

Tuition Rises
Again 25%

Mr. Iwasaki of the Accounting Section said, "Owing to the recent price-raise, it is necessary for the school to raise the tuition fee and a letter signed by President will be sent by mail to the students' parents in request for their agreements on this."

"So that tuition fee is slated to be raised again to 15,000 yen from the new semester of 1952 when this request is agreed," he added. The new students, therefore, should pay around 30,000 yen on the average including all kinds of charges. To cite an example of the Faculty of Literature, the items are as follows:

Entrance fee 5,000
Educational facilities
expenses 3,000
Tuition fee 20,000
Fee of physical training
..... 1,000

Student autonomous
body expenses 500

The tuition-list of each
faculty is tabulated as
below:

Faculty of Economics

..... 30,200

Faculty of Literature

..... 29,500

Faculty of Political

Science and Law 30,200

Pre-medical Course in

Faculty of Economics

..... 31,700

Pre-medical Course in

Faculty of Law 31,600

Faculty of Medicine

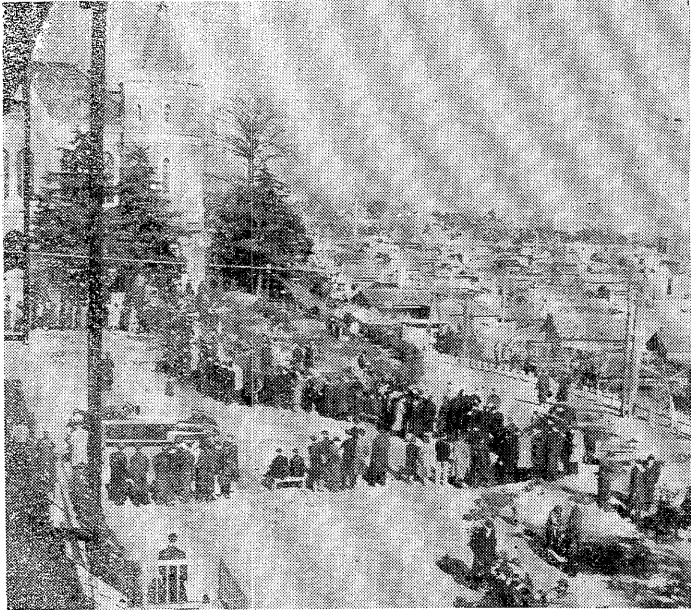
..... 33,500

Faculty of Engineering

..... 29,500

There was a small
counter-movement against
the determination of 15,000
yen base when this sugges-
tive proposal was made by
the school authorities and
the Faculty of Economics put
this question to debate on
December 14 last year.
However, only a few stu-
dents attended the meeting
and the meeting was dis-
solved in vain.

At present, the reconciled
decision between the school
authorities concerned and
the committee on reducing
the tuition fee (for the
benefit of the students) is
the maximum amount to be
excused for junior and
senior is 12,200 yen and
sophomore 2,600 yen.



A scene on the Hill of Mita before '52 entrance examinations in the early spring. Many earnest applicants came up to the Hill and waited for his turn to be registered in a line winding in the square in front of the administration building and down to the "Maboroshino Mon" (Gate of Fantasy). This year, the rate of competition at Keio was 18 to one, one of the highest rates among colleges and universities in and around Tokyo.

21,837 APPLICANTS
FLOCK TO KEIO-GIJYU

The university authorities
ceased receiving applica-
tions for entrance of 1952
on Feb. 18th, and 21,837
applicants have come, they
reported. The entrance ex-
aminations held were from
Feb. 28 to March 3 on Mita
and Hiyoshi campuses.

About a half of the appli-
cants, approximately 45%,
are desirous of enrolling in
the Faculty of Economics as
usual, and only one per
twenty-five can be admit-
ted. It seems that difficulties
in coming to Keio have been
increasing year by year.

The details of applicants'
number in each faculty are
as follows:

| | Ad- mitted | Appli- cants | Rate |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------|
| Faculty, mitted | 9890 | 24.7 | |
| Economics 400 | 9894 | 16.2 | |
| Law 400 | 3895 | 15.6 | |
| Literature 250 | 700 | 6.3 | |
| Engineering 110 | 878 | 21.9 | |
| Medicine 40 | | | |
| Total | 1,200 | 21,837 | |

MR. & MRS. FRASER'S
WORKS TO BE PUBLISHED

Japanese Scholars of English Literature Undertake
Translations in Return for Their Devotion



As a
taken of
gratitude
for the
devotion
and con-
tribution
to the
Japanese
academic world of Mr. &
Mrs. Fraser, cultural adviser
to U.K.L.M. in Japan, Prof.
Mikio Hiramatsu of Inter-
national Department, Keio,
has been contacting with
various people in order to
publish a collection of Mr. &
Mrs. Fraser's articles, essays
and poems written during
their stay in Japan, July 1950
to May 1951.

His efforts have been re-
warded by a new movement
of those who have agreed
with him and who will make
translations without reward
in commemoration of the
activities of the couple in
Japan. His hope is going to
be realized soon. Prof.
Hiramatsu told the reporter
in a room of Keio Interna-
tional Department as fol-
lows:

I am very sorry to hear
that Mrs. Fraser had to go
to the hospital because of
overwork of tending her
husband at the time of his
illness.

Students' Periodical of
Literature Published

The tenth number of
the students of the Faculty
of Literature, was published
in December, 1951.

This issue contains seven
novels such as "The Prince
of Anan" by Mr. Yama-
kawa, "Temptations of the
Sea" by Mr. Wakabayashi,
"Water" by Miss Ishi-
bayashi, etc. and thirteen
poems by six stu- such
as "Recollections" by Mr.

The book will be entitled
'Impression of Japan and
Other Essays,' and will in-
clude poems, essays and
lectures, such as on J. Milton,
the postwar cultural trends
in English Literature, and
religion in Great Britain, all
of which were written in
Japan. I think the Asahi
Shimbun publication will be
in April in the same format
as that of Prof. Edmund
Blunden's memorial book,
A wanderer in Japan, writ-
ten in both English and
Japanese. The royalty is to
be sent to London in ad-
vance of publication.

J-A Meet Tentatively
Set For May 13-20

The 1952 Japan-America
Student Conference expect-
ed to be held at the Uni-
versity of Hawaii is now
at a standstill because of
two points: the transporta-
tion fee and its date.

The International Student
Association of Japan ac-
knowledges with thanks
receipt of the invitation
letter from Hawaii. How-
ever this proposal is so big
and serious that they hesi-
tate to make the final
decision.

The two difficult points
which are now under con-
sideration are as follows:
1) Whether or not, the
spring season is favourable
for the students of Japan to
go abroad to have their
confab.

2) Whether or not, it is
possible for I.S.A. to pay
the expenses of the trans-
portation.

According to Ka Leo O
Hawaii, the newspaper of
the University of Hawaii,
the Japan-America Student
Conference is tentatively
scheduled for May 13 to 20
if the delegates from Japan
will accept this date.

If these dates are accept-
ed, the UH committee will
make plans for the Japan-
America Student Confer-
ence.

The conference will gath-
er over ten representa-
tives from Japan, one or
two from Ryukyu Univer-
sity, Okinawa and possibly
a few from the various
universities on the Ameri-
can west coast.

Hiyoshi Topics

The annual examinations at
Hiyoshi campus were held for
the two weeks from 4 of Feb.,
in parallel with that of the Mita,
being enveloped with strained
atmosphere. The greatest mat-
ter that attracted our attention
was that a boy of Literature
and four of Law were found
cheating, and school authorities
declared that all the subjects
they took were marked zero.

Prior to the new semester
which begins this April, de-
cisions of the major courses for
the new sophomores of the
Faculty of Literature are now
under consideration. The appli-
cants for the Department of
English Literature and that of
French took the special exams
of each language soon after the
annual exams, ended and the
final decisions for them are to be
made by the faculty.

The number of applicants to
be admitted for psychology is
limited because of the small
scale of the laboratory. The
applicants' number for each
department is as follows:

| | History |
|----------------|---------|
| Philosophy | 8 |
| Ethics | 1 |
| Psychology | 17 |
| Education | 3 |
| Sociology | 167 |
| Aesthetics | 16 |
| Literature | |
| Japanese | 26 |
| Chinese | 2 |
| English | 63 |
| German | 4 |
| French | 47 |
| Library School | — |

KRC Receives Kind
Letter from Pres.
Quirino

The campaign in a peti-
tion for the life of Mr.
Ainoda, an alumnus of
Keio Rowing Club and now
in Prison as a war criminal,
was handed to His Excel-
lency President Quirino of
the Philippines, by Mr.
Sohichi Saito in December
1951. In January, the mem-
bers of Keio Rowing Club
received a kind letter from
President Quirino which an-
nounced that he would take
into due consideration the
amnesty of Mr. Ainoda, and
they all rejoiced at this
news. Besides, the February
21st issue of the Mainichi
reported that the eleven
condemned criminals would
be granted an amnesty in
response to the petition from
the governor of Tokyo, Mr.
Yasui. Therefore it seems
that the amnesty of Mr.
Ainoda is considerably hope-
ful under these circum-
stances.

KEIO TELEVISED
BY C.B.S.

It was the first experience
for Keio students to
speak to a microphone of
television under its quite
hot and bright lamps.

An announcer, Mr.
Pierpoint, and two staff
members of Columbia
Broadcasting System of A-
merica visited Keio on Jan.
30 to put on the air for the
American people the Japa-
nese students' school lives,
political opinions on Japan's
policy towards the two
Chinas and the changes in
women's position in the
Japanese society after the
war. C.B.S. first shot a
couple sitting on a bench at
Fukuzawa Park in front of
the administrative building
and reading an English
poem. The one was Mr.
Furuhata of Keio English
Speaking Society, former
vice-chairman to I.S.A., and
the other Miss Eguchi of
the Mita Campus. Then,
ten people, 5 from the Mita
Campus and the rest from
KESSE spoke to the micro-
phone their opinions on the
above subjects in the form
of discussion.

After finishing shooting,
the reporter of the Mita
Campus had five minutes' in-
terview with the announcer.
He said that their purposes
were to introduce to Amer-
ica the soul and face of
Japanese people by shoot-
ing day and night lives of
people in Japan, for in-
stance, the people at a night-
club, on Ginza of Tokyo,
the most bustling center
throughout Japan. As for
students, they particularly
wanted to know students'
political opinions. He found
it interesting that students
had about the same atmos-
phere on their campuses
wherever he had been.

Students talk their opinions into microphone before
televisor. Back from left, are Mr. Takiguchi, Mr. Kura-
guchi, Mr. Furuhata, Miss Kobayashi, Mr. Onodera, &
Miss Ohnishi and front is Mr. Pierpoint, announcer.

Students' Own Movie
To Be Published

The Asahi Shimbun of
Feb. 18 reported the stu-
dents' movement concern-
ing the production of a
movie by their own hands,
in order to appeal to people
for a strong will for peace
and at the same time to join
in creating a social culture
by showing in the form of
a movie their hard lives
outside and inside school.

This movement has been
planned by the movie circles
of 52 colleges and universi-
ties such as Chuo, Musashi,
Keio, Tokyo Medical Uni-
versity, University of Edu-
cation, the preparatory
course of Tokyo University,
etc.

Delegates of Rock-
efeller Foundation
Invited

Prof. Kusama of the Faculty
of Medicine invited Dr. Alan
Gregg and Dr. O.R. McCoy of
the Rockefeller Foundation on
Feb. 15, and had a friendly talk
with them from 8:30 a.m. till
2:30 p.m. And on Feb. 19, from
2 p.m. till 5 p.m. they visited
Yotsuya Campus to inspect the
actual state of medical instruc-
tion in Keio University. Then
from 5 p.m. a dinner party
was held for Dr. & Mrs. Gregg
and Dr. & Mrs. McCoy with
university members at the Pres-
ident's Residence.

Among those present were
President and Mrs. Ushioda;
Prof. Abe, chief of the Faculty
of Medicine; Prof. & Mrs.
Kusama; Prof. Nishiwaki; Prof.
Hiramatsu; Mrs. Kiyooka; Di-
rector Kimpara and Nagasawa.

The relation between Keio
University and the Rockefeller
Foundation have been very
close since the pre-war days and
Keio has received many favours
from the Foundation like the
Building of Preventive Medicine
at Yotsuya Campus. And about
ten professors and assistant
professors studied abroad with
its assistance, and after the
War their old friendship was
renewed and many new publi-
cations of magazines and books
were donated to the Faculty of
Medicine. This time they came
to Japan with the purpose of
inspecting the real state of
medical education in Japan.

All Keio Art
Exhibition Held

An all Keio art exhibition,
was held at Mitsukoshi
Department Store from Dec.
28, 1951 to Jan. 6, 1952.

About 200 of works pre-
sented were gathered from
volunteers of all Keio stu-
dents and graduates, includ-
ing the recommended works
from the primary and
high school. Among them,
there were many varieties
presented by Mr. A. Fuji-
yama, President of the Japa-
nese Chamber of Commerce,
Prof. Nishiwaki, Dean of
the Faculty of Literature in
Keio, Dr. S. Miyata, physi-
cian and professional artist,
Mr. K. Semba, cartoonist
and many other famous
graduates. This was the
first exhibition executed
by the enthusiasm of the
Pallet Club members,
with the kind assistance of
Mitsukoshi, and brought to
a successful result.

The old Japan was largely
dominated by the privileged
classes. In the government
there were the privy council,
the house of peers, the cabinet,
and the military—none of them
elected by the people. In the
financial circles, what we call
Zaibatsu, the strong financial
families held monopolistic sway.
Now all these powers have
broken. All the government
officials elected by the people
are subject to impeachment.
Thanks to the liquidation of
monopolies, all business today
is on a fair competitive basis.

The laborers have been given
the right to form labor unions.
The tenant farmers have been
made land owners under the
Land Reform Law. Our work-
ing people, however, are still
struggling. I must admit, under
a high cost of living and heavy
taxes. The whole scene is not
by any means entirely rosy.
But our people are struggling
as independent and responsible
citizens, which is something
precious indeed.

We must remember, however,
that Japan has been under the
Occupation. And I must admit
that there has been a feeling on
the part of some people that the
freedom they enjoyed is some-
what restricted.

Now, on the eve of the Peace
Treaty, we are facing with hope
the assumption of complete
freedom and responsibility.



Students talk their opinions into microphone before
televisor. Back from left, are Mr. Takiguchi, Mr. Kura-
guchi, Mr. Furuhata, Miss Kobayashi, Mr. Onodera, &
Miss Ohnishi and front is Mr. Pierpoint, announcer.

KSAA Surveys
Students' Voices

The students' opinions as
to their welfare were
surveyed by hand of Keio
Autonomous Association with
the help of Student
Department, prior to the
final examinations, at the
end of January. This aims to
decide the future activities
of all the students' welfare
parts—Co-operative Asso-
ciation, Health Centre and
Students' Mutual Associa-
tion.

Students investigated
were approximately 4,000,
half of all the Keio students.

VOICE OF YOUTH
ON PEACE TREATYPROF. KIYOOKA SPEAKS INTO
MICROPHONE FOR UNITED STATES

Professor Kiyooka, Di-
rector of the International
Department of Keio Uni-
versity, had a call to attend a
panel discussion which was
held by courtesy of Dr.
Fine on Jan. 30 at Tokyo
A.F.R.S.'s studio. The dis-
cussion was on the subject
"Japan on the eve of the
Peace Treaty." The atten-
dants of the discussion, be-
sides Prof. Kiyooka, were,
Dr. Fine, Director of Eco-
nomic Division, E.S.S.,
G.H.Q., Mr. T. Katsube,
Director of Fuji Iron Manu-
facturing Co., and Mr. I.
Noda, a member of H.C.L.C.

The discussion was under
the moderatorship of Lt. W.
Glaza who is going back to
the States with the recorded
tape of it for broadcasting
through C.B.S., Detroit.
Prior to broadcasting in the
United States, Tokyo
A.F.R.S. broadcast this dis-
cussion at 1:30 p.m. on
February 3. The summary
of Prof. Kiyooka's speech
was as follows:

Fundamentally I should say
that the people have learned to
assert themselves without in-
hibition, which means that
Japan has modernized.

Most striking is the altered
position of women. In the
educational schools, which
are new development in Japan,
the old notion of inferiority of
women has been broken. We
are starting anew with the idea
of complete equality. For the
first time in our history, many
daughters of respectable fami-
lies have taken jobs. This is
partly because of economic
necessity. But just the same,
this is helping women to acquire
a spirit of independence.

The old Japan was largely
dominated by the privileged
classes. In the government
there were the privy council,
the house of peers, the cabinet,
and the military—none of them
elected by the people. In the
financial circles, what we call
Zaibatsu, the strong financial
families held monopolistic sway.
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officials elected by the people
are subject to impeachment.
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The laborers have been given
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The tenant farmers have been
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struggling. I must admit, under
a high cost of living and heavy
taxes. The whole scene is not
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as independent and responsible
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the part of some people that the
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what restricted.

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guchi, Mr. Furuhata, Miss Kobayashi, Mr. Onodera, &
Miss Ohnishi and front is Mr. Pierpoint, announcer.

Music Clubs to Give
Varied Features in
Farewell Concert

The farewell joint concert
for the graduates under the
auspices of the Keio Cul-
tural Association and the
Musical Association and the
Committee for 1952
Graduates, is to be held at
5 p.m., March 24, at Hibiya
Hall. All Keio Musical
Circles consisting of K.B.R.
Tango Ensemble, Keio
Mandolin Club, Wagner
Orchestra and Chorus and
Light Music Orchestra, are
expected to be on the stage.

Students investigated
were approximately 4,000,
half of all the Keio students.

"FOUR" GLORIOUS
TO HELSINKI

Japan Amateur Rowing Fed-
eration announced in February
that it was decided that the
participants of four of the
Olympics to be held this August
at Helsinki in Finland, were
members of Keio Rowing Club,
Manager Kusaka, Stroke Goto
and five others. It was in
the latest all Japan Regatta
in September 1951, that Keio's
eight became the strongest
candidates for the next Olym-
pics by downing Tokyo Univer-
sity by 1/3 length. But after-
wards, it was considered to be
impossible to send the repre-
sentatives of "eight" owing to
the shortage of funds.

So five persons out of mem-
bers of Keio's eight were elected
as the participants of "four".
It seems that if the eight were
sent we couldn't expect much
because of the difference be-
tween our physical strength and
Western nations'. Accordingly
we can expect better activities
on our newly elected four.

KEIO-AMERICA
SOCIETY MEETS

A preliminary meeting of
the Keio America Society
was held on February 19
from 5:30 p.m. till 7 at the
Kohjusha building.

Mr. Gordon V. Ball, Na-
tional City Bank of New
York, was elected as the
treasurer filling the post
vacated by Lt. Col. Napier.
Those present were: Mr.
Ball, Mr. May, Mr. McGrail,
Mr. Morimura, Mr. Nakami-
gawa, Mr. Yokohama, Mr.
Ohya and on the part of
the University, Prof. Hira-
matsu of the International
Department and director
Kimpara.

Gentlemen:

I should like to mention that
all the news and information we
receive is through the American
agencies and we get nothing
directly from Russia. Some stu-
dents in my classes question if
there isn't another side to the
American story. This, I am
sure, is a healthy attitude on the
part of the students, but I wish
something could be done to give
them complete confidence in the
information they receive.

by Prof. Kiyooka

100 DOLLARS DONATED KRC
BY A GRADUATE ABROAD

One hundred dollars dona-
tion to Keio Rowing Club
from Mr. Ishii, a Keio boy
in America reached Keio
International Department in
January.

Keio very much appreciat-
ed his thoughtfulness from
overseas. His letter follows:
"I am enclosing a cheque
for 100 dollars addressed to
you, Prof. Kiyooka. May I
trouble you to hand it over
to Mr. Kusaka of Mita
Rowing Association. Little
as it is since I have saved
money for this sum by
economizing in my daily
expense, I should be happy
if it would do any good for
Keio Rowing Club which
is very much expected as a
participant in the Olym-
pics."

Mr. Takashi Ishii was
junior to Mr. Kusaka and

acted as a cox in former
times. After graduation
from the university, he went
to America in 1949 by the
courtesy and support of his
uncle in America and Mr.
Kusaka. Keio's eight won
the championship after 16
year's obscurity and have
kept hard training. Because
of shortage of funds for
Olympic regatta this year,
this 100 dollars was for-
warded by his desire of
letting the club be free
from shortage of funds.
This 100 dollars is soon to
be given to Mr. Kusaka
through Mr. Kiyooka.

Mr. Kusaka said, "I am
very glad to have the help
for the crisis of funds from
a young senior in a far away
land. The effect of this will
greatly impress the seniors
in Tokyo."

ALTERNATING CURRENT

Recently two struggles
between policemen and
some students of Tokyo
University were reported
on several daily papers.

According to them one
incident is that three police-
men were drubbed by
students and were robbed
of their police handbooks
when they are looking at a
drama played in No. 25
room on the Hongo Campus
on February 20. And the
other is that on the same
day without due recognition
some fifty men including
students of Tokyo Uni-
versity addressed passengers at
the public square in front of
Shibuya Station in opposi-
tion to the rearmament, and
the armed policemen, who
had come to break up the
assembly, finally arrested
seven people after they had
some fights.

In the former case though
Police Commissioner Tanaka
deemed the students to be
burglars who illegally
offered violence to the
policemen and robbed of
their belongings, we must
remember the intrusion
by the three policemen, as
you see in the assertion
of President Yanaiare of
Tokyo University, was evi-
dently against the Article 2
of the Vice Minister of
Education's note which pro-
vides that police should
cooperate with the univer-
sity or college authorities in
regulating group activities
on its campus only when it
is requested by the presi-
dent of the school.

In the latter case, at the
background of this incident,
there is an established fact
that their request for the
permission to hold the orato-
rical meetings had been
refused whenever it was
made, while the meeting in

favour of the rearmament
had been usually permitted
to be held at the same
square. Where is the freedom
of speech which is provided
in the Constitution, in treat-
ing men in such discriminating
ways? Is there any clear
difference between today
and the latest war-time
when many intellectual per-
sons were committed to
prison because of their
thoughts opposing to the
war?

Some people might say
that a student should con-
centrate his whole mind
upon studies without partici-
pating in any movement
of social affairs. And yet
they are not aware of and
otherwise pretend not to be
aware of the accomplished
fact that it is students
themselves who fell the
sacrifice of their valuable
teen-ages to the Second
World War and are now
destined to victimize them-
selves again for the rearma-
ment.

The present young gen-
eration is naiver and simpler
than the older people deem
it to be, though its activities
appear sometimes queer to
them and out of good sense
and some of those activities
are actually apt to give
some communistic groups a
handle for censure. Under
the present circumstances
there is no alternative for
the young students but to
take such ways, though
outwardly thoughtless, to
show positively their true
and eager heart against the
war.

The older people, there-
fore, should try to com-
prehend what lies at the bottom
of their strange-seeming
activities, not judging them
only by their appearance.

The Mita Campus

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Printed by:
The Taiheyo Press
No. 6 Shiba Sakuragawa-cho,
Minatoku, Tokyo
Tel.: 43-4273

EDITORIAL

TOO POPULAR, BUT

Fukuzawa, in his work "Encouragement of Learning" written in the 7th year of Meiji, says "Our civilization has been made almost perfect. However, there is nobody who wishes firmly to keep our country's Independence against foreign powers, moreover, not only our people don't take a drastic stand to defend it from them, but also even those who get an opportunity to be familiar with these dangerous political situations are too timid to come out with the conditions. Terror to anything deprives one of the dictates of one's conscience. Practically, civilization is good-for-nothing without spirit for Independence of people."

True are these words, suggestive, as we recall the past and look forward to the future. Such basic spirit as above-mentioned made him brought the unique private school, Keio-Gijuku, into existence and under the establishment of Keio, Educational Foundation. At these background, Keio was given its decided direction in which it ought to go and has forged its tradition painfully and with many sacrifices through a long time.

When Keio men speak of liberties they have in their minds not only the political freedom but the economic freedom, which our Founder Fukuzawa summarized in the phrase "Independence and Self-respect", for the loss of economic self-support will prepare the ground for the loss of political Independence.

When Meiji government proclaimed absolute "Assembly Acts" in 1880, a certain drafting committee who visited Keio to make a speech was expelled out of our campus and when the war agitators were exercising authority from their high Pedestal Gendarmes during War II, it was Keio that warmly welcomed Mr. G. Hani to listen to him, who being a pacifist kept at a respectful distance.

These fact show how Keio was, that is, its own stand point, firmness of purpose and characteristic generosity for liberty.

When we gaze at the present situation, police threatens the self-government of a university under the cause of maintenance of public peace and order. This accident has no concern with Keio, but who can assure this kind of accident will never happen in our campus? What really annoys us is the fact that the government seems to be out of sympathy with the right of academism to own freedom in research and expression without interference from any political powers and economic influences. The conditions are gradually resembling the aspects from the outbreak of Sino-Japanese incident down to Pacific War.

When we reflect upon ourselves, are we, Keio students indifferent to liberty? To be indifferent to whether we adopt falsehood or truth is the great way to error. The occupation is ending, but new time of Independence has not yet begun. Between the two periods, the environment is seeking for what Keio's backbone is. Now is a perilous but fascinating juncture to show the tradition-packed Keio, as a private school. We should have our own will in shaping our own future. The future of Keio lies in practising the spirit of peace to the utmost and in marching unflinchingly the path of "Independence and Self-respect".

REFORM OR NOT

Criticising The New Educational Reform

By TSUNEO YAMAZAKI

Editor's Note: Mr. T. Yamazaki is a graduate of the Department of Education, the Faculty of Literature.

Recently discussions have gradually arisen among our educators with respect to the reform-plan of the existing educational system created by the Council of Government Ordinances, in which Mr. Jiro Tanaka acts in an initiating position in this matter as reported on the papers. Though this plan was set up, of course, for eliminating the current defects so that our school education may play a vital role in the establishment of truly civilized country—so I would like to take it—, it must be also pointed out that it is in some respects regarded as deviating from the ideal of democratic society.

What must be pointed out first is the revival of the double-line system of schools under which there are provided various kinds of education in the same level, and which in consequence involves great social discriminations among people from the very start of their life. That is, they are destined to be placed under a particular condition, almost unchangeable, by education they have been given. To go on to a college, it is very clear, a boy who has been given too technical education, for example, merely suited for becoming a merchant or a clerk will have a disadvantage against his classmate who has taken the regular course in a high school.

It was in the way of emphasizing the single-line system that the postwar reform attempted to eradicate the discriminatory tendencies then existing in our country, which arose chiefly because of such education. In this sense, it may be said, the postwar reformers had a great contribution in placing our education on the duly directed line.

Nevertheless the reform-plan of this time is going to turn it back to the prewar stage by taking the double-line system again. Especially I dare say it is an unpardonable error that it attempts to apply this system even to the secondary education that is now holding an important position in the compulsory education. Imagine children given different education even in the compulsory education. Could we expect that no harmful seeds of social discrimination be brought about? Of course everyone cannot go on to the college level. Nor do I claim that the words "Equality of Opportunity" mean "University Education to All". But the opportunity of receiving higher education should be open equally to every student if he is qualified. A child who cannot expect not to study in a college may get a chance in his later years to do so, finding himself in a better condition. From this view, it is apparent there should not be such education that fixes a boy's ambition early in his life. More questions must be pointed out in a similar way also in other levels, but here I will show the greatest of them only.

Another problem I wish to comment on is whether the Council is entitled to

BOOK REVIEW

Stranger in Town

"Stranger in Town" written by Yoshie Hotta is very popular not only because of its winning of the Akutagawa Prize, but also its having something appealing to the latent anxiety of people.

The quick tempo and monologizing style is quite effective to describe disturbed people in the confusion caused by complicated international frictions of late.

The journalist, one of the characters, speaks as follows in his work: "Terror for possible war (of which people are thinking) shakes one's confidence in judgment, so then naturally Reason will be powerless and history will be automatically resolved towards the dreaded end, pushing the thinking of and supplication of human being away." "Solitude in Town," a kind of resistance literature, is worth reading at least once. This is quite suggestive because of the present strained atmosphere.

taking up such matter as the reform of educational system. For example, it is proposed that the master-course of graduate level should be abolished and that the doctor-course only should be given in the university. However this was determined not by a law nor government ordinance but by the University Standard established according to the voluntary provisions of universities. So it is very doubtful whether the Council is qualified to take up such problems for educational reform.

Anyhow nobody will deny that this plan has been made in an undemocratic way on the basis of autocratic attitude of the Council and also that it is so undesirable as to upset our education which has reached the present stage through our efforts. Our education has been democratized, though not enough, in the course of these years. Now a new crisis is going to come. We have been insisting many times over that Japanese education could not become democratized without the abolishment of the Ministry of Education, the influential center of autocracy in it, or without restricting its power to a narrower area as in case of the U.S. Department of Education. But it is due to the indifference of our people that such autocratic groups come into power, and in this sense we the people should take responsibility for this matter. Here we must be reminded of Madison's words that democracy will be the prologue of a comedy or a tragedy without the enlightened people. And it is the best and indispensable way for realizing and maintaining the democratic way of life that we never relax our interests in everything.



Friendly teachers and pupils of Keio primary school, in a snap shot taken after snow-ball in their ground, Tengenji.

Grow-up Free from All Worry

It was in 1874, sixteen years later than the establishment of Keio-Gijuku, that Yohchisha was founded at Mita Campus with Mr. Yoshio Wada as the first Headmaster whom our great founder Yukichi Fukuzawa charged with the important duty of education for his young disciples and the children of the then teachers. This is the origin of the present Yohchisha and twenty eight pupils flocked in that year. After that the number of them increased year by year to attain three hundred in 1892 when Mr. Wada died. At that time the pupils were not so young as they are at present and for the most part entered there at the ages between nine and thirteen. The school lessons, therefore, were much higher than today and sixteen teachers gave full learning to them.

Present Headmaster Yoshida is the tenth in descent and among those successive headmasters Prof. Kiyooka, now the publisher of "The Mita Campus", appeared as the eighth. Nowadays the number of pupils has become more than seven hundred and girls, admitted since 1948, number a quarter of each class.

When the reporters visited Yohchisha, built in 1947 at Tengenji, Mr. Hasegawa, teacher in charge of the "E" class of the second year, kindly replied to their questions and told them about the real state of the children.

Rep.: How many boys and girls came to take the examination for the current year?

H.: Well, the boys were about six times as many

WHERE IS KEIO'S ACADEMISM?

By RIEKO OHNISHI

As a student of the post graduate course I never wish to doubt if there is, but I did not know how to answer when I was asked the above question by a foreigner, a Swede who had been in Japan for 20 years.

"Keio is famous for its wonderful deeds in sports," he said. "And I know a good many Keio-graduates who are keen and active in business circles and of their strong influence among them. However, I have never been informed of where Keio's academism lies." This question suggested to me, when I heard of the Mita Campus staffs project to increase the pages of the Mita Campus from 2 to 4, that our paper should have one page specially provided for the publications of the latest results of the researches of any speciality. I believed the need of a publication which would help the announcement of "Keio's academism" unknown to the foreigners.

But is Keio's academism only unknown to the foreigners? Or do any of Keio students or faculties know and can explain about it whenever they are asked? One of the professors declares that there is not actually what can be worth the name of academism in Keio; and I hear some outsiders accuse Keio of its notorious dilettantism.

Not only its deeds in sports, and the good-type of Keio business men, I know that the students can enjoy nice college-life with their fellow students, and warm associations with professors

whom they highly admire. But to my great regret, the students attending lectures are only ten per-cent of the whole number, and it can never be known how the rest are spending their time.

I remember someone once said to me when the students' political movements were in fashion, in which only Keio did not participate, "Keio is something like a factory, where men labelled with Keio-mark are being produced in mass to the world every year. The university authorities are the great capitalists, under whom all the faculties, professors, assistant professors, lecturers and clerks, are engaged in the job of making Keio-labelled-men out of ordinary high school graduates. So the students are nothing but its products and naturally have no right to strike against their maker, while the faculty could strike for the raise of their pay and that kind of thing, though they never seem to start one.

Though I do not like this point of view, I find some truth in it, as I know for a fact that any men will be trusted just because they are Keio graduates and that it is taken for granted. Yet a university should be something more than a men-making organization, and must have something in itself, which can be authentic; a tradition of its peculiar researches to be passed on to the coming generations. If the existence of this something is dubious or unknown, we must make sure of it. And if it is not now known, we should take up the possible chances for publication, but if not, due effort should be made for its creation.

YOHCHISHA---PRIMARY SCHOOL

Round-up of Keio Campuses

so. They often come to the teachers' room to have a chat with them without hesitation. When they are in the fourth or fifth year they pass more than a week of their summer vacation together with teachers at Hayama and in the sixth year at Akakura or Shiga Plateau.

Besides each of them doesn't care for the difference in social standing between its parents and others.

Rep.: Please estimate their literary ability.

H.: When they enter Futsu, junior high school of Keio, they are not inferior to other students who enter it by surmounting the strict examination. Above all, they are proficient in English because they have studied it since the first year of Yohchisha. So I think their literary ability is pretty high compared with others.

Rep.: How about the extra curricular activities?

H.: There is a club system consisting of three parts—studying, sports and other activities such as drawing, music etc. The annual exercise party of this year is to be held on the 16 and 17 of March.

Rep.: What kind of sports are they playing?

H.: Baseball, rugby, football, badminton and heavy gymnastics.

Rep.: Why, they play rugby?

H.: Oh yes, they do. And as to the activities of the third part they have their own orchestra and play a drama. They are cheerfully enjoying their activities.

Rep.: Tell me about your aspiration as a teacher of those children.

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SPORTS

Keio Wins Championship of All Japan Basketball Tournament

Keio beat Kansai University 79-38, Waseda 54-45 and in the final game downed Rikkyo 55-54 at the Memorial Hall on January 18 under the presence of the Crown Prince. Thus Keio won the glorious championship of All Japan Basketball Tournament for the year 1952. It is the first time for Keio as well as for any student basketball group to get the Emperor's Trophy of this tournament.

The final was the most thrilling sea-saw game because both teams had almost the same abilities either in offence or in defence.

When Keio was led by two points and only 22 seconds remained, every Rikkyo fan must have imagined the decisive victory of his favorite team. But just before the time was up Keio's skillful forward Tsuji took advantage of a Rikkyo foul when he marked a tying goal and the referee gave a free-throw to him.

Before the eyes of more than 6,000 excited fans the fatal ball looped through and Keio was decided to be the champion of this tournament.

The hero of this day, Tsuji, was tossed by all his fellow players and amidst the hearty cheers of all Keio fans the All Japan Basketball Tournament closed.

PAL Beats Champion Keio

Philippine Air Lines Basketball Team, which had come to Japan for the international amity between the Philippines and Japan, fought against Japanese Champion Keio as its second game at the Memorial Hall on February 3. Though those two teams had almost the same abilities and Keio always kept leading till the third quarter was up—the first quarter 16-16, the second 35-29 and the third 43-42—Keio lost the game 53-54.

In the fourth quarter P.A.L.

H.: The duty of us teachers lies in the daily matters, and that is the most important matter, I believe. And I want the University students to be affectionate to the pupils and to look after them, for instance, when the car is crowded on their way home from a baseball stadium.

While talking, some boys came and said, "Teacher," "We've prepared," And Mr. Hasegawa replied with a smile, "Well, I will go soon." Then the reporters followed him to the classroom to see how they were studying. On entering the room, to our surprise, "Shut the door please," cried one of the children to us. About forty boys and girls were making some pieces of toy paper-money and Mr. Hasegawa explained us that though it was an arithmetic lesson, the whole learning being finished, he let the children play greengrocer's keeping. When a reporter asked two children, "Do you have good times in the school?" One answered, "Yes," and the other, "It's so-so." The latter sounded very queer as well as very sweet.

The bell rang for the end of that hour and many boys and girls ran out into the concrete parts of the playground to skip rope or to wrestle. Then we said to Mr. Hasegawa, "Thank you" very much and Good-bye" hearing a merry noise of the innocent children. (FL. G.)

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HUNGARIAN FILM APPEALS IN QUIET



Suzy Banks as Eva, only a girl in this film is resolved to accept a transaction with a Nazi by her flesh to prevent her family from being kidnapped, but is only cheated. A pistol cracked in her hand.

"Quelque Part en Europe"

Recently a few movies produced in Europe which insist on a consideration for anti-war, have been released in Japan, one of which was Switzerland's "Four in a Jeep." During the world war II, a Hungarian correspondent, Giza Radvanyi, was engaged in his work in many places in Europe, but after the war the thing touched his heart was the miserable condition of the homeless children. He thought these children were the bastards of the war which had been caused by adults. Then, he tried to appeal to the others throughout the world and with Bala Balazs's help in drama, he made this movie in 1948 with his private money.

It seems that this movie is tied up with Italianism which used similar data, but it is inferior to the Italian "Shoe Shine," in a point of depicting these children. A girl Eva and old musician in this film are only the

dramatical elements. These children who were almost dilettanti or novices gave excellent performances and the warm-hearted old musician, as played by Arthur Somlay is suited to the character of the movie. In spite of the simple sequence, the scenes, in which a number of miserable children are marching along a road which continues for miles and miles to the horizon, have a force to center audiences' souls on the screen. It is a common characteristic of such a movie that if it takes a wrong step, it would be often thought of compelling the emotion; but this film develops in a different way on account of a clever stroke of Giza Radvanyi. In addition, playing "La Malsaise" gives a poetical atmosphere to it.

If this movie is appreciated not only as a reporting drama but also as a worthy idea, it may be said that the mission is performed (YAS.)

displayed their techniques and keeping the ball by powerful followings, they shot middle shots and went ahead 52-45. On the other hand though Keio lost veteran Katayama and Tsuji by five fouls it rallied to its proper value and made the score only a point less. But it is too late and regretfully Keio was defeated.

Yamamoto Gets Asahi Sports Prize

The recognition ceremony of the Asahi Sports Prize for the 28th year of Showa was held on February 6 from 5 p.m. at the Tokyo head office of the Asahi and Mr. Osamu Yamamoto of the Keio Baseball Section was honored as the tenth excellent amateur player. He is a sophomore of the Faculty of Economics and the ace pitcher of Keio.

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