

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

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TRADITIONAL KEIO-WASEDA SERIES COMES

As Rikkio was defeated by Tokyo on May 25 the penant of this spring season of Tokyo Big Six University League was decided to fall into Keio, successively to the last season. Keio's championship is the thirteenth since the League started.

WHICH TO WIN KEIO OR WASEDA?

By Genzaburo Okada

If the strong wins and the weak loses, the baseball game is awfully dull.

I don't have to take examples of the games, which people took no notice at all, ended with good results unexpectedly. Therefore, so far as the W-K baseball game is concerned, it has been believed that the depressed side will win the victory, and herein is the attraction of the traditional W-K baseball game.

I have many memories of W-K baseball game, and among them, one which I can't forget for my life is that of spring season of 1931 (6th of Showa). At that time, just like this season, Keio had a good advantage over Waseda in the game, besides Keio was standing on just the same condition as this season that Keio was going forward to the championship. By the way, the first game began with Date, pitcher of Waseda, and Mizuhara of Keio, and Keio won by a score of 2x-1 after an exciting match.

In the second game, pitcher of Waseda was Date, same as the day before, and Keio Katsuishi and Mizuhara. At the beginning, Waseda was depressed, and the score was 2-0. But in the 6th inning, Ogawa's timely hit, tied the scores. And in the lucky 7th inning, when Waseda got two four-balls and one dead-ball to make a two-down full-bases, and a batter Hirose was standing on batter-box, Mihara on the third-base bravely tried a steal-home, and it narrowly succeeded, and this was very effective for Waseda getting revenge on his defeat of the day before by a score of 6-3. This triple steal was the first record since the Six-Univ. Baseball League had started, and will not be easily duplicated hereafter.

Then the final game, while Date of Waseda was placed on the mound successively, Keio pitcher, Mizuhara, took the mound.

Waseda, in the 4th inning, taking advantage of Keio's disorder, got 4 runs, and walked off with victory by one run, preventing Keio's attack of 5th and 7th innings.

Thus, three day's dreadful fighting of Waseda got its victory, leaving on the record Date's three day successive pitching, Mihara's steal-home, and triple steal making use of the full-base.

The reasons why I am showing you this match as one of my memories are that the situation on which Waseda is now standing has a resemblance to this year's; and that Mizuhara and Mihara are still confronting with each other Mizuhara who came back to Giants after returning from life of concentration camp in Siberia has taken the position of Mihara, as a field manager, who now belongs to Nishitetsu Lions, and they are still competing, though they belong different Leagues, one Central and the other Pacific.

While Keio alone is now going on straight to the goal of winning the championship though having been unexpectedly defeated once by Meiji, Waseda is now in adverse fortune that they were defeated by Rikkio and Meiji too, after five days' dreadful match. It is very interesting to recall to my mind the W-K baseball game of 1931.



Keio's ace southpaw Kawai on the mound of green Jingu Stadium. Perhaps he will take the mound as a starting pitcher of the first game of the coming Keio-Waseda baseball series. His results of this spring season as a hurler are six wins and one loss.

What Is "Apple Complication"?

— Explanation of K-W Stories for Readers Abroad —

For many years since the beginning of Showa, Waseda-Keio Baseball Series has been enjoying its golden age, and both nines possessed many excellent players such as Saburo Miyatake, Minoru Yamashita, Shigeru Mizuhara of Keio; Shotaro Ogawa, Osamu Mihara of Waseda, etc. In the early years, there was no professional baseball team in Japan and the Tokyo Big Six University League was the greatest league in Japan. A great number of baseball fans rushed into Jingu Stadium at the sunrise of the days of W-K series and their excitement was of the magnitude inconceivable today.

After this golden age, their excitement continued and finally produced the dramatic incident which is still known as the "Apple Complication." (H)

Waseda's stirring up, or Keio's successive victories over Waseda? Indeed, I am looking forward to W-K baseball game of this season.

It was in the final match of W-K series of the autumn season, 1933. In the second half of the 7th inning when Keio was led by one run Oka stole the 2nd base, Waseda protested against the base umpire saying Oka should be out. But as Keio's first coacher Horii and third baseman Mizuhara's protest was accepted, Oka became safe and both rooters got hotter and hotter under these circumstances. In the second half of the final inning when Keio players took the field many trashes were thrown on the ground by Waseda students who had seated themselves on the side of the third-base.

Third baseman Mizuhara, now the field manager of Yomiuri Giants, became very angry as he thought they were debasing the dignity of the game and when he saw a Waseda man standing in the stand about to hurl something to the ground, Mizuhara threw an apple, which had been thrown beside him, to the stand. In this inning Igawa's single to the left against Waseda's

pitching star Wakahara drove in the winning run and Keio scored the fine inversive victory. When Keio's players, all the students and fans were wild with joy, a crowd of Waseda men rushed into Keio's rooter and robbed them of the silver baton which had been given by the then president of Keio for the W-K series. After several hour's excitement Waseda demanded Mizuhara to express his regret for hurling the apple to Waseda's rooter while Keio insisted on expelling Waseda from the League. Thus all the baseball fans in Tokyo were excited for many days and finally Prof. Takahashi, chief of Waseda Baseball Section, assumed the responsibility for the incident and resigned his position. Mizuhara was suspended from games thereafter and the complication which had excited many a fan ended.

This is what we call the "Apple Complication" and one of the most impressive incidents of the past W-K matches which is still clearly living in old fans' memory. (FL)

Tokyo Big Six University baseball League started its spring season at formally returned Jingu Stadium on April 12 with Keio-Rikkio and Hosei-Tokyo matches immediately after Keio's captain Matsumoto's oath and Keio scored its first victory by downing Rikkio 13-2 behind its ace southpaw Kawai's hard pitching. This game Keio smashed 21 hits against Rikkio's veteran southpaw Nikaido and rookie Saito including Fukuzawa's running homer. In the second game the situation reversed itself for four times and finally we defeated Rikkio 7x-6 though starting pitcher Maeda lost 4 runs in the 1st inning by Shinohara and Kojima's triples and so on. Our nine soon tied the score in the 2nd inning Matsumoto's hit to right and Kojima's wild pitch. In the 7th inning by Rikkio's catcher Horikawa's homer over the left fence against relief pitcher Yamamoto drove in 2 runs to break a 4-4 deadlock. But in the 8th Kojima walked 2 players and Udagawa and Tako followed by singles to tie the score again and we pounced on the opportunity of no out full-base when Matsumoto walked. Though Rikkio's bench appointed Nikaido as a fireman pinch hitter Izawa smashed out a winning run to right to give us the second straight victory. Afterwards Kawai relieved Yamamoto and his hard pitching shut out Rikkio for 2 innings. Perhaps this match will become one of the most impressive ones of this season owing to their animated fight though their fielding was often interfered by the high wind.

The first Keio-Meiji match was held on April 26 and we suffered complete defeat 0-3 by Meiji's veteran Dohsono's satisfactory hurling. Though Keio's ace pitcher Kawai gave no run till the 7th inning he had to become the loser as his fellow players were perfectly overwhelmed by Dohsono. In the 8th inning Igaki's double drove in the first run and, moreover, in the 9th Watanabe's triple against relief Yamamoto added 2 more runs to give Meiji the unexpected first victory. Skilful Dohsono! It is a wonder that he shut out the most possible champion Keio with his effort, fellow players and, what is more, kept its powerful batting at 3 hits.

In the 2nd game of the next day again Keio's bench appointed Kawai as hurler and we downed Meiji 5-1 behind his five hit pitching. Though Meiji's starting pitcher, rookie submarine Akiyama, hurled well to keep Keio at 2 runs till the 6th inning, Matsumoto's run-producing triple in the 7th knocked him out and decided the issue.

In the final match on April 28, Kawai took the mound for the third time and, helped by the nine's animated batting, he was fully rewarded for his three days' labour as the glorious winner. Keio completely beat Meiji 11-2 knocking out Dohsono only in the 2nd inning, whose control was inferior to that of the other day, and other Meiji's pitching staff Ohsaki and Akiyama were also defeated completely.

Though the issues of the series were proper to the real powers of the nines, young Meiji's hot fighting was worthy of praise.
(Continued on Page 2)

Saying of Fukuzawa

Knowing what it is to love
but not knowing what it is
to respect one's wife, that
is the sad custom.

YAMASHITA'S HOMER RECORDED FOREVER

By Prof. Genichi Kato

The traditional games between Keio and Waseda Universities have been attractive at all times under all surroundings, especially at the beginning of Showa.

At that time, it had come to the common sense of people who like baseball that the result of Keio-Waseda decided the winner of pennant, for both two teams had hardly been defeated by the other four teams before the K-W match.

The line-up of Keio team consisted of Kusumi (CF 1st batter), Hongo (2nd batter) Ikawa (RF 3rd batter), Yamashita (1B 4th batter), Miyatake (P 5th batter), Mizuhara (3B)....., which was, as it were, worth exactly a million dollars.

It was really poem, in my personal feeling, which could never allow the alteration of even a word. On the other hand, there were so many good players in Waseda team as Ogawa (P), Date (C), Tominaga (SS), Mihara (3B) and so on.

Whenever I mention the K-W match, there comes across my mind the dramatic homer hit by Yamashita. It was on a dark, autumnal day.

Both teams scored nothing on the board until the sixth inning. In the seventh inning, Yamashita appeared in the left batter-box with one runner on the first base, when excited voices of cheering occurred here and there among the Keio rooter expecting his batting. Attention of a large number of spectators in the crowded Jingu-Stadium were put on the motion of Waseda's ace pitcher, Minakami, who was skilful for his pitching, and batter Yamashita who might bring a chance to Keio. After the count of one strike and two balls, pitcher Minakami throw the ball with speed enough keeping a middle course. Yamashita, who was known as a keen batter, hit it with the whole of his strength. The white ball flew like a bullet directly into the midst of the Waseda out-field rooster.

All of the spectators and the Keio students were wildly excited and stood up to see the two runners' home-in speaking highly of that refreshing homer which had to be recorded forever.

Thus, Keio won the victory. We could not forget the scenery of the homer and at the same time tears of gladness upon Yamashita's face.

More than twenty years have past since then, and the traditional game is just around the corner. I, as one of the spectators who love collegiate baseball, hope both teams will play their very best so as to give us enjoyment.

Which Do You Like Keio or Waseda?

The Mita Campus received letters from the fans of Waseda-Keio baseball game who were so kind as to answer frankly the following five questions.

1. Which do you like better, Waseda or Keio?
2. Why?
3. Who is your favorite player?
4. Which side do you think will win?
5. What do you expect in Waseda-Keio baseball game?

Answer:

Miss. Michiyo Kogure (Film Star)

1. Keio, of course.
2. My husband graduated from Keio and my son is in Keio primary school now, so I have many acquaintances connected with Keio.
3. All players.
4. Of course, Keio.
5. I wish the players to keep sportsmanship so as not to soil the honorable history of Waseda-Keio baseball game.

Mr. Ichiro Fujiyama (Singer)

1. Keio.
2. Keio is my almamater.
3. Yamamoto of Keio.
4. Keio.

KEIO'S COURSE TO CHAMPIONSHIP

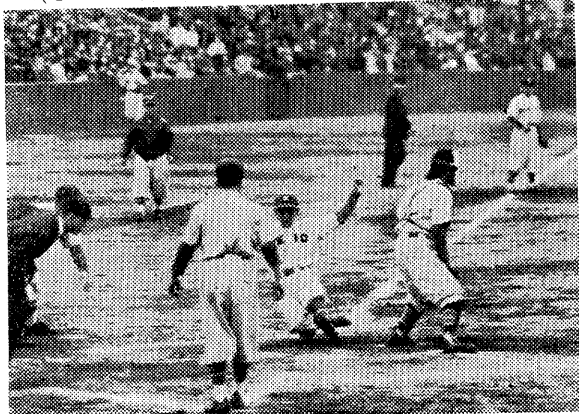
(Continued from Page 1)

Keio-Tokyo series was held on May 3 and 4 and we marked two straight victories 8-1, 19-0 behind recovered Yamamoto's 2 hits pitching and Kato's 3 hits pitching. In the second game our hits numbered 23 including 2 triples and 7 doubles and this figure is the largest in the League after the War.

In the first Keio-Hosei game on May 17 we beat Hosei 9-0 smashing out 12 hits against Hosei pitching staff Watanabe, Yokoi and rookie Yamazaki. Kawai kept Hosei at 3 hits and none of Hosei players was able to reach the second base. In the second game we scored the second straight victory over Hosei after the close contest. In the 3rd inning when Hosei was led by 3 runs, Koike and Matsunaga smashed out successfully and Kamata bunted. Though Keio's starting pitcher Yamamoto fielded the ball and threw to first baseman Tako, the ball going too high, Koike and Matsunaga marked two runs. Besides the next batter, Yoshida, smashed to right and finally tied the score. Afterwards both nines got no run owing to the lack of timely hits and the game followed into the extra inning. In the second half of the 10th inning after one was out Taneda doubled between center and right. Next batter Udagawa hit the firstbase grounder and while first baseman Suzuki put out Udagawa, Taneda rushed into the homebase and with his skilful base-running scored the winning run to bring to Keio the second straight victory 5x-3.

The cause of our victory was above all Taneda's speedy running and though defeated, Hosei's Watanabe's nice pitching was worthy of praise.

Thus we marked 4 winning points against Rikkio, Meiji, Todai



Keio's second batter Tako slides into home base following Udagawa on Matsumoto's single in the first Keio Rikkio game. Keio wins 13x-2.

5. I hope that the players will have model games with fair play, spiritually and technically.

Mr. Kinba Sanyutei (Story-teller)

1. Keio.
2. My son graduated from Faculty of Engineering of Keio.
3. Yamamoto of Keio.
4. Of course Keio.
5. Involuntary!

Mr. Hiroshi Horiguchi (Boxer)

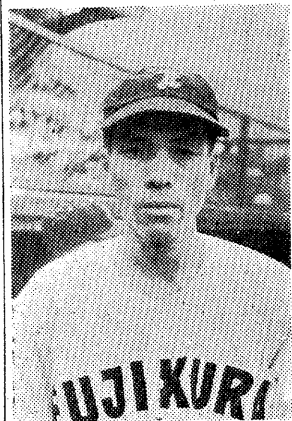
1. Waseda.
2. My elder brother graduated from Waseda, and I have many acquaintances connected with Waseda.
3. Iwamoto of Waseda.
4. Keio will win judging from the record of this season.
5. I hope the students will not behave with shameful manners under the influence of wine on the street after the game.

Mr. Seijun Shimura (Radio Announcer)

1. I don't choose one of them.
2. I don't look with favour on one

NEVER FORGET LAST SPRING

By M. Odate



Mr. Odate in Fujikura's uniform

and Hosei.

As for living-together of Keio players, I do not think there are many differences between the pre-war and the post-war days. They are getting along together very well nowadays, similar to time gone by. It is said that some students who had a wrong slant on freedom democratized the rules in the living-together of student. But I regard the discipline in that life still important.

In the present Keio team an inquiring attitude to playing is prevailing and hot arguments on baseball take place very often. A weak team is liable to lack earnestness in case of work-outs and so forth, but the stronger the team becomes, the more prevalent a spirit of inquiry to playing becomes.

The other day when Governor Tsunematsu, who used to be the faculty of the Keio baseball club, came up to Tokyo, we old fellows met together in a restaurant in Akasaka and had a long talk, looking back on the good old days when we played baseball in Keio. When in my freshman days in the preparatory course,

before Waseda-Keio game in that season, I happened one day to take a bath with Prof. Tsunematsu, then faculty head of the club. He asked me if I was confident of my first Waseda-Keio game. As I had once been among the winning team members in the Koshien Stadium, and also as I had felt quite myself in the case of the Hosei-Keio game, I simply told him that I would be all-right. Then, the professor asked about my batting order. I was put in the eighth and sometimes ninth that day. I answered, a little bit afraid I would be rather perky, "I have never stood at bat except as the top, third or fourth batter in the Koshien Stadium. So I think I feel at ease after all of being put in the upper order."

I found myself elevated to the sixth batter on the day in question. Mr. Wakahara, pitcher of Waseda, was in the pink. But, I was somehow confident since I had been coached by him during my middle school days. Though we lost that game I made hits a few times and my order was promoted in the second game on the following day and I did the same, too. Since then, I have never failed to make three hits at every game between W-K.

Now, the Keio team is changing from a defensive team into a batting team and the present players can run relatively fast. Weak points can hardly be found in the line-up even though many players have about the same batting form.

To speak of pitching, if only Yamamoto recover there'll be no doubt of being the victor. But, as it's been said through ages that W-K game is beyond one's anticipation, the players must not be imprudent in the games. I should suggest to the players to hit and run, at any rate.

When the Keio team lost the game by Maeda's first fly in the final for supremacy of the league last spring, Supremacy Sakai gave his words in tears to the alumni and others present there up on the Hill of Mita that Keio would surely be the victor in the next season at any cost, and it did defeat the Waseda team. I want the players to fight in the coming W-K game with the resolution they made at that time.

HIS BASEBALL CAREER

In 1937, Mr. Odate appeared as a shortstop of the Keio nine for the first time in the autumnal game between Keio and Hosei, being a regular player from 1937 to 42. His batting ranking is as follows:

1940 Autumn at the 5th of the best tens.

1941 Spring becoming the leading hitter.

Autumn at the 5th.

1942 Spring at the 3rd.

After graduated from Keio, Mr. Odate bound a job in the Fujikura Electric-wire Mfg. Company Ltd., taking now an active part in the non-professional baseball world of Japan.

1. Waseda.
2. Though I was dismissed while student of Waseda, I can't turn to be a Keio fan.
3.
4.
5.

I will answer above three, after I have studied a little more. Shogaku Yutate (Advisor to the Mainichi)

1. Waseda.
2. I was a member or Waseda baseball team.
3. I like a player being steady in the pinch regardless of his team.
4. Frankly Speaking, Keio seems to be stronger this year.
5. I hope that a fair-play will be shown without sticking at points.

Mr. Kensaku Fujita (Radio tradesman)

1. Waseda.
2. Players of Waseda are earnest.
3. Arakawa of Waseda.
4. Keio.
5. All players should be in high spirits.

Mr. Senkichi Taniguchi (Director of the Movie)

Painful Exercise Gives Us Strong-Will

By N. Miyahara



Mr. Miyahara of his school days

Mr. M. Miyahara, ex-captain of the Waseda base-ball team, willingly told of his university life when we called at his office at the Nihon Kokan Company in Kawasaki, May 21: "When I joined the Waseda team" Mr. Miyahara said, "I couldn't understand why W-K game was so popular throughout Japan. But I felt that I must be a good player as a member of the team. Ever since then, even to this day, I have been endeavoring to become a man of good character, through playing baseball. Our team was at the tailend when I joined it so that the training was very hard and bitter, but I can't look back upon those painful days without feeling of much gratitude. In my opinion, by hardship alone, can we be somebody. When I became a captain of the Waseda nine, I said to myself that I must play as become a captain of the traditional team."

"It seems to me that the people are apt to look upon only the bright side of the players' life, but I'm inclined to think that it is rather the painful exercise that builds our character or gives us a strong will. In the last season of my university life, our Waseda nine finally defeated Keio three times in succession, then I was so glad that I did not know how to express my happiness."

Lately I cannot afford to go and see the baseball match, so that I can't exactly say which of the two will win, but I feel Keio may win. Naturally I hope Waseda will defeat Keio, which is not improbable, because the W-K match is always held in an extraordinarily atmosphere."

"The most important thing is not the result of the game but the process by which we build our personality. I believe that the substance is usually more important than the form, so I cared little about the results but I tried to be a man of firm character throughout my whole university life. The true students' life consists of two elements: one is study and the other sports or fine-arts: the two are compatible."

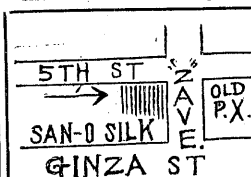
"We need to offer good sportsmanship and to care for fair play." And he told us about his recollections of the Waseda-Keio baseball game as follows: The game in autumn of 1947 was a very disagreeable memory in my baseball life. Then, I could make no sense that why all ball fans got excited about this game as well as students been. But this doubt has been cleared in getting experiences of the games."

The Waseda nine hoped that we had just got to win a signal victory over Keio, even if we marked a loose game for the other terms in that season, and we have always tried all our best. The most impressive W-K game, I remember clearly, was the final one in spring last year, because we won the third straight championship by defeating Keio after the close contest."

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LITTLE TALKS WITH KEIO AND WASEDA PLAYERS

KEIO

When the reporter arrived at the training ground of the Keio baseball section, all the players were training in high spirits there in the early summer's sun.

Two high school-girl fans were seen watching the training attentively, standing on the grass-grown roadside. Perhaps they might take the trouble to go there after school was over.

On the mound Kato was hurling a ball and it was understood that the regular batting was going on, and the reporter felt happy to be able to see Hanai's big home-run over the right fence.

Field manager of Keio, Sakai and other several regular players answered to the following questions after they returned to their dormitory.

Rep.: Would you please tell me the present condition of Keio pitchers?

Sakai: I have many reliable pitchers such as Kawai, Yamamoto, Kato, and Maeda. Yamamoto was not so far in good condition because of illness, but he has recently recovered and I am sure he will play an active part in the Keio-Waseda baseball game.

Rep.: Then, why did you send Kawai to the mound so often? You seem to be a hard master for him because you have other reliable hurlers, but you don't let the other hurlers relieve him when he fell into the pinch. For instance, he



hurled for three days running in the game between Keio and Meiji.

Sakai: What a thing to say! Then, I ask you which do you think is more important to win a game or to lose in that tense game. We could not miss that game by any means. I must say Yamamoto was not yet recovered completely at the time and Kawai was more reliable.

Matsumoto's room was kept clean and he answered the reporter's question with an agreeable smile. Kawai, Hanai and others, too answered as follows:

Rep.: Please speak frankly of the relative superiority or inferiority between Kawai and Yamamoto and then your aspirations as a captain.

Matsumoto: The characteristic of Kawai's pitching lies in his change of pace. Yamamoto has a good shoot ball. Both have their own characteristics and are superior to the Waseda's pitching staff. As a

WASEDA

On one early summer evening, the reporter visited the dormitory of the Waseda Baseball Team to interview the representative players.

Most of the players were out having good time when the reporter came as the Waseda-Meiji game was approaching the next day and the training had ended earlier than usual to foster the nine's strength for the next day's game. At about six o'clock in the evening Miyazaki and Kawabata returned. Then the reporter took half an hour to interview Miyazaki, Kawabata, Hirooka, and Numazawa sitting around a table. (Mr. Mori, the field manager was out.)

Reporter: I want to know how and what you are feeling about the Waseda-Keio series? First, which is easier hitting, Kawai's ball or Yamamoto's?

Miyazaki: I suppose Kawai will be the starting pitcher in the first game. And Kawai's ball is harder to hit. Judging from their attitude, it seems that teamwork is wanting between the pitchers and in-fielders of Keio team. They stand apart from the other players, don't they?

Hirooka: I'm always feeling the same about their attitudes. Both the pitchers have all the qualities of a great pitcher, but I don't admire their attitudes. Their expressions of feeling is unnatural even when they are relieved or changed in a pinch. They have never smiled, or run down from the mound to their bench at the change if I remember right.

Numazawa: I feel the same way about it. On the part of Waseda I used to be deeply moved by seeing Sueyoshi's feelings and the tears of gratitude which exploded with joy when he got through a pinch, or when he or any fellow players smashed a long hit to score the winning run. I think such difference is produced by the tradition of each school and from this point I should respect Matsumoto and Taneda on the part of the Keio. Above all, the latter is a pleasant fellow.

Kawabata: In my opinion as a catcher I think Kawai is better. Yamamoto's pitching form is now changed and not so good, so he will not make a good record this season.

yond his real capacity, as is often the case with pitcher in that particular atmosphere, we shall have a close contest overwhelmed by his characteristic change of pace.

Rep.: Don't you think you will be a starting pitcher in the Keio-Waseda series, Mr. Kawai?

Kawai: I am not sure, but I have confidence in defeating the Waseda. It is very favourable for me that I am a southpaw, because there are few left handed pitcher in a Big-6 intercollegiate contest and many are not accustomed to the southpaw's pitching.

Some of the players began studying in their light room; the others playing the card. And the reporter said good-bye to them expecting their vigorous play in the coming big game.



Waseda players are training to bat in their dormitory at To-tsuka. Iwamoto is swinging now.

Reporter: Kato and Maeda are beneath your notice, aren't they?

Kawabata: I'm not afraid of them. Kato's curve is good but his straight ball is not powerful, though he has good control.

Reporter: Then, isn't there anything good in Keio?

Miyazaki: Yes, there is much! Especially Keio's strength lies in that field manager, Sakai is more earnest than the regular players and Kato and Maeda can be used even in the free batting as Keio has many players. Moreover the sophomore players are more active than the senior and junior. So, much is expected in the future of the Keio.

Rep.: Do you have any promising rookies, Mr. Miyazaki?

Miyazaki: Yes, we have Miki as a pitcher.

Rep.: Can't you guess who will be the starting pitcher?

Miyazaki: I think the line-up will be unchanged, so Fukushima will be it. We've got to recognize that we have not a single reliable pitcher. Though some of them can throw speed balls to fan us in the

regular batting, to my regret they can't show their real capacity in a formal match.

Rep.: Then, please comment on the present cheering of this baseball league.

Miyazaki: We can't bear hearing hoots by the rooters during the game. They are apt to get excited and cry down even their fellow players when they make an error.

According to them, the present dormitory life of the Waseda have been much democratized by their own hands compared with the day when Miyazawa and Kawabata was new comers to their dormitory after the Surrender. They said, "We go to bed between 10 and 12 o'clock at night, getting up at 8 in the morning, and then go to school."

At last they added, "It's very difficult for us studying while playing baseball during the season. That is why we take pains in preparing for the examination of foreign languages when the annual examination comes."

The reporter left the dormitory thanking their frank answers to the questions before it became too late.



Keio nine harmoniously having supper together at Hiyoshi dormitory, after finishing the hard training of the day.

BATTING AVERAGE KEIO UNIV.

| | A | B | H | S | H | E | B | H | AV. |
|--------------|----|----|---|---|----|-------|---|---|-----|
| 2B Udagawa | 20 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0.450 | | | |
| " Izawa | 25 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0.320 | | | |
| LF Fukuzawa | 36 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 0.389 | | | |
| " Kondo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.000 | | | |
| SS Matsumoto | 38 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 23 | 0.395 | | | |
| RF Hanai | 43 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 0.372 | | | |
| 3B Tanaka | 42 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 0.333 | | | |
| 1B Tako | 25 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 0.320 | | | |
| " Yamashita | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.250 | | | |
| C Taneda | 27 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0.222 | | | |
| " Matsubara | 21 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0.238 | | | |
| CF Nomura | 21 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.142 | | | |
| " Nakagawa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | | | |
| " Shinohara | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | | | |
| P Kawai | 20 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0.300 | | | |
| " Yamamoto | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0.289 | | | |
| " Kato | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0.500 | | | |
| " Maeda | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | | | |
| PH Hiraide | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.333 | | | |

WASEDA UNIV.

| | A | B | H | S | H | E | B | H | AV. |
|-------------|----|----|---|---|----|-------|---|---|-----|
| LF Numazawa | 36 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 0.308 | | | |
| " Takatoh | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.181 | | | |
| 3B Yamamoto | 29 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 0.310 | | | |
| RF Arakawa | 47 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 0.297 | | | |
| CF Iwamoto | 44 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0.159 | | | |
| SS Hirooka | 45 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 0.266 | | | |
| 2B Komori | 42 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 0.357 | | | |
| " Miyazaki | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.333 | | | |
| " Iwasaki | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | | | |
| 1B Ueharu | 35 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0.200 | | | |
| " Okukawa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | | | |
| C Kawabata | 32 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0.187 | | | |
| " Tsutsui | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | | | |
| P Fukushima | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.200 | | | |
| " Ishii | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0.375 | | | |
| " Mizuno | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | | | |
| " Miki | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | | | |
| PH Arai | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | | | |
| " Nakata | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.500 | | | |
| " Edamura | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | | | |
| " Nakagawa | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | | | |

captain of Keio, I want to be active and do my best.

Matsubara: As to the pitching staff of Keio, Kawai is in top condition. Yamamoto's condition is not so good as to have been last year. Kato shows his constant pace, but Maeda is seized with neuralgia.

Rep.: How do you think of the Waseda's pitchers?—have you confidence in knocking out them?

They have no reliable pitcher, and that depresses their spirits in every game.

Taneda: Mizuno is a good pitcher, I think. If Fukushima shows his changeful pitching be-

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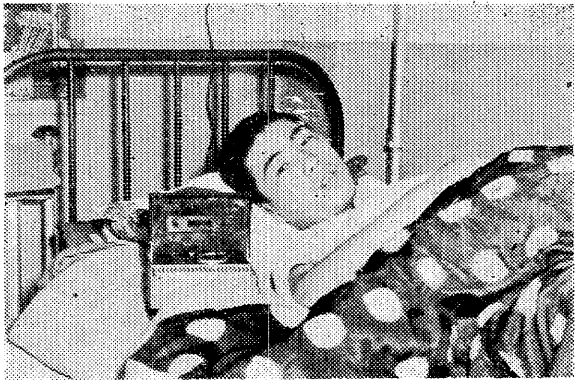
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ON VISITING SHINOHARA Parasol & Thunder

in K-W Series



Mr. Shinohara in the bed of Keio Hospital.

Members of the Mita Campus interviewed Kazutoyo Shinohara, the captain of Rikkyo baseball team who had been in Keio University Hospital since his wound in Rikkyo-Hosei baseball game on May 4.

Following is the summary of that interview.

Q: Which do you think will win in the coming W-K baseball game?
A: Well, I do hope that Waseda will beat Keio, because if Waseda knocks down Keio, and Rikkyo beats Todai, there is a way to gain

the Emperor Trophy for our team. But Keio team is so strong that we can hardly hope such a case.

Q: We are very sorry but will you tell us something about your injury?

A: It was in the Hospital that I came to my senses, so I can't remember the moment that my head was crushed to the fence, I'm sorry.
Q: How do you think about Keio's batting?

A: Keio nine's batting power is the strongest one in the League. From the top to the last all batters of Keio are very good. Especially I appreciate highly Matsumoto (S.S.) He is very strong when his team is a pinch.

Q: How about Waseda's?
A: Arakawa (R.F.) and Hirooka (S.S.) are heavy hitters. But the batting average of the team is inferior to Keio.

And he pointed out that Keio and many good pitchers, and that they would surely hold Waseda's batters. We thanked and left him hoping that we shall be able to see his splendid play on a diamond in the next autumn season. (KI)

HE INJURED IN 2ND K-H GAME

In the 1st inning of the first Rikkyo-Hosei match, Rikkyo's center fielder and captain Shinohara who was at that time the leading hitter with the average of 0.591 hit the out-field fence when he caught the ball smashed by I'o-sei's Suzuki. He dropped in a faint and his uniform was smeared with blood and he was taken to Keio Hospital where he at last recovered his senses. Though he once fell into a critical condition, he had almost recovered when the reporters of our Mita Campus visited him.

Mr. Shinohara is one of the most skilful and speedy-footed players in the League and had been regarded as the most hopeful hitter of this season before his injury. If he should become one, he would be the first player to get the title of the successive leading hitter for two seasons after the War.

SPRING RALLY HELD

The spring Keio Rally of 1952 was held May 16 at Sports Center, beginning with the salutation of President Ushioda, and more than 10,000 enthusiastic Keio fans were fascinated by many wonderful performances.

The highlight was that Keio cheering section was presented the bouquets of flowers as a token of friendship by Waseda and Meiji Universities.

Then "Keio Waltz" newly composed for coming Keio-Waseda base-ball game was presented by Fumiko Yotsuya.

A great number of Keioists made a night of it, and closed the most successful Rally at 10 p.m., with the common wish of victory over Waseda.

Keio Loses At The Regatta Between Waseda

On May 10, 21st Keio v.s. Waseda Regatta was held on the River Sumida 6,000 meter course, and Keio's eight lost the game.

After many thrilling regattas between both universities and high-schools, both eight started at 4:33 p.m. at Eitai Bridge. About 10,000 fans were standing in the rain on the bridge and both banks where crews passed. After both started Waseda's dash made Keio fallen and at Kiyosu Bridge (about 1,500 meter from the start-line) Waseda became 1 length ahead. In spite of Keio's hard pulls, finally, Waseda won the race by 10 lengths.

Time 18 minutes and 55 seconds flat. (Waseda)

The reason of Keio's defeat was due to the fresh crew not including excellent Olympic participants.

Mr. Iida, one of the most popular sports announcers of Japan, chief of Sports Section of Station NHK, and a graduate of Keio University, told the reporters with his well-known voice as follows:

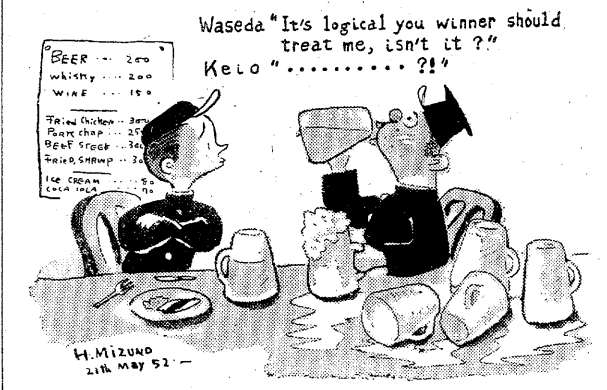
My recollections of the K-W matches are almost beyond my speech if I should speak in details. Well, K-W matches of our days seem to me more thrilling and amusing than those of today. When I was a Keio student, we used to march along the streets from Jingu Stadium to Mita after we won the games, and, at Mita, to hear a speech of celebration given by the then President. After that, we would march again to Ginza (Times Square of Tokyo), where we could eat or drink freely without paying money!

It seems, at least to me, that the present nines of the League are not so strong as those before the War. Only a few players are now of the former level, Yamamoto (our ace) is the one of the few. But I believe the level will come back to that of our days before long.

About the rooters, I think, I can say the same. We felt the results of the Matches as matters depending on ourselves. Yes,.....it reminds me of a very interesting story, though I don't remember exactly when it was, but I am sure that it happened soon after my graduation. We got an information one day that Waseda rooters' had ordered 4,000 parasols for the "rooters' match." We could do nothing just then because of the lack of time. So our cheer leaders decided to use the records of thunder, rainstorm, and windstorm. I lent them the records which belonged to NHK in secret. Anyway, games of our days gave us thrill and excitement.

But I know that the bad habits of our days have been improved

WIN THE GAME, BUT.....



KITANO TO GO TO HELSINKI

After the nomination contest of wrestlers for the coming Olympics, held at the Aoyama wrestling Building, Keio boy Kitano was qualified to go to Helsinki on May 3.

Hirohide Kitano is a fly weight wrestler and a junior of economic department.

His rank among wrestlers in Japan was the third in 1950, the second in 1951, and at last he became the champion of the fly weight class this year. Thus he has been strong remarkably since he came back from U.S.A. mastering many techniques of the American style.

In America, he fought 19 matches and won 16 victories.

His favorites are a speedy tackle, to get a back point and especially to give a fall with techniques of Judo.

He is much expected to win the

honor at Helsinki by all the Japanese as well as all Keio professors and students.

KESS To Publish Magazine

Keio English Speaking Society has decided at a recent committee meeting to publish a monthly magazine, the KESS Bulletin. The magazine aims to form closer connections between the two chapters of KESS at Hiyoshi and Mita, which are apt to be cut owing to the geographical conditions, said Mr. Furuhata of the society.

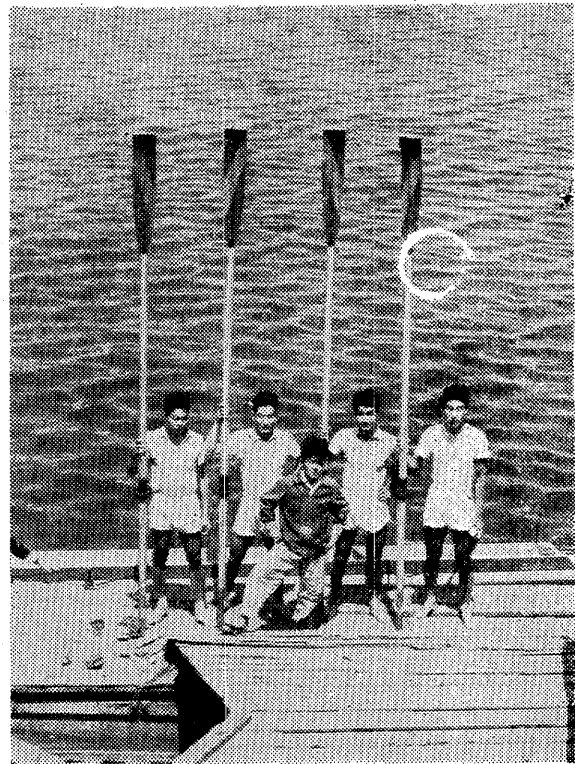
The first number will contain "Japanese Arts.....Their Introduction and Current Problems" "My little thought.....a happy future for Japanese women" "Japan still faces the thorny way" and so on, and will come out at the end of this month.

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KEIO'S CREW, hoped for the participant of Olympic regatta at Helsinki in Finland next year, are now lodging together for training on the Sumida River.

gradually. For instance, we could hardly meet with the players at school, for they were always on the ground or somewhere else. But now, you can see the players at school, in classrooms, just like any other students, can't you? I believe that this is the best improvement they and you, directly or indirectly, have made.

My debut on the air was in 1939, on a W-K match. I can't forget the excitement of the day, and I think it was my best announcement. I am always trying to make the listeners enjoy, though I have never satisfied myself.

The most unforgettable W-K match was the one which was held in autumn, 1946, the first K-W match after the War. When I sat before the mike, I could not make my

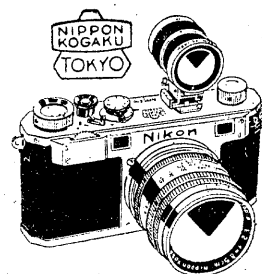
tongue move as usual with the thoughts and memories of the "Rebirth of Peace." (TK)

MITA TEN-DAY SOCIETY IN TOKYO

The first meeting of Mita Ten-Day Society in Tokyo was held on April 10 in the special dining-room of the Tokyo Station Hotel.

Mr. Kiyohira Asaka, Director Jiro Kawashima, Director Kenno-suke Kimpara, Mr. Masao Miyata, Mr. Genzo Muto, and Mr. Kazu-suke Tamaki are committee-men of this society.

This society is the revival of the former Taisho 10th Year Society which had been held once a year, and will be held on the 10th day of every month.



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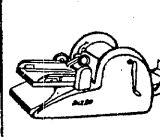
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Mr. Thomas and Mr. Randolph Visit Campus

Mr. Norman Thomas, leader of American Socialist Party, and Mr. Philippe Randolph, who came to Japan at the invitation of Japanese Cultural Freedom Committee, visited Keio on April 30, and lectured before 500 students in room 21 from 2:45 to 4:00 p.m.

First, under the title of "Socialism and Freedom" Mr. Thomas said that the Japanese renouncement of war did not mean submitting to the conqueror. We had to have a holy war against poverty, ignorance and starvation in the world, preserving ourselves rigidly.

Next to him, Mr. Randolph stood and lectured on "American social policy".

He said, "Tyranny over the dignity of personality in the United States is showed to us, colored people, by the way of lynching, disapproval of the residence and freedom or choosing one's occupation, and discriminative treatment for voting, but these will be reformed because of the characteristics of the American Democracy which allow freedom to fight for one's own right."

Law Students Discuss with Mr. Thomas

The students in Prof. Kikuo Nakamura's seminar, Faculty of Law held a discussion meeting with Mr. Norman Thomas, Head of the American Socialist Party, on 8th May from 2 p.m. in the Student Hall. They had a precious chance to know the real principle and the actual situation of the American socialism.

It was the first surprise to the Japanese students to know what is wanted by American socialism and the great difference of conception they have in the word "socialism". In Japan, the word "socialism" is inseparably connected with the Marxist theory on economy, with socialization of productive meanings and public ownership of products, and closely related with the labor classes. We have never had a notion that there can be a party like the American Socialists which is not to be defined as a class-party and which stands against Marxism.

According to Mr. Norman Thomas they are not particularly interested in laborers and working classes but they are interested also in the classes not extremely rich. They have the common interest as consumers to get better things under cheaper price. People must have leisure, for education and enjoyment, and have better machines, too.

If mass production comes, mass communication also must come.

We were really struck when we got the knowledge from Mr. Thomas that the party is supported by the dues of two dollars or so paid monthly by the members of only 1,000 all over America, under the leaders from both laborers and

Winner of Fraser Prize Announced

The International Dept. of Keio University announced that the winners of Fraser Prize essay Contest, under the joint auspices of the British Embassy, Keio Univ. and the Hokuseido Publishing Company, were decided.

And the prize giving ceremony was held on Apr. 23 (Shakespeare Memorial Day) at the Memorial Room of Library at Mita, in the honorable presence of Sir Esler Denning, the English Ambassador to Japan.

After the ceremony, a tea party was given at "Banraisha" with about 50 ladies and gentlemen including the Ambassador, his Counsellor Mr. Vere Redman, other members of the Embassy, M. Jean Marin, Deputy Mayor of Paris, M. Jean Leguiller, Director of France-Japanese Institute in Tokyo, President Ushioda and Professors of Keio and the prize winners.

Prize, Subject, Course, and Name are as follows:

1st Prize "Thomas Hardy and Nature."

English Lit. Course L.D. Post-graduate Course. Namiko Nishimoto.

2nd Prize "W.S. Maugham and His Works"

English Lit. Course 2nd year, Yuichi Saito

3rd Prize "John, S. Mill, A Contribution to the Liberal Socialism"

Economics 4th Year, Tetsu Nakatsukasa

4th Prize "The way of the Modern Literature of Europe."

English Lit. Course 4th Year Tadahiho Ikegami.

5th Prize "A History of British Colonial Policy"

Economics 4th Year Saburo Maeda.

5th Prize "G. Bernard Shaw in his Saint Joan."

Library School 4th Year Kyoko Nakano.

5th Prize "A Consideration of Modern England from the political and Economic Points of view"

Law 4th Year Takashi Numazawa.

1600 FRESHMEN GIVEN WARM WELCOME

The 1952 Entrance Ceremony was held on April 11th, at Mita from 10:05 a.m. After President Ushioda's message and the greeting by Prof. Abe, Dear of the Faculty of Medicine, representing all Keio professors, a response was spoken by a representative of the freshmen.

The summary of President Ushioda's message is as follows: "Recently the freedom of study and independence of university are vehemently argued around us, but our Keio Gijuku has had its own tradition as a center of the freedom of study for more than 90 years. You can discuss with your friends on all kinds of political problems, but you must win your fellows by arguments, not by force."

college-graduates. Mr. Thomas gave us the following as their principle.

"Whether they are inspired by religions or humanitarian principles, they all strive for the same goal system of social justice, better living, freedom and world peace."

It was a kind of discovery to know that there is a group of people in the capitalistic America striving for same nobler purpose in the world.

President Sends a Letter to General M. B. Ridgway

May 10, 1952

General Matthew B. Ridgway,
Dai Ichi Building,
Tokyo.

My dear General Ridgway:

It is with great reluctance that we bid you good-bye, for of all the Japanese people who appreciate what you have brought about in this country as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, we Keio University faculty and students will retain the memory of your work and personality the longest time. We recall with much pleasure your visiting with Mrs. Ridgway our University campuses when you gave a very impressive talk to the students.

All the members of Keio University join me in sending you our warmest regards and best wishes for your continued health and successes in all the new and greater activities in which you will be called to participate.

Yours most sincerely,
Koji Ushioda
President

ALTERNATING CURRENT

Tokyo people are bewildered by the reports repeated strifes between students and policemen at Tokyo University and Waseda University. It is not for the first time in history that policemen and students clashed; think of the students' movement in the Chinese revolution; that in Poland against the Russian Empire of the day, the anti-war movement of the students and laborers in Paris at the beginning of the World War I and so on.

At each occasion not a few of the participants of the movements were victimized, and many arrested and black-listed. You may remember the fact that more than 3,000 students of Tokyo University were arrested as a thought-crime at the time when Japan broke into that fatal last war.

Mr. Edmond Blunden, one of the greatest contemporary poets of England, when he visited Keio last time, he told me that he would rather have the students take part in any political activities. He wished them to enjoy college life as long as they are students, because they are going to have lots of chances to fight for their own lives after they graduated. This advice sounds quite kindly and natural, however, talking of the recent struggles on May Day to which about 200 of Keio students were said to have participated, and those among in the campuses of Tokyo and Waseda Univ., the kind of struggle seems never be stopped just like history repeats itself.

The grown-ups would say that it's foolish of the young people to be pricked by the political agitators. Yes, they are easily moved and are quick to action.

They are susceptible to the current confusion of the world and react to activities with not as deep and thorough consideration as the older folks.

Students were regarded as the privileged class some time before the war. They were popular among girls as all of them were respected as promising young gentlemen, and they could study and have good time as much as they liked without much expenses.

Since during the war when the militarists started to propagandize that the sword was stronger than

WHO MAKES A CLOAK OF MYSTERY?

The Mita Campus is becoming world famous! Though there is some question of commendability as to the mode of its attaining it, there is no question about its being noticed far and wide.

The New Yorker in its April 19th issue reprints an article of ours "Recent Topics of Music" (July, 1951), giving it a new and puzzling title "The Mysterious East. From the Mita Campus, Keio University, Japan." A friend in America sent over a clipping with a terse note:—"Professor, what are you doing with your pupils?"

Why Mysterious East? The article was meant to be a sincere commendation of Menuhin, the violinist. Why should there be anything funny enough to deserve a place in the New Yorker? We editors put our wise heads together to read the article over carefully.

And then we bowed over as the mystery of it all dawned on us. It was in a bad English; and then several misprints in critical points made it worse. The article begins with "Overs of music have been set upon Menuhin" which should have been "Lovers of music has the pleasure of hearing Menuhin in Tokyo at last" It wasn't us; it was rather the editor of the New Yorker who gave a cloak of mystery to the article.

More of a mystery to us is how our papers found its way to the New Yorker's editors. In any case we are grateful to them for giving attention to our humble paper. We are literally tickled—happy but squirmish. (Editor)

German Literary Society holds 6th general meeting

The sixth general meeting of the German Literary Society in Japan and the reading of papers were held on the 1st and 2nd of May at Mita Hall of Public Speaking with the opening address by Mr. Kato and greeting by Mr. Nora, chief director.

After the reports of general affairs, finance and compilation, announcements of research were delivered as follows:

1. Friedrich Schlegel and Schiller. By Takemitsu Nishina.

1. Resistance of Stefan Zweig. by Gakuys Shijikata.

1. On "Ursprungliche Humanität-Briefe," in Herder. by Higa Furumi.

1. On "Homuekulus," by Ichinose (Keio graduate)

1. A view of the life and the world in Schiller. by Ryutaro Nagai, etc

May 2.

1. Die Genealogie des Lebens und die Ehrlosigkeit des Autors. Essay under Thomas mann. By Kennosuke Egawa.

1. Dilthey's opinion on the view of the life and the world, and similar type of literature between Japan and German. by Shoji Fujito.

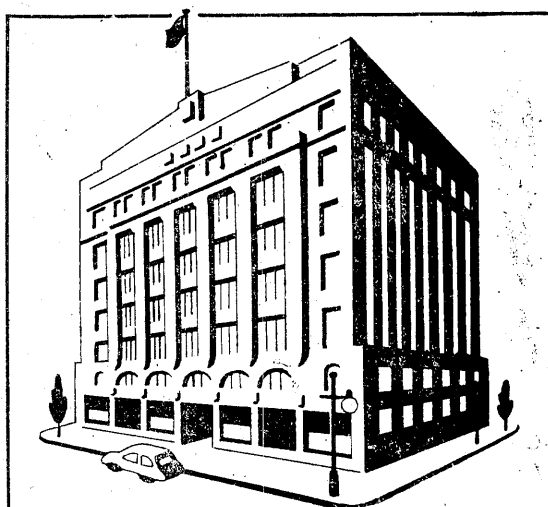
1. On the law of control in figure. by Bunkei Kore.

1. Origin and outset of "Das Nibelungenlied." by Morikage Ozaki (Keio)

1. The meaning of gral in "Parzival" by Wolfram. by Hideo Fukuda.

1. Foffmann as a writer. by Shizuo Ishimaru.

1. God in romanticism. by Noboru Tamura.



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STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN MAYDAY STRUGGLE

— Against Subversive Activities Prevention Bill —

The May Day Assembly at the Meiji Shrine Park, shortly after Japan had recovered her independence, was about to be over successfully, when a party among the workers who started the demonstrative march went zigzagging with red flags and placards of Tokuda Kyuichi and Stalin in front of the Diet building, and then pushed their way into Palace Plaza where they were forbidden to enter, and at last turned into rioters. These 7000 mobs struggled with 2500 of the police reserve that tried to stop them from entering. The rioters used their weapons, prepared previously, against the police's tear-shells and clubs.

Though the mobs were swept up four hours after the incident began, mobs had several hundred wounded and two or three dead, and on police's side, 218 wounded, a quarter of them seriously. M.P.B. arrested 80 suspects of rioters for crime of sedition. M.P.B. also declared that these mobs were led North Korean Communists, unorganized workers, and students with placards announcing against Subversive Activities Prevention Bill.

On preceding day, namely, April 30, six students of this kind of Tokyo University were arrested by the police authority under the charge of their "Kangaroo trail" of a policeman coming into that campus on April 20, and of their destructive deeds against the University Authority on April 30. As a result of this case, on May 14, it was declared that 7 students including Yuichi Yoshikawa, chairman of the Central Student Committee of Tokyo University, were dismissed and 2 students ruscated.

On also Waseda Univ. campus, on May 8, a policeman in plain clothes was found by the students and he was subjected to severe questioning by the students. He was searching for the students wanted for the May Day riot with the warrant of arrest. Because the student wanted him to write a written apology for his violation of Self-Autonomy of Campus, and of Vice-Minister's Notification, the police had a controversy with students, Prof. Sasaki, Dean of the Faculty of Education, and Mr. Takiguchi, the head of the University Welfare Bureau, who came upon the scene.

But, while the negotiation was going on, abruptly the police used its power and clashed upon the students with their cudgels. Students, however, were in passive resistance. Fifty-eight of the students were wounded, almost all seriously, twenty-seven policemen got wounded slightly.

University Authority is now protesting against the Superintendent of the Police on this sorrowful incident. But the Chief of the Police Tanaka refused to accept the charge. Public opinion of the students is extremely excited by this unfortunate violence of the police.

On Keio campus, too, two policemen in plain clothes were found in a lecture hall by a student of the faculty of Economic, but while a student went to report it to the school authority they disappeared.

And the dispute on the Self-Autonomy on campus is still being fought.

President Ushioda

Warns Keio Students

"Keio Gijuku steadily goes forward to keep freedom of studies and the authorities of university from unjust interference, but it can be attained only by the conduct of calmness and order. I wish the students to remember that behavior urged by momentary anger and excitement never helps this attainment, but acts as a great obstacle, and I expect that you will show high intelligence and personalities worthy of students.

If an incident would happen on the campus of Keio, I hope that you will avoid negotiating directly with police without mediation of school-authorities and that you will endeavor to try to solve the incident with all the efforts of Keio Gijuku united together."

Outline of Subversive Activities Prevention Bill

It is to be regretted in our country today, some are insisting on, by documents, the necessity or propriety of upsetting the Japanese Constitution itself and the government established under the Constitution by the way of armed disturbances and guerrilla, and as for the interior act preventing these activities, we should say, it is not enough.

Acts and orders made for carrying out the aims of the occupation are now ineffective along with the taking effect of the peace-treaty. If we go on with this situation, we of necessity have to meet a blank in very important parts of the acts for maintenance of public peace and order, then it is necessary at least today to legislate such a bill as this.

1. What are the subversive activities by terrorism?

They are, for example, among the criminal law: crime of insurrection, riot, incendiary, upsetting the trains and cars, murder, burglary, interfering with the execution of official business, which is done for the civil servants concerned with public peace like police-men, etc. These are the standards of subversive activities by terrorism. These are the most serious crimes among the provisions of the criminal law, and most of them are punished with death or penal servitude for life.

Concerning speech or publication, if apparently it brings danger to the public security, we do not mean that we remain a spectator without doing anything until the real destructive results are realized. By whatever way such an activity may be taken it is obviously an abuse of rights and a criminal dangerous action, which is far beyond the extent of freedom the Constitution admits.

1. This bill is not a rebirth of the former act for maintenance of public peace and order. This bill is effective only for the organizations that actually have committed destructive activities by terrorism, but the groups established under the aims of this activity are out of the regulations of this bill. This bill is to respect the social groups once established, and control the activities made after starting their works.

"Students Behaved Properly" Says Prof. Sasaki of Waseda University

Editor's Note: Prof. Hachiro Sasaki, Dean of Pedagogy Department, Waseda University, gave an information on the students' behavior which he witnessed at the sanguinary night on May 8, on the Waseda campus, through the Asahi Weekly of 25 May. Summary is as follows:

The students felt only a little suspicious when they found two policemen in plain clothes on the campus, who had come to find the addresses of some Waseda students who participated in the last May Day assembly. They took one of the policemen to the class-room, and asked question, while, the other Ogino, fled away to report the case to the police station. Two hours later a student's assembly was held with about 400 students, and Fujiwara, assistant police inspector, attended it for the chief of the Kagurazaka Police Station. The assembly was held quietly with all the sensational address stopped by the students themselves. About the time when the meeting was coming to conclusion with the agreement that the policemen would give a written explanation to the university, they heard the siren outside as the sign that the armed policemen under Mr. Itoh, the police station master, were coming over.

After a negotiation between Mr. Itoh and Fujiwara on the police side, and Prof. Sasaki and Takiguchi, the head of the Student Welfare Section on the university

Discussion Held On the Notification

On May 16 from 1 p.m. a discussion was held on the Vice Minister of Education's notification and the recent opposition between students and police, between the 18 students representing each faculty, association and newspaper section and the 7 representatives of the police such as Mr. Tokoroyama, spokesman of the Metropolitan Police Board; Mr. Watanabe, chief of the Mita police station; police inspector Shimura of the public welfare section of the second guard department of the Metropolitan Police Board etc. under the auspices of the Student Welfare Department at the third council room.

As the representing students were given notice of that meeting only on the day before they couldn't discuss freely owing to the lack of time in which they would have discussed the matters with their fellow students and have gathered the materials. The meeting, therefore, changed its quality to that of the lecture meeting by the police authorities on their standpoints and assertion.

Their chief insistences are as follows:

1. Though the notification provides that the autonomous activities of universities and colleges should be respected, they have not extraterritorial-jurisdiction and, therefore, it is natural that policemen should enter school campuses. The recent struggles between students and policemen caused in some student's misunderstanding for the Notification.

2. As for the incident on Waseda Campus though I admit that the policemen's activities after exercising their rights were excessive, the students' action was not gentlemanly as it is said by people.

What is Vice Minister of Education's Notification

Recently several struggles occurred between the police and students in Waseda, Tokyo and Aichi Universities, and these incidents caused a difference between the constructions of the Vice Minister of Education's notification which issued in July, 1951 and provides a limit to the autonomous activities in universities and colleges. The chief points are in articles 2 and 3 and the summary of them is as follows:

Article 2. Assemblies which are held on school campuses and without being participated in by common masses are not regarded as meetings on public places and, therefore, it is unnecessary to apply for permission to the police authorities concerned.

Article 3. In regulating assemblies, marches and demonstrations on a school campus, the principal of the school, as a general rule, undertakes things and the police should cooperate with him when the principal requires him to do so.

side, it was agreed that Ogino and Yamamoto would write an explanation, as was asked, as an apology that the two were careless to have excited the student on a trifle matter, and Ogino was to be sent for. While they were waiting for Ogino, who was not likely to show up, a fat man in eye-glasses and black suits came in to talk with Mr. Itoh in a whisper. The man threatened the students that if things would be delayed so much as this, they could give orders to the defense corps, who were already prepared. While they were still waiting for Ogino, suddenly the armed policemen rushed into the room.

The university authorities were given explanation later that the police corps were sent only to help out the policeman Yamamoto, who was believed to have been "confined" by the students. Yet they are indignant against the police side that they had gone so far as to have used brute force upon students who had neither arms nor antagonism against them. As far as they witnessed, the student at the spot were quite and sober and behaved properly as students.

Prof. Minemura Lectures On the Bill in Question

Editor's Note: Prof. Mitsuo Minemura gave a lecture on May 17, at Mita, on the "Subversive Activities Prevention Bill" which is now the current issue throughout the nation, stating his own view. The following is the whole contents of his lecture translated by the Mita Campus.

1. The Public Opinion Largely Against the Bill

The Potsdam Ordinance which was an extraordinary law under the Occupation was removed with the coming into effect of the Peace Treaty. Accordingly, the Government has, since last year, attempted from time to time replace the problematic Ordinance for the Control of Organizations, which had greatly restricted the fundamental rights of the people, with the "Control of Organization Bill" and "Special Peace Preservation Bill". On March 28, the Cabinet decided the final draft of the "Subversive Activities prevention Bill" together with the "Bill for the Establishment of a Board of Inquiry for Public Peace" and the "Bill for the Establishment of the Public Peace Investigation Board". Comparing this with the draft introduced by the former Attorney General Ohashi in November of last year, the provisions on the registration system of organizations, emergency detention system, confiscation of property of the dissolved organization, compulsory investigation and others have been struck out, and the scope of subversive activities has been limited. On November 6 of last year, "The Struggle Committee against the Revision of Labor Laws", with Sohyo as its leading figure, decided a 24 hour strike as a warning of their opposition to the General Strike Prohibition Bill and the Subversive Activities prevention Bill. Consequently, the Government decided in a cabinet meeting to revise part of the Bill. Through the Labour Minister, the Government requested labor for self-reflection. And this somewhat broke the unity of the labor's fight when Tanro and Zenkoren postponed their participation in the first strike which was to be held on the 12th. But the Government's revision could not satisfy the demands of labor and consequently, 13 Tansan, including the Private Railway Workers Union with about a hundred strong participated in the second strike on the 18th. Besides the above participants, approximately 240 persons with the Government Workers Labor Union as its leading figure, are said to have responded to the strike call by organizing mass meeting at working-places and refusing to work overtime. In spite of the vigorous opposition by the opposition parties, labor, press and academic circles, the Bill was presented to the Diet.

The problems included in this Bill are as follows:

2. The Back-tracing of the Bill

When examining this Bill, we cannot disregard the fact that it springs from the Ordinance for the Control of Organizations which was in effect during the Occupation. With the termination of the Occupation, the Bill's objective is to retain the essence of the "Ordinance for the Control of Organizations" through legislative measures. Then, what is this Ordinance? On February 22, 1946, Ordinance for the Subject on the Prohibition of the Formation of Political Parties, Associations, and Other Organizations was proclaimed and put into operation. This has as its primary objective the control of ultra-nationalistic, militaristic and other rightist organizations. This is the Potsdam Ordinance based on the Memorandum, dated January 4, 1946, which was directed to the Japanese Government by GHQ. Thereafter, Cabinet Order on the Subject of the Administration, Disposition of the Property of Dissolved Organizations came into effect.

On August 29, 1951, prior to the signing of the Peace Treaty, the Government made clear for the first time its policy to the preserva-

tion of peace after the Peace Treaty takes effect. On that occasion, Attorney General Ohashi stated his intention to present to the Diet the Bill on the Security of Public Peace to legalize the Ordinance for the Control of Organizations and the Ordinance for the Purge from Public Office. Because of the protest of the opposition parties, labor unions as well as from within the Liberal Party itself, the Attorney General announced on October 12 that the formulation of the Bill for the Control of Organizations is still in its deliberative stage. Criticism was also voiced in the "Cabinet Order Consultative Board on November 29 and the Institute on Legislation Regarding Newspapers. On December 18 against the Attorney General's draft. Following this, with the reorganization of the Cabinet, Tokutaro Kimura became the Attorney General and former Attorney General Ohashi became the State Minister in charge of Legislative Bills. On December 26, Attorney General Kimura publicly announced his intention to re-examine the Organizations Control Law Bill. However, the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill was processed through to its final draft. This Bill with the General Strike Prohibition Bill and the Mass Demonstration Control Law Bills can be interpreted as the domestic edition of the Security Treaty, as public peace legislations after the Peace Treaty takes effect.

3. Points of controversy within the Bill

The following are the points of controversy within the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill.

1. The first is the definition of "Violent Subversive Activity." The government avers that committing a violent subversive activity is the requirement for the control and disposition of organizations and the penal disposition of individuals; and that it has defined it as clearly as possible basing it on Insurrection, Riot and other most serious acts in the present Criminal Law and supplementing them to their necessary minimum. The opposition claim that the definition is too abstract, and furthermore, that the supplementation has unfairly expanded the stipulations in the Criminal Code, particularly, insurrection; preparation for an insurrection; conspiracy; in citing or instigating acts falling under assisting of insurrection and others; printing and or circulation of drawings or documents which aver the necessity and justification of the above acts' realization in order to contribute to the realization of the above acts; or possession of the above instruments for the purpose of publicly posting them; to further, support or oppose political principle or policy; the committing of riots; the setting fire of a building serving as human habitation; the setting fire of a building other than for human habitation; the exploding of an explosive object; the endangering of the movement of a railroad train, street car, and others; the overturning or doing other things to a railroad train, street car; committing of homicide; committing of larceny; stipulated in the Criminal Code; the using of explosive articles stipulated under the Regulation of the Control of Explosive Articles; the performing, preparing, plotting, inciting or instigating a mass obstruction of the performance of official duties or compulsion of duties against public peace officials by the use of dangerous weapons or poison.

These stipulations have been denounced as expanding the provisions of the Criminal Code beyond necessity and endangering the unjustifiable suppression through expansive interpretation based on how the object of the Bill is recognized. The second point is on the regulating and disposing of the organization. Article 4 of the draft makes it possible for the Board of Inquiry for Public Peace to presume, when there is adequate reason, that an organization which has committed a violent subversive activity through mass demonstration, mass march or open assembly, will,

Paris Vice-Mayor Here

Mr. Jean Marin, the vice-mayor of Paris, a member of the French delegations of the U.N., visited Keio on 13th May, to talk in a round-table in the Memorial Room of the Library. Some forty professors concerned with natural science were present. This was Mr. Marin's third visit to Keio University. The meeting began at 2:00 p.m. with Prof. Majima as chairman, and after the meeting, they had a tea-party and continued their talking.

Mr. Marin promised that he would spare no efforts to help Japanese culture.

beyond doubt, commit violent subversive activity in the future again. When the Board has thus decided, it can carry out actions, within a period not more than six months, to prohibit mass activity, possession, printing and circulation of the organs printed matter, and the activities of the specific leaders and constituent members who have participated in the subversive activity. Moreover, when measures for the restriction of activities of the organization committing subversive activities is found to be inadequate, the Board may designate its dissolution. (Art 6)

The Government has stated that measures of the regulation of organizations are limited to an organization executing subversive activities based on the will of the organization itself. Consequently, there is no danger to labor unions and newspaper concerns because the committing of subversive activities through such will by them is inconceivable. And if they do commit subversive activity based on such will, there is no sense in protecting them.

And if the constituent members commit a subversive activity not based on any decision by the organization itself, such organization shall not come under the object of the regulative measures. But the opposition claims that there is clear danger of the activities of labor unions and newspaper concerns being restricted and suppressed through the abstract definition of the term "organization" in Article 3, Clause 2. And there is also a point of criticism in the separation of incitation and instigation from the principal crime in the penal provision.

4. Necessity in the re-examination of the Bill.

Reflecting on the critical attitude of public opinion of the Bill, the Government has taken an unprecedented step when it decided in a Cabinet meeting to re-examine it. But quoting the statement from the Attorney General's Office of its intention "not to amend but to clarify its phraseology," the criticism from various quarters against the Bill was not willingly considered. Since a law in a democratic society should be made on the basis of the people's will, the government should plan a re-examination of the whole Bill and give a willing ear to the criticism from various sources. The stipulation of the Bill that "the object of this Law is to contribute to the guarantee of public security by providing measures for the necessary regulation of organizations committing violent subversive activities and by amending and stipulating criminal penalty against such subversive activity (Art. 1), and "the regulation and investigation for such regulation according to this law, shall be carried out in the accomplishing of the purpose stipulated in the previous article only to the necessary degree, and that there shall not be unjustifiable restriction of the freedom of thought, faith, assembly, association, expression and academic freedom, or the right to organize and act collectively of labor, and other freedom and rights of the people guaranteed by the Japanese Constitution (Art. 2), are indeed reasonable expressions. However, there are some doubts as to the constitutionality of some of the provisions in their substance. To begin with, the mode and type of the so-called "violent subversive activity" of the Bill covers acts which are excluded from the requisites necessary to the constituting of a crime as stipulated in the Criminal Code, such as incitation or instigation, the printing, circulat-

34 Students of Keio Correspondence Course Graduate



The first graduates and their teachers of correspondence course in front of the Keio Univ. Library. (The front line are teachers)

ing or publicly posting of documents or drawings averring the justification and necessity of such activity, the possession of such instrument for the purpose of circulating or publicly posting same. This unnecessarily extended the provisions of the Criminal Code by newly instituting harsh criminal penalty for violations. There is also danger of wrongly suppressing freedom of thought, speech, press, assembly, association and others because it can be expansively interpreted according to how you recognize the purpose of the Bill. Even if the provision that "there shall not be restriction on normal labor activity" was added in Article 2, such stipulation of care will not always prevent the abuse of the projected Bill in the future. This has been proved many times in the past.

It must be said that the crux of the matter is not there but in the instituting of provisions and system which leave anxiety for the prevention of such abuse.

Furthermore, the stipulation in Article 24 which says that the hearings of court actions against administrative disposition shall be started as soon as feasible and that efforts should be made to try it within 100 days, is not necessarily an adequate relief measure. That is, even if the decision of the court is made within 100 days if the action goes through three hearings, it would mean 300 days, and even if there is a verdict made each year to reverse the legal disposition, the influence of the regulative disposition which took effect at the beginning becomes irredeemable. Another problem is the separation of incitation and instigation with the principal crime as objects of criminal penalty. If incitation and instigation are treated independently, there is extreme danger in the suppression of thought because the essence of incitation goes hand in hand with thought. There is not a few danger of this Bill threatening the political freedom guaranteed under the Constitution even as a peace preservation legislation. Since our independence, it goes without saying that the maintenance of domestic tranquility is important. With the restoration of state sovereignty following the coming into effect of the Peace Treaty, the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill, which traces back to the Potsdam Ordinance, should be thoroughly re-examined at a time when the management of Government should be based on the provisions of the Constitution. In other words, if the promotion and development of democracy is in the securing of political freedom of the people at large, we must extend and protect human rights to its maximum degree by limiting the restriction of basic freedoms of the people to a "clear and present danger."

The University graduation ceremony for the current year was held at Mita on March 21, from 10 a.m. and the first thirty four graduates of the Keio Correspondence Course—twelve of Literature, twelve of Economics and ten of Law—attended it together with those of the ordinary course.

It was 1949, four years ago, when the Correspondence Course was established in Keio University as the first trial of the kind in Japan, for the purpose of opening the way of university education for those engaged in occupations in the society. Then more than 20,000 applicants flocked during that year and 9,000 persons were admitted as the first correspondence students. They were following all kinds of occupation and living in all parts of Japan. The school authorities sent the texts to each student to study them at home and examinations were frequently held in many parts of Japan—not only in Tokyo. They were required to attend classes in summers or in the evenings for several weeks every year or else to come to those of the ordinary course for one year. This March, though many of them had abandoned their study because of the lack of time or had put off their graduation owing to the lack of units, the first 56 students offered the graduation theses to the professors. After examining of these theses and several hours' interview each student and the professors on his thesis and other sensible questions about his study, 34 persons including 3 women were permitted to graduate. Among them, two excellent students of the Faculty of Economics and that of Law entered the postgraduate course. Others for the most part continued their business as ever.

Now the University is inviting the sixth group of students for the correspondence course. The graduation ceremony is to be held biannually in March and September and we can expect more graduates in the coming September.

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MOVIE

FILM RUNS ON SEAMY;

"Germany Year Zero"

Rossellini's New Tact

We have had thirteen opportunities of reviewing the post-war Italian movies, of which the three, "Paisa", "Vivere in Pace" and "Rome, Citta Aperta" depicted the tragedy of war without romance, and here again a more cruel and sordid drama will be seen on the screen again. This "Germania anno zero" may be, at least in tactics more excellent one than those we have seen before. This is Roberto Rossellini's work in 1947 which is next to "Paisa".

As usual, he uses no professional actors or actresses and his camera cranks only in the ruined town of Berlin, none of the studio set scenes is seen on the screen.

"The film is not a reprehension and not any plea on the Germans but a composed true explanation," a speaker says at the beginning of the film "and after seeing this story of Edmund, if someone feels something of needs to do and to teach the German boys how to love the life, it would be the time when the effort of the concerned of this film is retrieved." These words are true and they explain this movie, too. The social problems in Germany, Italy and Japan are quite similar, especially after the war. So, we Japanese may be able to understand this kind of films.

The camera focuses on a family in slums in the broken town of Berlin. Depicting realistically, Rossellini indicates to the audience of the whole world how a totalitarianism of erroneous ideology demolish the moral or spirit of humanity—in this film, Edmund poisons his father's cup. This work deserves the honour of "Primo Premio, Assoluto al Festival internazionale del Film di Locarno 1948"



Edmund Meschke as Edmund in "Germany Year Zero".



Juliette (left) and Michel. Played by Suzanne Cloutier and Gérard Philipe, in "Juliette ou la Clef of Dreams."

FRENCH FILM SEES THINGS IN SYMPHONY

JULIETTE OU LA CLEF DES SONGES. (Juliette or the key of dreams.) The plot of this film is an out and out preter-realism and it may be called an audacious piece to be made public today. As Marcel Carné, the director of this movie says in retrospect, "This film is divided into four parts of village, castle, forest and castle. It may be an ambitious phraseology that these are just like the movements of a symphony.....Andante, Scherzo, Allegro and Finale. A dreamy image begins with a slow tempo and by and by the tempo tones up so as to stifle and at the awaking of the hero, Michel played by Gerard Philipe, this symphony comes to the finale with delirious dream.

As noted above, this is a production of Sacha Gordiner in 1951 and Marcel Carné is the director. Hero, Gérard Philipe as Michel has gained many fans with "Every Roads run to Rome" and "The Chartreuse of Parme", and Suzanne Cloutier as Juliette, the heroine, has been introduced in "The kingdom of Gods."

The midnight scene in a jail; lamps are all switched off but Michel thinks of a girl trying not to go to sleep, whose name is Juliette. "It would be quite nice, if we could go down to the sea," Juliette says, but Michel is not so rich as to be able to realize her longing. He, then, steals the money from his master's safe.

Finally, his Juliette lives in a dream and they will meet in a dream, and village, castle, forest and castle are in a dream too.

The attempt of giving the poetical atmosphere to the film is obviously successful. It is very interesting, this very difference between reality and dream of human life, especially of those who have fallen in love. This is a fairy-tale for the adult man. (YAS)

K ALL you will
ever know of love
beauty and South Pacific
Adventure.....

南海の劫火

Bird of Paradise

横浜日活 函国日活 池袋日活 上野日活 神田日活 浅草日活 新宿日活

MAY 29th release

Technicolor
Louis JOURDAN
Debra DAGET

EDITORIAL

INDEPENDENCE

After the six years and seven months of her striving to atone for her past offences and to reconstruct herself, Japan greeted the day of Independence on April 28, 1952 that had been long looked forward to by the Japanese people since her surrender on August 15, 1945. We Japanese are elated by Japan's restoration to her full sovereignty and independence, and will never forget that, this reconstruction of Japan owes much to the aid and leadership given by the Occupation Forces through the long period.

On this occasion, however, what is actually meant by the independence renders necessary our sober and profound thinking and sequentially our decisive attitude.

The first thing that comes home to our heart is nothing but the seriousness of Japan's present situation, internal and external, which never allows us to go on a rampage welcoming April 28 as a day for a simple joy.

During the postwar period various kinds of reforms were planned and enforced. Some were not fit to Japan's conditions at all, and some nothing but Americanization. But at all events the most important and fundamental was the democratization of Japan—the proclamation of her new Constitution based on the principles of democracy and pacifism, which extricated Japan from a feudalistic plane and militarism. We bade farewell to the government for the minority of people and were given the democratic parliamentarism in which the government is of the people, by the people and for the people.

However, it is still left as a vital question to be solved in future how the Japanese people have come out, or whether each individual has come to act on the principles of democracy. Because this democracy is not what resulted from a social progress or a self-awakening to democracy of the majority of people (though there had been some movements for democracy since the Meiji Restoration) but what was given one-sidedly from the outside for the great sacrifice of the defeat. Therefore, who will deny that there will be counteractions against democracy on a more significant scale to happen in the ensuing years after Japan's restoration to the independence? The problems of the Public Peace Regulations, the progressive professors' conducts inspections by the police which happened in Tokyo University, the current controversial Subversive Activities Prevention Bill, and other labour legislations including the contemplated strike prohibition bill and so forth are all the revelation of the trend toward reaction. However, in order to distinguish adequate reactions from those vitally against democracy a cool judgement must be ours, and in order to protect at all cost a democratic way of life a new and firm determination must be ours.

Moreover, without a spirit of independence of people that is essential to a democratic way of life, the independence of the nation would be nonsense. We know well that as we were deficient in that spirit in our past public life, we tended to act, hang together or break up only according to orders of the bosses, words of intelligentsia and the like. We must for the construction of a true democratic state, regain a spirit of independence with the independence of this state, and we must not be a nation bereft of this spirit.

Even if the world state should appear on earth in the future, since the existence of a state as the most essential unit of our Gemeinschaft in the present world is undeniable, it is evident that to love our country and to develop it, is in other words to better our own living conditions. Despite the long occupation, we still have an ardor to love our country, and she is still worth being given our ardor.

Now the new times have begun for a true assimilation of the given

Voice of Readers

262 Clinton St.,
Greenville, Pa.
U. S. A.
March 21, 1952

Keio University
Minato-ku, Tokyo,
Japan

Gentlemen:

Thank you very much for your "Mita Campus," which I received a few days ago. It was very interesting to my family and neighbors and has resulted in several other families giving their magazines to the Woman's Club to be shipped overseas.

I am very glad that at least one of my magazines went to Japan. I donated 87 magazines and at this time I have heard from two—Keio University and a University in Lisbon, Portugal. I have a son serving with the United Nations Forces in Korea and my thoughts naturally turn to your part of the world. I have written him of your kind letter and asked him to visit your campus if he should have the opportunity.

I recently saw a color film of Girl Scouts in Japan, shown to my daughter's troop of Girl Scouts and the girls were very much interested and decided to send some more magazines as soon as they can get them gathered up and ready for shipment. We think it is very important to teach our youngsters international friendship and freedom from racial intolerance. We believe that education will bring understanding and world peace.

If it were possible, I would be very happy to add my name to the Mita Campus petition to save the life of your alumnus, "Mr. Hajime Ainoda." I cannot see that any good can come of taking any more lives, especially that of a surgeon whose life is dedicated to the saving of others.

Thanking you again,
Sincerely yours,
Mrs. L. D. Oliver

LECT. NISHIOKA
LEAVES FOR U.S.

Lecturer Nishioka will shortly leave for the States to attend the International Seminar of Harvard Summer School of Arts and Sciences and of Education which will be held from July 1st to August 23rd, 1952.

In this seminar, 40 people, 20 each from Asia and Europe are to assemble, and the following five representatives from Japan are being invited:

Lect. Nishioka of Keio Univ.,
Prof. T. Kimura of Tokyo Univ.,
Prof. Ohakata of Nihon Univ.,
Mr. Kagei, officer of Foreign Office, and
Miss Isano of the Reader's Digest.

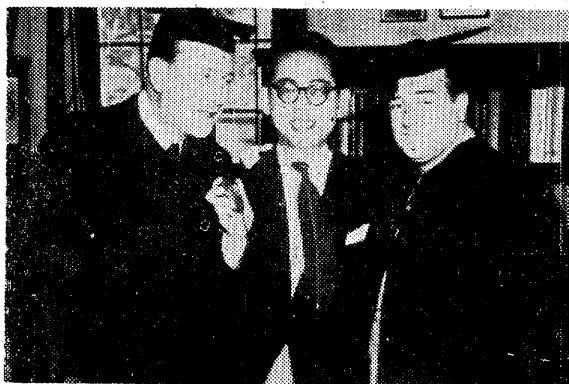
Lect. Nishioka is to leave Japan on June 26, by the air.

KESS MEMBERS LEAVE FOR HAWAII

Toshimitsu Hagiwara and Ichie Takashima, members of Keio English Speaking Society, as representatives of International Student Association of Japan, left for Hawaii on 8th by the S. S. President Wilson to attend Japan-Hawaii Student Conference which will be held at the University of Hawaii.

democracy. We are conscious that the future of Japan all depends on the efforts of our younger generation. Whether or not Japan's independence will be kept, or whether or not Japan will play false to the nations of the world are all dependent upon us. We will make our fresh way with deliberation 'firmly standing on the ground of reality' without being influenced by unnecessary anxiety or irritating suspicions. Our young ardor will drive us to breast possible disturbances which is truly against Independence as a free and a democratic state.

OH, STRANGE!



One of Keio students abroad, Mr. Higuchi, who is studying on drama at New Heaven in U.S.A. wrote to us "I Interview two famous film actors who visited here. This picture shows the scene. Can you guess who are they?"

We can't understand, so we want to ask you readers, "Can you guess who are they?"
(Left to right; Lou Costello, Mr. Higuchi and Bud Abbott.)

HIYOSHI TOPICS

Observing the recent statistics of books loaned at Hiyoshi Library, magazines stand in the top rank (magazines are second to nothing to be read), Geijutsu-Shincho, Ongaku-no-tomo, Eiga-Kaisetsu, Bungei-Shinju, etc.

Next are novels, dictionaries and books on economics.

The number of readers in the forenoon is more than in the afternoon.

The new waiting room for the students was set up between Room 15 and Room 16. It is a pleasure for us to have it, for till now, we had only two dining halls, which were very crowded at lunch time.

The new waiting room is light and comfortable.

Third Faculty Building
under Construction in
South Square

The first and second faculty building have already been completed but as they were not enough to accommodate all the professors, the 3rd building is now in the course of construction in the south square, which will contain 23 rooms and is expected to be completed before the end of this August.



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