspapers recently, fled with her lover who embezzled a large sum of ¥80,000,000.

It is indeed a bold trial that Miss Tamura attended such contest as a beloved daughter of the gentlefolks.

KEIO HITS JACK POT IN LOGOS CONTEST

Editor in chief of The Mita Campus A. Ohtomo took the first prize of ¥5,000 at the Logos Oratorical Contest held at Logos Conversational School, Mejiro.

This is the first time a Keio Student came out on the top of the list. It was also Mr. Ohtomo's initial victory, to his pride and joy.

We have a great hope for him at Keio to accomplish the same in the General MacArthur Cup Oratorical Contest. God bless him!

TAKAMATSU CUPS GO TO SEISHIN AND MEIJIGAKUIN

A Japanese-American Goodwill Oratorical Contest sponsored by the International Student Association of Japan was held May 10, at the Hibiya Public Hall with the participation of 11 Japanese and 9 American speakers before a packed audience. The unusual part of the contest was that the Japanese speakers spoke in English and American in Japanese. Of the Japanese group Miss Ayako Tomii, 20, senior at the International College of Sacred Heart, won the first prize for her flawless address on "The Time for Reflection".

On the other and, Robert Barker, a teacher at the Meijigakuin University won the first place in the American group. His speech was entitled "The Mark of an Educated Man". Second prizes went to Valdo H. Viglielmo of the Meijigakuin University and Hiromu Tsukada of the Tokyo University. Both first prize winner received the Prince Takamatsu Trophy.

Old Friendship bears Its Fruit

The Autobiography of FUKUZAWA to be published in America

Mr. Katsuzo Yamamoto, who has recently received a letter from Prof. Gregg M. Sinclair, releases big news. The English translation of Fukuzawa's autobiography will be published by John Day Co., New York. It was in 1934 when Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka of Keio University, one of the Grand-son of Mr. Fukuzawa Yukichi, translated this book into English. Since then, this book has played its part in introducing the great liberal spirit of Japan, Fukuzawa, to the foreigners who have visited Japan.

But now, with the assistance of Prof. Sinclair, who made the acquaintance of Prof. Kiyooka at the University of Hawaii, the autobiographical sketch is about to be published in New York. It is indeed good news both for Keio and for the future of Democratic Japan. Dear Mr. Kiyooka:

April 24th, 1950
I have had two letters from you recently, one on April 11th and the other April 17th, regarding your Fukuzawa book. I am leaving for Washington in three days and have a tremendous number of things I have to do; therefore, I cannot write now the letter that I should like to write.

I do think your translation should be published in New York; that Fukuzawa deserves a world-wide acknowledgment of greatness. I am afraid, however, that a New York publisher would want to edit it rather severely. If I have chance to take it up with Mr. Walsh, of the John Day Company, when I go to New York in May, I shall do so. I have no other information on this to give you.

No, we have not seen your President, Koji Ushioda. I shall be glad to see any people that you care to give letters of introduction to, but I hope you will

KEIO BREEZES THROUGH FIRST 3 OPPONENTS

Sluggers Sure To Take Honors

by Hiroshi Tsukino

It seems that the spring season is starting off with a bang for the Keio nine. They took two straight from Rikkyo to start off their winning streak. Hoshi was their next victim and they bowed before the magnificent pitching of ace Hirakoba.

In the first game master Hirakoba scattered 7 hits to shut out Hoshi. He also contributed in the hitting by getting 4 out of 5.

Keio 002 011 050 9
Hoshi 000 000 000 0

The second game was also taken behind the brilliant 3 hits pitching of rookie Maeda. The first 3 runs were unearned, but in the 7th first baseman Taneda blasted out a tremendous triple to add another run.

Hoshi 000 000 000 0
Keio 010 020 11A 5

Looking over both games, I must say that Keio is just too strong for Hoshi. They shut them out in both games and gathered 27 hits, including 2 triples and 2 doubles.

Today was next on the list and they were almost sluggish right out of the league. I believe Today feels ashamed of their own showing, too. Frankly, they ought to be playing against the girl's professional team.

Maestro Hirakoba again took the mound allowing only 4 scattered hits. It seems the good men of Keio just stuck their bats in front of the ball and it

sailed into the outfield for hits.

Mr. Yamamura got 4 hits of which 3 were for extra bases.

Mr. Tokumaru hit 2 doubles.

Keio 111 132 130 13
Today 000 000 000 0

The second was just as easy as the first. Rookie Maeda racked up his second win of the year goose-egging Today allowing only 6 hits. Yamamura hit his first home run of the year.

Today 000 000 000 0
Keio 240 012 00A 9

KEIO WON CONSECUTIVE VICTORIES

The 14th annual Keio vs Waseda Volley Ball Match was held at Shiba Sport Center on the 30th of April. Keio team got again this year's round. This is the second victory for Keio out of the 14 regular matches which have been held in the past.

Keio 3 21 11 2
Waseda 2 16 17 25 14

K Nakaya Forward
Tatenuma
Osumi
Fuji
Nagashima Half
Hayakawa
Matsunaga
Kadono Back
Matsudaira

W Sekiya
Kaga
Tokoro
Endo
Katsura
Suzuki
Taniguchi
Mishima

NEW UNIFORMS AND BADGES FOR KEIO HIGHSCHOOL GIRLS

Having decided on their new uniforms and badges, Keio girls will soon be seen in their newly made attire. The badges with the design of a tri-colored flag (size 102 square Cm.) was adopted. Its edge will be silver-braided and it will glitter on the breasts of Keio girls in the very near future. The uniform is being designed by the Mitsukoshi Costume and Decoration department and is similar to that of the Lower Secondary School. It is a smart set of 3 pieces made up of a double breasted coat, vest, and skirt of grey woolen materials.

Editor of the Mita Campus meets Mr. Fraser

by Noritake Kobayashi

Editor Kobayashi interviewed Mr. & Mrs. Fraser with reporter Horikoshi on May 3, at Mr. Fraser's residence in Seijo. The details of the interview were as follows.

Horikoshi: What were your first impressions of the students at Keio?

Answer: I was naturally feeling a little shy and nervous giving my first lecture, but I was reassured by the warm welcome the students gave me and eager and attentive way in which they listened to what I had to say. I thought they looked very smart in their neat blue uniforms. Our students do not wear uniforms, but sometimes "gowns" or "cloaks". I hope, as I lecture more often, that the students will get to know me personally and ask questions if there is something they don't understand. I am interested to hear what their opinions, tastes, enthusiasms are.

Kobayashi: Have you any knowledge of Japanese classical literature?

Answer: I have looked at Arthur Waley's translation of Lady Murasaki's "Tale of Genji" and I have read some of Blyth's Mr. recent translations of "Hakku". I have also recently

been reading some translations of some fairly modern novels, as for instance "Kokoro" and "Kappa". I felt that there was great artistic delicacy in what I read, but obviously I must read more.

Kobayashi: I am very glad to hear that, because I like the "Tale" best of all the Japanese classics. Recently I was reading Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe", and I felt it had something of the same atmosphere and flavour as Lady Murasaki's romance. What do you think of it, Mr. Fraser?

Answer: I think that opinion is quite natural—a book that deals with a feudal society, with on age of courtesy and chivalry, and feudal society had a common atmosphere all over the world. I imagine that it is the English literary interest in the age of chivalry that made Mr. Waley's translation of Lady Murasaki so popular in England.

Horikoshi: What do you think of English studies in Japan?

Answer: I have heard that the Japanese High School Students are reading even J. S. Mill. I think it is very admirable that Japanese boys should

PRESIDENT USHIODA BACK HOME AT LAST

The Mita Campus is popular among U.S. students



President K. Ushioda

Our President Ushioda, who left on the 4th of February for the U.S. as the representative of all private universities in Japan and as a member of the Education Mission of Japan, came back by sea on the 29th of May in good spirit and health.

On the 1st of May the opportunity for interview with him to hear his impressions in America was given at the Conference Room, President Ushioda answered the questions of the writers as follows summarily:

A PEACE CONFERENCE HELD BY SCIENTISTS

THE MAIN POINT OF STATEMENT ON THE PROBLEM OF PEACE BY SCIENTISTS

The development of atomic energy science predicts the great progress in 20th century science and considerable increase in the productive capacity of human labour, while we scientists are shamefully aware that it has brought disgrace on science and scientists that the first practical use of it was applied to the war.

When we face the danger of war, those who try to secure peace are apt to be called conspirators, but we scientists will advance for peace, disregarding the many obstacles that lie in our path.

We show ourselves adamantly opposed to the depriving us of the freedom of thought and learning and the banishing the scientists who stand by peace from their situations.

If we Japanese are to express any wish at all on the question of the peace settlement for Japan, there could be no other alternative but "the complete and overall peace".

We stand opposed to giving military bases to any country under any pretext.

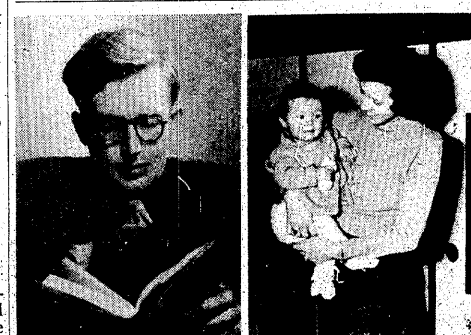
We crave the intensive interest for peace be aroused

ed in every aspect of the people's life by this statement, which will be supported by all the scientists who has the will to peace and the love for our country.

A conference for peace by 106 scientists of the Peace Study Group took place at Japan Arts and Sciences Conference Auditorium at Ueno Apr. 15th. From Keio University, Prof. Minemura, Asst. Kurokawa, Sub-assts. Ueki, Matsuo and Shinbo, Lecturers, Shirai and Uono attended it.

Each of the participants earnestly discussed a campaign for the defence of peace, and they have reached the common view on it, transcending the divergence of political beliefs. They have determined to fight for peace in Japan, and have issued a following statement on the problem of peace, and appealed to every nation in the world.

Prof. Minemura said "Today both winners and losers alike should voluntarily consider on this present defence of peace, as one of the important themes in the world history. As a matter of course, I heartily approve of this statement. I believe nobody would offer the opposition to it".



Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, and their charming son at their Japanese fashioned home, Seijo, Tokyo.

study such dry and difficult books, but I think it is a little dangerous, for, after all, great literature should be approached partly at least for the pleasure it gives one. So it might be better to start with simpler stories, poems and plays which young people would be sure of enjoying.

Kobayashi: What do you hope for the future literature of Japan?

Answer: I think, in a sense like the England, in a sense like the whole world, Japan is going just now through a difficult period of transition. It will be a period of tension between old traditions, which one clings to with one's emotions, and new ways of organizing things, which one sees to be necessary with one's mind. The literature of such a period will express both anxiety and hope, and it will reflect the difficulties of individual adjustment.

Many of the best novels and poems written in France and England, during the last thirty or forty years reflect the difficulties of such a period, and there are great novels and poems among them. This is to say that the very rapidity and difficulty of the period of transition in Japan is going to produce a fine literature.

We paid our thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and said good-bye.

by Miyamoto

ORIENTAL ECONOMIST

The Weekly Economic Magazine
¥ 650 for 3 months
¥1,300 for 6 months
¥2,600 for 12 months
The Oriental Economist's and 英辞典
of Economic Terms is also for sale.
2 Hongokuchō Sanchoe, Nihonbashi Chuo-ku, Tokyo

DANCE

Sponsored by "The Mita Campus" will be held from 6:00 P.M., July 9, Sunday, at Eitaku Club, 3 minutes walk from the Tokyo Station. Tickets are available at the office of The Mita Campus, Room 20, Gakusei Hall. ¥200.

The Mita Campus

Publisher & Editor
Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka

Editor in Chief: A. Ohtomo
Managing Editor: S. Yamamoto
Associate Editor: K. Yomo
News Editor: H. Iwaki
Sports Editor: H. Tsukino
Feature Editor: N. Kobayashi

Managing Staff
Business Manager: Y. Kondo
Advertising Manager: T. Nakaya
Circulation Manager: M. Hayashi
Y. Yamada
Correspondent: Yabumoto

News Writers
Kawamoto, Sano, Takiguchi, Tamura,
Eguchi, Ochiai, Kaneko, Minami,
Kashiwara, Horikoshi, Kino, Nara,
Tsukamoto, Natsuno

Adviser
Prof. Hideo Nishiohka
Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu

Senior
S. Sekiguchi, H. Kondo, K. Ishida,
T. Kaneko

EDITORIAL

MORE CHANCES
FOR STUDY

Japanese students who are studying in the United States are spending from \$100 to \$200 a month for their living, according to what is published here, which really sounds like a dream to the Japanese people. It is said that they can earn their living and school expenses without doing any hard work. For instance, it is said, by working during summer holidays they are able to earn their living and school expenses for the following six months, and if they work one whole year they are able to devote their entire time to studies during the following one or two years without the least worry about livelihood.

However, this state of affairs can be hoped only in the United States. Behind this favorable condition, there are adequate educational facilities and social understanding. Moreover, the fact should not be lost sight of that the students themselves obtain the way to make their living according to their abilities.

As everybody knows that there is a large unemployment in Japan today, and jobs which the students can take up are not plentiful. They are obliged to stick to jobs which offer low wages and disadvantageous working conditions and which may call for long working hours. A great amount of labor which should be devoted to studies is being spent for sidewalk. The will of the students to learn at schools no matter how hard they have to work should be highly respected, and it is to be earnestly desired that they should be given jobs which will afford them enough time to study.

However, there are actually very few students who are able to study at schools with ease on account of being unemployed in favorable works. Some of the poor students are unable to attend their lectures even on account of lack of time, some are too-fatigued to read textbooks. Students of this class are already qualified as students because they are only registered as students of some schools.

As long as learning in universities adds to their actual ability it would be worthwhile to study at universities no matter what difficulties they may have to face in the way of making a living. However, if the sidewalk is so hard they are unable to even attend schools or afford no time for study, then the wisdom of continuing such studies becomes doubtful. It would be far wiser for them to give up schooling and learn something more practical which will qualify them for actual life. Even by so doing they will still be able to continue their studies by availing themselves of night schools or correspondence schools. The latter way would be more practical for studying while working.

Fortunately, in our Keio University correspondence school was opened last year for those students who want to pursue their studies while working. In order to make the plan more popular it would be a good idea to increase the number of vocational classes and at the same time national university night classes. We understand that on account of the prevailing low pay the professors are getting, it is almost impossible to ask them to work at night. But that is another story. Betterment of the treatment of professors should be considered quite apart from the night classes of universities.

ROUND-UP OF THE KEIO
CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONStudents Association for Research
of Tourist Industry.

The magnificent and splendid spectacles of the mountain and the valley which is formed by nature or of the sea and the lake give richness and energy to those who visit these places.

After the war, it is a joyful thing that Japanese people are laying stress on the tourist industry. But until now this industry has been broadcast-exaggerating only its money-making part and its seeming showiness; on the other hand, its scientific inquiry was hardly practiced.

And then, this association was established with the object of theoretical and positive study and citizen culture, and is elevating this industry's recognition to students. This group is divided into the study department and the appendant department. The study subjects are the principles of the tourist industry, receiving, resources, transportation, hotel accommodation, and publicity. An etiquette group for teaching common etiquette to all and a Journey

"PRESS COMMENT"

Asahi Shimbun, May, 3, 1950

"LOVE PEACE!
PRACTISE PEACE!"

On observing the third anniversary of the new Constitution, we see sound progress of the national and social order based upon the new Constitution in the past three years since its enforcement.

However, we must make every effort to pursue the object of the Constitution with bright hope for the future in our mind.

Pacifism and democracy which underlie our new Constitution are one and the same thought.

Internally, we must follow the path of peaceful and democratic politics by eliminating any violent force, while externally we must not allow our country to be involved in any other war.

Some people are bearing certain anxiety over realization of a peaceful nation, assuming that the world crisis will come inevitably.

Pessimists may not be able to change their own country into a peaceful nation, let alone building up world peace.

Moreover, persons having a dogmatic view of human history would think that the progress of human beings is only a natural course of happenings and would destroy the real value of freedom. They are ignorant of the fact that all ideals and hopes will be achieved by a liberal spirit and effort of the individual.

The freedom guaranteed by the Constitution should be understood to be that a man should be free and independent from all controls of thoughts.

It is to be hoped that Japanese people should make efforts to establish a peaceful country with ardent love for peace.

If 80 million Japanese people unite themselves in making their country a really peaceful land, its result should not be overlooked.

Even foreign countries could not ignore the firm determination of the Japanese people to defend peace at any cost.

Nay! Under the present circumstances, nothing could be more important than letting the Japanese wish for peace be known to the whole world.

The Japanese people, having not yet been recognized as a sovereign nation five years after the surrender, desire from the bottom of their hearts that the Japanese race be given complete independence and that a peace treaty be concluded as early date as possible.

Inasmuch as we wish to secure an honorable place among the family of nations, We must not cease our efforts to make ourselves deserve such an honorable position.

It is only when the Japanese people prove themselves to the world to be a truly peace loving nation that people of the world will give a respected place to them.

Love peace based upon unrestrained liberty! Practise peace!

Club which is to keep students understand the tourist industry through travel are included in the appendant section. At first when this association was founded, its activity was checked by the imperfection of its system. Notwithstanding this flaw, this association held a lecture concerning the tourist industry which was the first attempt in Japan and took statistics after real examinations of hotel accommodations and collection of visitors opinions about the tourist industry. And on account of the presentation of this data to the authorities, the fruits of this industry which was accomplished by the hands of students are beginning to be recognized commonly.

Several parties and companies at home and abroad, related to the tourist industry, turn out to consult their conveniences. This student's activity is growing so rapidly that they intend to journey round Hokkaido for study of this industry this summer by ship which is expected to be offered by the Nihon Yusen Company.

Also, this society participated in the reforestation movement as one of their actions, and is drawing up a plan to plant one hundred saplings on Mita Campus every year. It is the building of beautiful Hiite style study rooms on Mita Hill and in Hi-yoshi forest that will be the largest task for this society. When these study rooms are constructed they will add to the pleasure of the students.

There is none other than peace that they should seek.

NAMBARA CASE

YOMIURI - President Shigeru Nambara of Tokyo University went too far when he declared Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida was "suppressing scholars" in his rebuttal of his alleged assertion that scholars advocating overall peace and permanent neutrality were "prostitutes of learning and time servers."

Mr. Yoshida is as free to dismiss President Nambara's peace argument as an "academic inanity" just as Mr. Nambara is free to call for an overall peace. The Prime Minister was only airing his views at a caucus of his party. He did not actually exercise his executive right to deprive Mr. Nambara or any other scholars of their public positions.

If Mr. Yoshida did actually call such names as alleged, Mr. Nambara could have accused him of defamation. But seeing a crisis of democracy or suppression of scholars in the reported speech of the Prime Minister was too indiscreet of a man in Mr. Nambara's position.

YOSHIDA'S INDISCRETION

TOKYO TIMES - If Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida did not consider what reaction his blast against the president of Tokyo University would entail he must be blamed for extreme indiscretion. Mr. Yoshida's blast was in clear, categorical terms that left no doubt about what he meant.

Mr. Nambara's addresses favoring an overall peace for Japan while in the United States created widespread repercussions both in and out of Japan. His stand is shared by all Opposition parties and many scholars, scientists and trade unions. Are all these people "prostitutes of learning and time servers?"

The Prime Minister was accusing a large portion of the nation when he assailed Mr. Nambara. The case is too important to be dismissed as a verbal battle between the two persons.

Distinguished
Technique

☆☆☆

NAKAZIMA
PHOTOSTUDIO

Tel. 45-0237

STUDENTS OF
11 NATIONS DISCUSS
ASIA PROBLEMS

80 students representing 11 nations met at Aoyama-Gakuin College on May 5 and 6 to exchange their opinions on various problems ranging from international politics to Japanese family system.

This International Student Meeting, the first of its kind ever held in Japan was sponsored by the International Student Association of Japan, sponsor of the Japan-American Student Conference. Foreign nations represented were Annam, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Mongolia, Okinawa, United States and Viet Nam.

Two days of discussion began with the opening address by Shigeo Shimazawa, Chairman of the I.S.A., followed by brief speeches by delegates of each nation. After the opening session the two-day round table discussions got under way with delegates divided into six groups to cover economics, politics, religion, society, science, and education.

The discussions were carried on in Japanese with the exception of the economics section which carried through in English. Hot debates were exchanged, and the delegates aired their views and heard those of their companions.

"VOICE OF YOUTH"

To the Editor.

Yesterday, I was in the Students' Hall taking my lunch with several fellows, when another friend of mine, named "W", came up and showed us his hair cut, saying "I had my hair cut a few days ago because my mental state had changed. I must study and must not waste time through my Keio-Life. Don't you think so? 'Every fellow laughed at him and one of them laughingly said "If my hair should become bald, I would rather die than 'disgrace myself, moreover, I should not be able to dance."

Such conversations as this, between students of this Keio University, I hear everywhere, in the class rooms, on the benches, and at every place in our Campus. Dancing seems to be the most important thing for them now. Speaking thus, I don't mean that dancing is nothing but it is not everything. I must repeat and repeat to you that you are a student, a member of our Keio University. "Student" means the "studier".

You, including me, must study as hard as possible through our Keio Life.

Many books to be read, numerous things to be learned by us are preventing us from graduating from this Campus and becoming true Social-Persons. I'll repeat once again that dancing is only a recreation for us, at least for the students of the Keio University. Be sure to keep study in the first place.

Quiet Tea-Room
SENGOKUHiyoshi, Behind of
TAILOR SHIRASU
TEL. (Hiyoshi) 2058Book Shop
TAMACHIIn front of
TAMACHI STATIONAmerican Books
British Books
Livres FrancaisKINOKUNIYA
Book-Store ASHINJUKU TOKYO
新宿 紀之國屋洋書部Meet
and
EatAt Yamashoku
Gakusei Hall
Keio UniversityMORE THAN
JUST PEACE

Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka

In many ways life in Japan has improved. Many houses are being built and they are all good houses, for time has long passed when people were satisfied putting up with war-time shanties. There is plenty of food on the market as control over all foodstuff except the staple food has been lifted. In fact the stores are overflowing with goods and the newspapers are full of advertisements. The society is quite back to normalcy. But normalcy unfortunately means troubles along with blessings. There are unemployment and business failures; general unrest and dissatisfaction. To the unfortunate ones the abundance of goods does not mean much.

In those hard times right after the war, if food was scarce, people plowed ten foot square plot on the sidewalk where the pavement had been removed for bomb-shelter. No one was dissatisfied, for all felt they were in the same boat. If one was restless, it meant that he was in a hurry to accomplish something. And there was buoyancy in everyone's heart, for we knew that better times were coming.

There are yet plenty of open spaces along Tokyo streets, but no one takes the trouble to plant them for food, somehow times have changed and simple labor is no longer the answer for subsistence. The normal state of a civilized society is strangely complicated and it does not always reward an honest willingness for labor.

All this makes me wonder if peace is not more difficult than war—that is, to live well in peace is more difficult than to put up with the emergencies of war time. Unless there is higher idealism or spiritual something, peace is not necessarily a blessing.

We Japanese are much puzzled at this time trying to figure out how we may create a better society where there should not be such strange want and depression in spite of material improvement. This is the basic reason why there is no much unrest among us. We are fortunate in that our worries are confined more or less to our own country. I can well understand how much heavier spiritual burden must be for the Americans as they must carry the weight of the whole world which is groping for better society to enjoy the unmitigated benefit of peace and plenty.

Type & Conversation

New Term Starts on June 1

YOYOGI ENGLISH
COLLEGE TEL: 37-1370TAILOR
SUZUKI

☆☆☆

Near
Hiyoshi Station
TEL: (Hiyoshi) 2002Stylish Comfort
for Summer!ORDER MADE FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen & Students

Tailor #47

Mits, Near Keio Tel. Mits (45) 4506

For Your Shopping

Convenience

The Export Bazaar

Sold in yen
Dollar can be changed

For occupation forces personnel

6th & 7th Floor

TAKASHIMAYA

DEPARTMENT STORE
(GINZA 1 BLOCK SOUTH OF W. AVE.)LETTERS FROM
READERS ABROAD1327-23rd St.
Santa Monica, Calif.
Feb. 6, 1950Prof. K. Ushioda, President
Keio University
Mita, Minato-ku,
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Dr. Ushioda,

I am writing to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of two copies of the book containing the Harvard Club lectures given at Keio in which my lectures on Academic Freedom, etc., appears. These two copies will be sufficient for my purposes. I am only sorry that my lecture, because of pressure of time and the necessity for preparing to leave Japan and return to the U.S., was so short and so poorly constructed.

I must also acknowledge the Christmas card which you were so kind as to send which it gave us great pleasure to receive. It is good to feel that one's contacts with Japan are not cut off. I am still deeply interested in developments in Japan, but because of the very poor coverage given to Japanese affairs by the American press I feel that my understanding of the situation is very weak. Just the other day a copy of the Mita Campus arrived in the mail, from which I was able to learn more than from all the Los Angeles papers for the whole month.

With continued best wishes to yourself and to Keio University,
Sincerely,
A. M. Halpern

SOURCE OF
"LADY FIRST"

This is the story at the beginning of the British colony on the New Continent.

The colonists were still confronting many difficulties and dangers to continue their frontier life.

Under such a condition, the number of the women was so few that the competition for men to get brides was very severe.

Then men were obliged to show their kindness to women, not by money but by the kind deed and attention which were apt to attract them.

The men who were impolite, thoughtless or selfish were less successful than the polite men who gave careful heed to wishes of the ladies of his choice.

We have got the way how to treat few ladies with a scarcity value in our school.

COMING PICTURE

"Scudda-Hoo! Scudda-Hay!"



(A.M.P.E.)

One of the most widely-read and best-loved novels in recent years, George Agnew Chamberlain's "Scudda-Hoo! Scudda-Hay!" comes to the screen of Twentieth Century-Fox's brilliant technicolor film version starring June Haver with Lon McCallister. The novel was published in book form, and later condensed in Reader's Digest to be acclaimed as one of the most unusual and heart-warming stories of the year by millions of readers. The picture, produced by Walter Worosco and directed by F. Hugh Herbert, was filmed in the rich tradition of the studio's sensational successful "Home in Indiana," and "My Friend Flicka."

The casting of "Scudda-Hoo! Scudda-Hay!" brings June Haver and Lon McCallister together for the first time since their pairing in the film version of another Chamberlain story, "Home in Indiana." Her current picture gives Miss Haver the first dramatic role in career marked by the sensational record of seven successful technicolor musicals in a row. June appears as "Rad McGill," the flirtatious young heroine who keeps rivalry hot between Lon and Robert

Karnes. And Lon plays the role of "Snug Dorniny" the youngster who impulsively buys a mule team in the face of the bitter antagonism of his step-mother and stepbrother in order to propose to the girl he loves. In the important supporting cast are some of Hollywood's most distinguished dramatic performances. Three-time Academy Award winner Walter Brennan, who helped give June and Lon their sendoff to stardom in "Home of Indiana," is as soon as "Tony Maule," philosophical judge of good mules and whisky. Anne Revere plays for unsympathetic role, that of "Judith Dorniny," the tight-lipped step-mother of Snug who drives his father away from the farm, and tries to get rid of Snug as well. As "Bean" Rad's impish kid sister, 8 years old Natalie Wood has another in a succession of juvenile roles that are first making her one of Hollywood's top child performers. Others in the outstanding supporting cast include Robert Karnes, who makes an auspicious screen bow as the self-centered step-brother who tried to Rad from Snug; Henry Hull as Snug's browbeaten father and Tom Tully as June's bombastic father.

JOIN & MASTER RIGHT TYPING!!
INTERNATIONAL
TYPIST SCHOOL
Japanese & English
Shinjuku, behind of Niko Provision Store

FLORIST HANAGIN

700HO-CHO MITA
MINATOKU TOKYO
TEL-MITA (45) 3946

Order to
Tailor HARA

Good Style!
Cheap wage!

TEL. (45) 3444-3520

for Students
Library
Restaurant

T.M. TAILOR Tel. (45) 1252

☆ Latest
in Style

☆ Moderate
in Cost

Shriro-New York

(2nd floor of Ginza Matsuya)

☆ American Cottons.
☆ English Woolens.
☆ Chen Yu & Du Berry Toilet Articles.
☆ Du Point Nylon Hosiery.
☆ Swiss Welches.
☆ Men's & Ladies Shoes.
☆ Parker & Sheaffer Pens.