

Saying of Fukuzawa
Civilization of a nation shall not
be judged by its outward form.
The measure shall be people's
spirit of independence.

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. 29

KEIO UNIVERSITY

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All Keio Moved To Save A Graduate

Recently Keio students started a signature campaign at Mita Campus in a petition for the life of an alumnus Mr. Hajime Ainoda who was condemned to death in the Philippines in 1948 as one of the war criminals. This movement has gradually spread beyond the Campus and the number of signature has already reached 70,000.

Besides, lately, Waseda University Athletic Association, Jikei Medical College, Dohshi-sha University Rowing Club, Kyoto University Rowing Club and Juntendo Medical College sent entries to this movement, showing they too had started their campaign. Mr. Ainoda is one of the 21st graduating class of the Faculty of Medicine of Keio University and was one of the picked crew of Keio Rowing Club during his University days. After graduating at Keio, he was conscripted into the Army and was sent to the Philippines where he met the defeat as a first assistant surgeon. As he was the nominal commander of the surrendering troops, he took the guilt upon himself in place of his men and was sentenced to death after tried by the court-martial and is now waiting for the execution in a prison in the Province of Rizal. It happened that he read in a Japanese paper that Keio's eight won the championship in the all Japan regatta of the current year and became the participant of the next Olympics. Then he wrote a letter of encouragement to Keio Rowing Club through an old schoolmate of his.

The Reconstruction of KSAA to be Realized in Near Future

The disunited Keio Student Autonomous Association is now in the same condition as in July when the Faculty of Political Science declared the formal withdrawal from KSAA. But the indication of the reconstruction has gradually gone up among the junior delegates of each faculty of the old KSAA and the unification may be realized in the near future. On this long pending question the representatives of both the Economic and Political Science Faculties held a round table conference on October 31. This meeting also meant the introduction of the new staff of each faculty to the other and was rather successful though they did not come to any definite conclusion.

The chief point of the divergence between the two faculties consisted in the right of voting.

If the contention of the Faculty of Political Science is accepted, the coming Association will have no vote concerning the affairs of Keio students thought KSAA of the old-system had been their supreme legislative organ.

It seems that the greater part of the students will be against this plan which will make the Association weaker in its quality.

KEIO WINS FIRST PRIZE IN AUTOMOBILE CONTEST

With participation of nine universities, Keio, Waseda, Meiji, Rikkyo, Chuo, Hosei, Nihon, Aoyama and Sen-shu, the last two of which renounced their rights on the way, the second Automobile Contest was held on November 15th under the collective sponsorship of both All-Kanto Automobile Confederation and Mainichi Press.

At 5:30 p.m. Keio, having five students in the car, made the start in front of the Imperial Palace on a dark way straight to Osaka, 550 k. meters in distance, and the rest followed at intervals of five minutes. Keio's strong opponent was a Cadillac of 1937 vintage property of Chuo, which was superior to Nissan's sedan of 1937 and was reputed likely to be a winner of the contest.

However, overcoming the disadvantage, as is often the case with the one being chased by the other Keio broke the tape at the goal at Nakayoshima in Osaka, and established a record of



Keio students sign the petition for Mr. Ainoda's life at Mita Campus.

eagerly wish your full activity at next Olympics as long as I live. My heart is filled with the wishes that I may join the movement of Japanese reconstruction as one of the peaceful countries through the works and sports with you, though I can't prospect my future.



Mr. Ainoda

All the members of KRC shed tears when they had read the letter and determined to start the movement in a petition for his life. They decided to present two petitions to SCAP and to the President of the Philippines, Mr. Quirino, the latter to be accompanied with the signature of 70,000 or whatever number obtained and to be presented by the hand of Mr. Soichi Saito, General Director of YMCA and Chief of Demobilization Bureau, who is going to depart for the Philippines on Dec. 10th by aircraft. In his University days, they say, Mr. Ainoda was a serious, mild and rather close-tongued student and proving his sportsmanlike and humanitarian character, he has asked from the prison for guidance to his respected

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teacher, Dr. Ohmori, for the sake of asthmatic patients in the Philippines.

All Keio students and professors together with tens of thousands of people are praying for the life of Hajime Ainoda.

KEIO DEFEATS WASEDA IN THE FINAL GAME

TOKYO BIG SIX UNIV. LEAGUE AUTUMN SEASON CLOSES

The traditional Waseda-Keio baseball series took place for three consecutive days from the 3rd of November before the eyes of more than 65,000 fans at Jingu Stadium and finally Keio won the victory by scores of 2-4, 2-0 and 1-0.

The closing ceremony of the autumn season of the Tokyo Big Six University League was held immediately after Keio downed Waseda in the final game and the Emperor's Trophy was presented to Keio's Captain Hirakoba.

In the 1st game ace Yamamoto was inactive owing to his disordered left thigh while Waseda's Sueyoshi rallied to his instinct value and gave no run after Waseda's Arakawa and Hirooka smashed out successive doubles to break the 2-2 deadlock in the 5th inning. Though relief pitcher Kawai hurled well to shut out Waseda for 4 innings Keio was defeated 2-4.

In the 2nd game Keio's bench again appointed Kawai as hurler and the Waseda nine were quite trifled with his sharp in-drip and none of them reached the third base till PH Sueyoshi tripled in the 8th inning. In the 6th Matsumoto's single to center drove in Kawai to mark the first run for Keio and it added one more run in the final inning with Hanai's triple while Waseda lost its sole opportunity to tie the score in the 8th because of a failure of squeeze play. Thus Keio beat Waseda 2-0 for the first time in eight games.

In the final game Keio's Kawai and Yamamoto finally gave no run throughout the game to bring the glorious victory to their own team. Though Sueyoshi lost

CAMUS' DRAMA PLAYED BY STUDENTS

"Les Justes" by Albert Camus, translated into Japanese by a student of the French Literature Department, Mr. Katsuji Miyako, was performed by the students of the Dramatic Association at the campus festival which was held from 23rd to 25th of November. This is the first time that this drama was translated into Japanese and acted by Japanese people.

Keio French Academy Meets

On the 15th of November from 4 p.m. a symposium was held with Mr. Jirohachi Satsuma as a guiding spirit in the memorial hall of the Keio-Gijuku Library. As participants from Keio-Gijuku, Director Nagasawa, Prof. Kiyooka and Prof. Hiramatsu of the International Department, Prof. Nishiwaki, Prof. Igumi, Prof. Goto and many other professors of the Faculty of Literature attended the meeting. President Ushioda was unable to attend the meeting and the party later, being away on a visit to Kansai. From 5:30 p.m., after the meeting had finished, a party was held in the council-room of the Main Building for the double purpose of giving a sendoff to Mr. Vadime Elisseeff of the Cultural Section, who would soon leave for France, and welcoming Mr. Satsuma.

Among those present were His Excellency Maurice Dejean, French ambassador; Mr. Vadime Elisseeff of the Cultural Section; Mr. Charles le Genissel, Deputy Chief of the Mission and Diplomatic Adviser; Secretary Francois Toussaint; Captain Henard; Mr. Leguiera, director of the Franco-Japanese Institute.

Mr. Satsuma, passed the greater part of his life away in France, especially in Paris and promoted friendly relations between Japan and France throughout the war-time. In 1929, he founded a hall for Japanese students living in Paris.

The Entrance Details Released

The first entrance examination for the next year candidates will be held at Mita Campus from February 28 to March 2 and the second will be from March 7 to 16 including physical examination and interview. The entrants for each faculty are as follows:

Faculty of Literature about 250
Faculty of Economics about 400
Faculty of Law and Political Science about 400
Faculty of Engineering about 110
Premedical Course about 40
Faculty of Medicine 80

The examination-fee for the Faculty of Medicine is 2,000 yen and that of other five faculties is 1,500 yen according to the entrance formality. This year, the number of the examinees was about 12 times as many as the successful candidates and perhaps even more boys and girls will come to take the examination next year.

Examination for Gar- ioa Scholarship Opened

The first examination for students making application for study abroad under GARIOA scholarship was held on Nov. 17. After the second examination and an interview with an examiner, which are to continue to Dec. 8 from 5, the names of successful candidates will be announced in January.

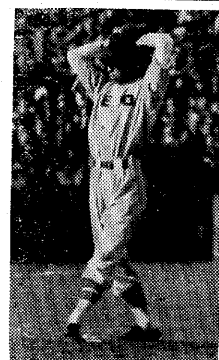
A total of 5,454 candidates including 478 women applied for the examination. As for the Keio students this year, 15 have applied through the International Department of the university, but a total of about 70 students are thought to be applying. (Twenty five from Keio were admitted last year.)

"The examination this year was much more difficult than that of last year," said a candidate who applied both times. "We had to answer too many questions which included translation, accent problems and essay composition, etc."

According to the information obtained from Education Ministry authorities, the number of students to be chosen next year will likely be reduced by about one fourth.

Keio Warmly Wel- comes Halsingbolg

Sweden's powerful Halsingbolg Soccer Club got its 5th straight victory by defeating All Keio team in a score of 7-0 at the Ohmiya Athletic Stadium, Dec. 1st. After finishing all the schedules in Japan, all the members of the club attended the welcome party by Keio Soccer team to promote the international friendship, at Keio, Dec. 3rd.



Left: Southpaw Kawai on the mound.

Right: Captain Hirakoba and Vice-Captain Umegaki with the Emperor's Trophy and the Six Univ. League Trophy in their hands.

Takahashi Speaks on Genre-Picture

Prof. Takahashi gave a lecture on "The Woodcock Prints" to the 4th meeting of the Keio-America Society, December 5th at the Memorial-Room. His lecture was featured by his bringing a professional block cutter to demonstrate the technique.

Who to Win British Scholarship?

The examination for the 1952 British Scholarship was held December 4th, 5th, at Keio. On that day, about 300 selected promising men and students from each university who eagerly desire to study in Britain were on Keio Campus.

FUKUZAWA PRIZE GOES TO PROF. T. HAYASHI

The fruitful works of thirteen scholars' exertions in research are rewarded by the receipt for the honorable Fukuzawa or Keio Prize. These prizes are to be given every year to scholars who have accomplished remarkable research, for encouragement of study.

On the ceremony of awarding the prizes, President Ushioda indicated Mr. Eiji Oshima and Prof. Rokuro Sahara as great contributors to educational affairs, and emphasized the importance of fostering education in co-operation with research.

Prof. Takashi Hayashi received a Fukuzawa Prize.

"Experimental Physiological Study On Extra Pyramidal System" by Prof. Hayashi.

As one of the motor systems, it has been proved long since that there exists "Pyramidal System" whose extinction causes a paralysis of motion. (Paralysis of one side by extinction of upper part.)

Besides this "Pyramidal System" several motor systems have been found to exist by recent various studies of Anatomy and they have been named "Extra Pyramidal System." The study of Prof. Hayashi at this time is the first physiological study in relating to "Extra Pyramidal System." The attainment of this study owes much, besides electric stimulus, to the invention of chemical stimulus, a method which has an important significance to make it possible to determine Neuron Chain by giving a stimulus of demerol to an individual type of motion and to only a joint cell.

Prof. Hayashi at least discovered 1) the occurring part of epileptic spasms, 2) of waking motion, 3) and of a motion of mastication, (of monkey, dog and cat), and their courses, and also clarifying "Figure System" accompanied by motion, he proved that these all being to "Extra Pyramidal System."

Prof. Hayashi not only regularized the relation between "Extra Pyramidal System" and "Pyramidal System" on a medical law but analyzed "Extra Pyramidal System" into "Extra Pyramidal Material System" and "Extra Pyramidal Strain System," the relation between which he also clarified. The study of the convulsion of Epilepsy which produced a far more effective method of operation than that of Ferster's after repeated tests on a clinical application to human beings is especially regarded to be a good example which proves that a correct physiological theory always brings about a fruitful effect of application to medicine.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the study of Prof. Hayashi above mentioned is an epoch-making contribution to a physiological neurology and really deserves the Fukuzawa prize.

"Diphtheria in Child" by Prof. B. Nakamura.

Prof. Nakamura of the Medical department scrutinized for about ten years clinical Diphtheria in children and the quantity of Antitoxin in blood, though which he has apparently solved some problems that have been regarded as very important but unknown. The chief points of his research are as follows:

(A) In the remedy of Diphtheria, the necessary and enough quantity of serum to be used has been determined, and the limitation of the effect in serum therapy is now clear.

(B) He investigated how the quantity of Antitoxin in blood changes before and after the Diphtheria clinic; and it is now apparent that only reinfection raises the quantity of Antitoxin in the blood.

(C) He has pointed out the limitations of confidence in Shick's test marking the sensibility for Diphtheria, and suggested that the extension of the age of infants who are regarded as the object of the prophylaxis for infection should of necessity be improved.

(D) Effective usage of the Thoxid injection used for prophylaxis of Diphtheria is



Prof. Hayashi on speech on the ceremony

now apparent.

(E) It has been shown that the process of raising the quantity of Antitoxin in the blood, reacting to the Thoxid injection, is apt to differ within and after six months of birth. This added a new sense to the necessity for prophylaxis by Thoxid injection to infants. The result of Prof. Nakamura's research, as mentioned above, has not only contributed a great deal to the theory of the occurrence of the active immunisation but also brought remarkable improvements to the practice of prophylaxis.

"Behaviour of Hydrogen in Steels" by Prof. Yanagisawa.

This Study consists of two parts, "Flakes" and "Hydrogen embrittlement." Gun, air-craft stuffs, these steel arms and other various special steels often break with silvery spots on their breaking section, and these spots are called "Flakes." Hydrogen made by resolved steam at high temperature dissolve dissociating into melted steel which is to be solidified for steel stuffs; and when Solubility of Hydrogen decreases at low temperature, these Hydrogen-ions gather, reversing into irreversible Hydrogen molecules in minute vacant spaces to escape from steel.

These Hydrogen molecules make high pressure which at last breaks steel. This is the effect of "Flakes."

Prof. Yanagisawa also investigated "Hydrogen embrittlement."

When dissociated Hydrogens dissolve into steel at Acid Pickling or Electrolysis, they distort the lattice and make steel brittle, but this phenomenon proved to be recoverable by him.

Prof. Yanagisawa applied these investigations to get two Patent: "Method of Eliminating Hydrogen in metals" and "Method of preventing Flakes, cracks by Quenching and Restructuring in steels for roll." But these are only a few parts of his studies; he is pursuing the Property of the Atom in the relation between magnetism and Hydrogen ions dissolved in magnets.

Prof. Kanetaro Nomura, Prof. Nobuhiro Matsumoto, Prof. Arata Inamiya, Mr. Kogoro Yoshida, Mr. Washichi Konno, Mr. Nobuo Kawakita, were awarded Keio Prize for their research on the new historic materials on Fukuzawa. (The detail is on back page)

When a staff visited a seminary-room in Banraisha for interview with Prof. Tsuda, whose research for the revised corporation law was rewarded by Keio Prize, it was told by the Yonezu sisters, who were receiving instruction from him, that he was in bed suffering from asthma. They regretted his absence and stated their impression on their teacher's receiving the prize as follows: "We are awfully glad to have our teacher awarded the Keio Prize. Though we can't explain accurately the content of his research, it seems to be natural that he should get the prize, judged by his profound knowledge and constant exertion."

A Little Talk With Miss Carmen Blacker

Miss Carmen Blacker, as was reported in the last issue, the first British student to study at Keio one day visited the office and talked with several members of Mita Campus.

When one of the reporters asked her to compare Keio students with English students she looked rather perplexed, then after a little pause, said "Well, it is difficult for me to generalize the difference between Keio students and the students of Oxford University, as the students there are very scattered studying at the various departments and I know little of Keio students yet." Then to our great surprise she added, "However, I think the Keio students are more earnest than English students. There is no reason in particular why I think so but that is the impression I got from Keio students. Had she known that crazy eagerness in playing majong what would she have said then?"

"Didn't you find it peculiar to see Japanese who are quite different from what you have previously studied in England? I was not surprised not to see Japanese in Kimono. However, it is a great pity if Japan sacrifices her own traditional beauty by taking only a fresh side of America."

Our curiosity for her knowledge of Japanese which is perhaps, to my regret, better than our English was resolved by the following answer. "I have been learning Japanese nearly ten years. When I was thirteen I wanted to learn Japanese. There was not any special motive for it, as my parents had no connection with Japanese. When I was graduated from high school my father en-

couraged me to keep up the study.

During the war, while I was in O.U. I was called out to work for two years, but I could still study Japanese as the work was connected with Japanese. There were six Japanese teachers in London Univ. including two Japanese. They all have been to Japan and one of them is now in Tokyo studying Heian literature."

Then our interest proceeded to coeducation. "The proportion of coeducation in Oxford Univ. is 7-1, sixteen colleges are being used by the boy students."

A recent movie she saw in Japan is "Genjimonogatari." "I saw it twice, first I could understand the story but failed at second time by the bad sound effect. I think it was one of the most beautiful pictures. However, sometimes the continuity of the story did not seem to hold together."

EMPLOYMENT CAMPAIGN

This year's employment campaign which seems to be more favourable than during last few years, is approaching the middle stage and most big companies have already finished the selection. Up to now (Nov. 24) there have been employed 632 students, a little over half of those who are looking for jobs. 190 students employed by commercial firms stands at the first position, 182 by manufactures the next, and 152 by finance at the third.

The details in each faculty are as follows:

Economics	376
Politics	140
Law	96

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EDITORIAL

Rational Settlement
Saves Youngmen

From the viewpoint of the economic and political situations of the present world it may be thought that the world is being divided into three parts: the democratic nations of capitalism, communist nations, and the underdeveloped nations of Asia, and it would be too much to say that we can't expect to bring world peace before us without completing the economic and political full-independence of the underdeveloped nations of the Far and Near East as the third country buffers that Premier Nehru stressed. In a word, it will be allowed that the very settlement of the colonial nationalism is a specific for world peace in the future. And unfortunately the continual Korean war is still seen before us as if this view were right.

We had already some knowledge of these economic and political interests among the nations concerned, but hereupon there are more essential things that must be noted with much regret. That is, hundreds of people must be killed by war before a rational settlement is made. In Korea, young men of our age are still under heavy fire and being forced to give up their lives for peace, only in the name of peace. In 1951 as well as in any period of human history, leaders of any country may order the rising generation to go to war as a result of the determination of the leader's conference. And only these young people feel keenly the necessity of peace, fear of human war and worthlessness of their precious lives on the battleground. In most cases, they have been persuaded to fight for their country, justice, liberty, and peace and the victory was bought dearly. That is, it was a peace that cost the lives of thousands of young people. Young men have been, in this sense, necessities for war itself. A member of the U. S. Senate, Mr. Johnson's statement is a case in point and we must regretfully say that thousands of young lives have been lost not only on the part of the United Nations but also on the part of the communists.

In hopeful views, now that both worlds are bringing the matter to an amicable settlement they could have kept the peace and rescued many people from standing in the presence of death through their reasonable negotiation if they had done their best for peace.

Mankind has the successive history of overcoming many hard affairs in the past, but human tragedy results from lack of mutual understanding. And that is why rationalism is now required on the problem of war as Yukichi Fukuzawa, our great founder of Keio University persuades us in his speech.

Every man wants to live in peace. We wish to appeal our cries for peace to each of the leaders of the present world and at the same time stress that world peace can't be effected without the young generation's awakening to the situation.

We should live this 20th century in perfect harmony with all nations overcoming many difficult problems. We emphasize that there is no way towards permanent peace without young men's self-awakening to their own precious lives nor is it possible without depending upon human rationality for every settlement, especially for the economic and political settlement.

THE MEANING OF
CHRISTMASby Theodore P. van Zijl, S.V.D.
Chaplain of Catholic Eishokai

AN old story says that once on Christmas Day, Satan, the prince of darkness, the chief of all devils, walked around through the Christian countries, seeking for some souls he could take into hell. But on Christmas nobody would commit a sin. The churches were crowded, and even at home, people sang religious songs, or prayed together in commemoration of the birth of Jesus Christ.

When Satan returned to hell that night, he was very angry. And as he was thinking on how to make people sin on Christmas, he got a good idea: Christmas should lose its sacred character. Therefore he taught men to make Christmas: trees, to eat big turkeys, and drink much whiskey, so they would forget all about the church. The devil had success. Little by little, Christmas lost its religious atmosphere, and became a day of ordinary amusements.

Please, do not believe this story, it is only a legend.

But, this is true: that many people, even if they call themselves Christians, do not understand the deep meaning of Christmas. And that is because they lost their faith in Jesus Christ. They celebrate His birthday, but do not believe in Him.

Christmas - trees, silver and golden garlands, bells, and a good "tuck-in", always laughing, crazy "Santa Claus", crowds of people, shopping-fever in their eyes, rushing the department stores, ... is this all about Christmas? No. It is like a wedding-party without bride and bridegroom.

There is no real Christmas without Jesus Christ.

Christmas is the birthday of Jesus Christ. Although we know the year and the place of Jesus' birth, (see: e.g. the gospel of St. Luke, 2:1-2), we are not sure about the date. During the first 3 centuries of Christianity, in Palestine and Greece, the birth of Jesus was celebrated on Jan. 6th, together with His first revelation to the non-Jewish world, as described in the gospel of St. Matthew 2:1-12. As the Romans did not celebrate birth-days at all, Western church kept Jan. 6th, only as the revelation of Christ to the non-Jewish people (Epiphany).

CHRISTMAS is the birthday of Jesus Christ. But why should that be celebrated throughout the whole world? Aren't there many famous philosophers, inventors, educators, social workers forgotten by mankind, for which they gave all their time and strength?

To understand the full meaning of Christmas, one must know some basic doctrines of Christianity. I think we cannot do better than listening to Saint Paul, who understood Jesus Christ so well that he could write: "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." (Philippians, 1:21)

In his letter to the Galatians, 4:4-7, St. Paul explains what the birth of Christ means to us. "When the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons. And because we are sons, God has sent forth the Spirit of His Son into your hearts, crying 'Abba, Father'."

Wherefore thou art no more a servant, but a son; and if a son, then an heir of God, through Christ."

WE believe that God did not create man just to live for a while and then to be destroyed by death. Our spiritual part, our soul is made for eternity. According to Gods abundant goodness, this eternity was to be an endless happiness, a union of the soul with God, by understanding and love,

in heaven. But man committed sin, turned away from God, and lost His grace. No more could man enter the felicity of heaven; his eternity would be an endless sorrow. But God is merciful. He did not reject mankind for ever, although man from his own part would never be able to redress an insult put upon the infinite God. But God would send a Redeemer who could reconcile God with men, who could bring about the forgiveness of sins, who would reopen heaven.

It took a long, long time of preparation, in which men should learn by experience, what it means to have lost God's grace. They should long for their Saviour, whose image was gradually drawn clearer by the prophets of the Old Testament. But finally, "when the fullness of the time was come", the time prefixed by God Himself, He sent His own Son onto the earth. This is Jesus Christ.

That's what St. Paul, and we Christians all, believe Jesus Christ to be: God's Son, having divine nature, becoming man, adopting human nature, so that we may again be adopted children of God, and heirs of an infinite happiness in heaven. That's why Christmas is a day of rejoicing for us. That's why we sing and jubilate our "Gloria", repeating what the Angels sang in Bethlehem when Jesus was born: "Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace to all men of good will." "Christmas changed the world, because it changed the relations between God and man."

YOU smile? You do not believe? Well, I understand. But we do believe and have good reasons to do so.

I would smile too, if Jesus Christ had not proved to be what He Himself claimed to be the Son of God. And St. Paul would certainly agree, for he writes to the Corinthians: "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." (I Cor. 15:14) "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first-fruits of them that slept." (I Cor. 15:20) St. Paul could write in this way, because he had seen the risen Christ with his own eyes, and therefore was converted from a persecutor of Jesus into an ardent apostle. Christ's resurrection of the dead is the clearest evidence of truth.

And still I would smile, if there would not be the Church Jesus founded Himself. The Church, which teaches me what Jesus taught, which applies to me the grace of His redemption, by the Sacraments Jesus instituted Himself. That Church, sometimes diseased and weakened, but never dying; always hated and persecuted, but never destroyed. That Church, a miracle in itself, because of Jesus' promise: "I am with you always, even unto the end of the world" (Mt. 28:20)

No, I do not smile, I believe.

You want to have a real Christmas this year? Then go to church. Go for instance to the St. Ignatius church at Yotsuya, on the Eve of Christmas. There, starting at midnight, the birthday of Jesus Christ will be celebrated. It will

New Materials for Study
of Fukuzawa Discovered

by Prof. M. Mazaki.

Editor's Note: Prof. Mazaki was given Keio Prize as a representative of a group which accomplished below-mentioned study.

The researchers of Fukuzawa and of the history of Japan in the Meiji Era have been looking for some unknown materials on him for many years.

All the scholars guessed that the unpublished materials might have been kept in the store-house belonging to his descendants, which was opened in 1949, and the records of about 1,600 articles were brought forth into the daylight. The records were exhibited last year at Tokyo, Osaka and Nakatsu 100 in Kyushu, the Fukuzawa's birth-place, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of his death.

Since then the study of Fukuzawa with the new materials has been in progress, so that some part of the result was published in the 2nd and 3rd series, 24th vol. of "Shigaku." Bulletin of the History Course, Literature Dept., Keio.

This part is of Fukuzawa's tendency of thoughts and his activities as a young man in the transition days when the Tokugawa Shogunate was at its end with the Meiji Restoration coming. This has much to contribute not only to the studies of Fukuzawa himself but to those of Japanese modern history.

The following are the articles and the names of the researchers published in the series of Shigaku.
1) His Notes during his Stay in Europe
by Kanetaro Nomura
2) French Ethnography and Fukuzawa
by Nobuhiro Matsumoto

KEIO BALLET SOCIETY

Round-up of the Keio Cultural Associations

There were Three Keio students who had received training in ballet for one year. But they complained about their training as it was not by scientific method but mere imitation of the dancing-master. It was nothing but their desire of removing the above-mentioned disaffection, namely, of trying to study the ballet with theory and practice by the students' own hands that Jiro Ikeda formed the Keio Ballet Society

with the support of two others in June of this year. In spite of its being only a five month baby, the continuous efforts among the members of society and the kind assistance of Akemi Matsuo, ballerina of the first order in Japan, enabled us to enjoy splendid ballet during Mita festival, breaking through all obstacles.

At present thirty members including four females under Prof. Moriya, president of this society, are studying modern ballet, modern dance, creative ballet, rhythmic, pantomime, history of ballet, introduction to ballet, appreciation of music, physiology, decoration, stage settings and make-up as the study course.

When the reporter visited the green-room, Mr. Ikeda said proudly, "The activities of ballet in other universities have confined themselves to the compass of theory and our society is almost the first performer of ballet among the students' societies for ballet in Japan."

This society seemed to have been suffering from lack of money. He discussed the plan for next year as follows, "In order to get rid of this crisis, shortage of funds, we have an idea to charge a fee for a play, from both students and the general public, from next April, keeping the character of party in the university without limiting spectators to the students alone." He closed his words by saying that we are going to strive to let the audience know not only what ballet is, but what ballet should be.

I wish you a Happy Christmas.

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BOOK REVIEW

The Children Under
the Atomic Bomb

"The appeals of the boys and girls in Hiroshima", compiled by S. Osada is a selection from the valuable notes of children who experienced the dreadful power of the atomic bomb.

Placed in the midst of unexampled tragedy, what reactions did their pure souls show and what scars are left in them? Through their vivid descriptions, though faltering, we learn not only the severe fact of the present war but also cannot help being moved by the bravery they displayed at such a time.

At the same time, we surely find what no other nation except Japan can explain to the whole world. If all the leading statesmen and military experts listen as Human beings to the heart-felt cry of the children in Hiroshima, war would certainly disappear from this world. (T.M.)

Matsumoto took all the names of the scholars who signed the certificate, and investigated the personal history and work of each scholar in detail, to bring out the actual situation of the circle of French ethnographers in 1862, and Fukuzawa's position among them.

Prof. Imamiya, studying the history of the Japan-German communication, reported in 3) on Fukuzawa's activities in Berlin while he was staying there as a member of the mission. Particularly the account of his activities with other members in Berlin and Amsterdam had never been published before.

Yoshida's study is that of the history of Keio's affiliated primary school. In this we can learn Fukuzawa's view and its realization in the primary school education. His originality is vividly portrayed when his school system is compared with those of other private or public schools.

In 5) and 6) unknown parts of Fukuzawa's ideas of politics are shown. Naturally, the publication of some of these parts was prohibited, being regarded as rather dangerous then. Both have lots to contribute to the study of Fukuzawa's thought and to the history of constitutionalism in Japan at the end of the Shogunate.

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D. P. E.

東京フォトマニヤ
Mita, near Keio

アメリカン・スタイル
ランチ・サンドウィッチ
スナック・バー
オパール

Love Story Around Eman-
cipation of Peasantry

In a village festival, they danced and sang. They have always loved each other but their love was not realized because of the daughter of mill, whose family had not co-operated with Villagers' strike. Carla Del Poggio (left) and Jacques Sernas.

"Thus, the good and evil in the human life go away, again retrace and current of time never come to a halt like a stream," is the ending title of this film, which is Alberto Lattuada's work and based on "The Mill on the Po", by an Italian famous modern novelist Riccard Bacchelli.

At the time Lattuada was directing this movie, he was met by Bacchelli, said that he was able to get a self-confidence to elucidate the poor affliction in the transition of society, searching after the difficult equilibrium and order, and to call forth the real figure of the spiritual dignity.

Of a certainly, his or Bacchelli's will is expressed on the screen, in which Jacques Sernas who played also in "The Wolf of the mountain Sila" take the part of tragic hero Orsino, and Carla Del Poggio of physical beauty plays as Berta.

Crying for his justice, die away beyond the history, is the conception that tie it with "The Bicycle Thief."

It is a mystic tradition about the Po, but to each audience, this movie will be appreciated as irony, or appeal for thought. Anyhow, this movie is very Italianism and is, I believe, not for family but is to be popular with more than a few of the intelligentia. (Yas)

KESS Holds 1st Jr.
Speech Contest

The first English-speech contest of high school students under the auspices of KESS was held on the 25th, the last day of Mita festival, from 2:00 p.m. in room 21. The representatives, including one female, from high schools contended for mastery in about 5 minutes' speech. Masao Takano, senior of Shakuji high school won the first Prize with the speech, titled, "Unforgettable lesson." Second prize was awarded Toshiro Isa, sophomore of Tachikawa high, titled, "Contributions to peace." Third prize, Junjiro Tomita, senior of Toyotama high. Title: "ESS movement and its idea".

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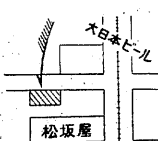
—創業七十周年—

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間皆様の御家庭の幸福の爲
にサービスして参りました



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