

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 32

KEIO UNIVERSITY

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„ 200.00) June, 1952

STUDENTS PETITION TO DIET

The student assembly of the Faculty of Economics of Mita Campus, with majority, decided to stand for the opposition to the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill which is now under the discussion in the House of Councillors of the Diet.

The discussion was focussed on the point that the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill restrict, against the principle of democracy, the basic human rights of the Japanese people. Summarizing what they insisted, we could say that the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill is to progress the plan of the rearmament of Japan, and consequently the program of drafting the Yoshida Government is going forward to the rebirth of the former Act of Maintenance of Peace and Order.

After voting, they discussed the ways of movement against the bill, and the suggestions that the message expressing their opposition and a petition should be sent to authoritative sources were offered. Soon after that, students went to the Diet by two buses. But they could neither enter the Diet nor meet the chairman of the House of Councillors owing to the fact that they unexpectedly were meeting with approximately 4,000 labors of Zenkanko. Therefore, students met some councillors, Mr. Okada, Mr. Eda, Mr. Uchimura, Mr. Kozakai, Mr. Hani and Mr. Hori, and heard their speeches.

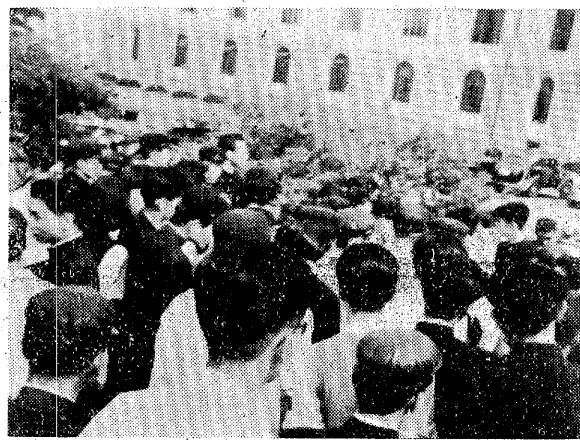
After promising that they would make documents to accuse the chairman who refused to meet the students, they departed singing our college song.

STUDENTS ASSEMBLE FOR DEBATES ON SAPB

A debate by the representatives of the big four political parties on the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill was held in No. 21 classroom, Mita at 1 p.m. on the 5th of June, under the auspices of the students of the Faculty of Economics. The speakers were Mr. Koichi Yamaguchi of the Liberal Party, Mr. Mataichi Nakamura of the Progressive Party, Mr. Soji Okada of the Socialist Party and Mr. Hyakuro Hayashi of the Communist Party.

On June 21, one of the largest classrooms on the campus, was filled with earnest faces. After the speeches of the four representatives, the meeting was opened for questions from the student audiences.

Mr. Yamaguchi of the Liberal Party emphasized that the people should trust the policy of the government. However, as his speech was lacking in concrete facts, he



More than fifty Keio students, including three girls assembled in front of the House of Councillors to petition against the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill and the military service.

400 Keio Students Demonstrate Against Subversive Activities Prevention Bill on the Hill of Mita

Quite different from the last carousal of Keio students celebrating the winning of the Six Universities Baseball League Pennant this season, the campus of Mita was again crowded on June 20 with more than 400 students demonstrating against the Subversive Bill, which may pass the Diet of this session.

Since deciding on opposition to the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill at the students assembly of the Faculty of Economics on June 12, voices against the antisubversive movement have been increasing. The supporters of autonomous committees of the Faculties of Economics and Literature planned to hold an All-Keio Volunteers' Assembly against the Bill, and the meeting was forcibly held on June 20 at 1:00 p.m., despite previous counsel by Prof. Fujibayashi, president of the faculty of economics, and Prof. Maebara, chief of the Students' Department, that ring leaders of the meeting would be punished unless they behaved properly.

The meeting began with the resignation of the authoritative chairman. A new chairman was then selected from among the students, and under new leadership it was decided to launch a new powerful blow against the enforcement of the Bill.

The students first surrounded the Students' Dept., shouting, "Down with the Subversive Bill!" singing wildly and parading about the campus. Then they assailed President Ushioda, who happened to show himself before the demonstration, with questions on his opinion of the Bill. The President refused to answer and left.

After the demonstration, about 300 of the participants went to the House of the Councillors to petition the representatives of the leftist socialists and communists.

SAPB STUDENT POLL

The Keio students Economic Society has polled 718 students of the faculty of economics concerning their opinions on the "Subversive Activities Prevention Bill," which is now being heatedly debated throughout the country. The results are as follows:

	Num- bers.	Per- centage.
Supporters.....	58	7.9
Opponents.....	393	55.4
Conditional		
Supporters...	178	24.8
Reservation	85	11.8

DR. SAKSENA VISITS KEIO

Mr. Saksena, Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Delhi, and Miss Puri, who was a student of mathematics at the University of Hawaii, visited Keio on 16 June, on the occasion of their first visit to Japan.

Dr. Saksena discussed Kant and philosophy with Professor Manjiro Yamamoto, and then walked around the campus together with Miss Puri and Professor Kiyooka of the International Dept.

Dr. Saksena arrived in Japan on June 12 for a ten day visit. He is on his way home from a two year visiting professorship at the University of Hawaii, where he has been teaching Indian philosophy.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION WILL AID LIBRARY SCHOOL

By Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka

A cryptic telegram received by President Ushioda on Saturday, June 21, told that the Rockefeller Foundation had accepted request from Keio University to aid in carrying on the Library School. Details of this grant is yet to be known pending the arrival of a letter from the Foundation.

The Japan Library School was established as a part of the Faculty of Literature, Keio University in the spring of 1951. It was a joint venture of the American Library Association and the U.S. Department of the Army which stipulated that one school of Library Science should be established in one of the universities in Japan to be entirely financed by the Army for fifteen months while the American Library Association supplied the faculty. After a long deliberation Keio was selected, a faculty of six members including Prof. Robert L. Gitler, the Director, arrived with quite an extensive library on Library Science while Keio University supplied class rooms and other facilities.

The venture was a great success. Besides teaching regular students, the faculty held seminars for the in-service librarians to disseminate new concept of librarianship to the whole nation. The original intention of the Army is not clear, but it is obvious that such a great work as establishing a new course of university study cannot be accomplished in fifteen months and handed over to the inexperienced hands of the Japanese.

It was hoped that the Army would extend its financial aid for several years when it saw the worth of this venture. But the close of the Occupation ended whatever negotiations that had been made.

Keio University had agreed to carry on the school after the Americans had done the work of establishing the school. But the university authority was much concerned over the fact that the high standard of scholarship and the fine tradition brought over by the American faculty would be quickly lost, because adequate force of instructors cannot be created so easily particularly in a field entirely new to the country.

The only resort that could be thought at that time was the aid from the Rockefeller Foundation which in the past had done much for the College of Medicine, particularly in developing the Preventive Medicine. Very fortunately, Dr. Charles Fahs, Director of Humanities, of the Rockefeller Foundation came to Keio University in April on his world tour, and immediately he took a deep interest in the welfare of the Library School. At his kind suggestion, formal request for grants were addressed to the Foundation by President Ushioda.

First, a small grant was requested to enable two members of the Library School faculty to stay

through the summer so as to enable them to keep the school alive until further plans could be made. This request was quickly granted to the surprise and gratitude of the school authority. In the mean while a comprehensible four year plan was made for training Japanese instructors and their gradual taking over the school as the American faculty was gradually reduced in number. This plan together with request for financial aid to carry it out was sent to the Foundation and the telegram was the answer to it, announcing its acceptance. The President, the Director, and the rest of the responsible persons connected with the Library School are deeply grateful to the sympathetic understanding of the Foundation and they feel that they were given a heavy responsibility though a happy one.

Farewell Party for the Departing Faculty

On Friday, June 20, a Reception was given by President Ushioda in honor of the Library School faculty—Prof. Bertha M. Frick, Hannah Hnt, Edgar R. Larson and Librarian P. Jean Taylor—who are leaving for home shortly with the termination of their work at Keio University. Many members of the American Embassy, Japanese library circles, and Directors and Professors of Keio University attended and it was one of the big events of the season.

There was a little ceremony in which President gave in person a beautiful present to each one of the departing faculty in appreciation of the splendid work they had rendered during the past year. The ceremony was concluded by an address by Mr. Saxton Bradford of the American Embassy who extolled the work of the faculty and the tradition of Keio which made it the most appropriate institution for the home of the Library School.

Since they commenced teaching in April, 1951, this Library School, the very first of its kind in Japan on university level made deep impression on the library profession in Japan, introducing new concept that the librarianship means service and guidance to the public rather than the old idea of custodian of valuable books. Also, their devotion as teachers endeared themselves to the students, and their departure is much regretted by all concerned.

Director Robert L. Gitler and Prof. Frances N. Cheney will stay till the end of August under the grand by the Rockefeller Foundation which gives them time to plan for the future of the School.

Saying of Fukuzawa

The root of the Western civilization is not to be found in its morality nor in its literature nor in its philosophy. I am induced to say it is in the improved transportation and communication.

WHAT TYPE OF STUDENT WELCOMED?

SPECIAL FEATURE ON EMPLOYMENT

ON IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH KNOWLEDGE

By Mr. Takekatsu Okuda

Manager of Personnel Dept., Daiichi Bank, Ltd.

I write this in my venturesome English in order to fulfil a promise I made with Mr. Horikoshi, member of English Journalism Society of my Alma Mater, who called on me at our bank some time ago.

During the conversation exchanged between Mr. Horikoshi and myself, he asked me a question roughly to the following effect:

"Do you think the knowledge of English to be still as necessary to us as heretofore even after our graduation? The command of English has been widely recognized as one of the most important accomplishments to us Japanese during the post-surrender years when our country was under SCAP Occupation.

But the picture seems to have changed with the effectuation of the Peace Treaty which terminated the Occupation here. The present foreign troops remaining in this country no longer exist as Occupation Forces but as mere United States Forces. As a result, the occult for English study has remarkably abated recently as some people point out. We, students, are perplexed as to whether this outlook is true or not."

At first I was amazed at this question posed by Mr. Horikoshi, but on a second thought I noticed in his question one of the innumerable instances that betrayed the "blow hot, blow cold" characteristics in common to us Japanese people.

In repudiation, I must emphatically state here that, as long as we consider the knowledge of foreign languages merely as some qualification with which to acquire a better job or as a spring-board for a quicker success in the world, we shall not be able to unfetter ourselves from the insular spirit which has enslaved our people through the long feudal ages in the past.

Once for all, you must straighten out such mistaken conception on the foreign languages, especially English.

Col. and Mrs. Berry to Leave for U.S.A.

A farewell-dinner party was held on 21st for Col. and Mrs. E. B. Berry, the advisers to KESS, who are about to leave Japan. They have spent much of their precious time with KESS members, especially with the drama-group, and have taken great trouble in producing the stage-play named "The Pie and the Tart." They studied the players' lines on the tape-recorder again and again for long time and sometimes acted with be players on the stage.

Their enthusiasm and useful advice were finally rewarded with the fact that "The Pie and the Tart," performed by KESS members at the drama-contest for four universities (Keio, Waseda, Hitotsubashi and St. Paul) last autumn, was awarded a trophy-cup presented by the Yomiuri-Press.

Fundamentally speaking, without a good knowledge of foreign languages, you cannot truly grasp the politics, the economics, the culture and the arts of any other countries you are interested in. Study of foreign languages can be said indispensable for building up your greater self as well as disciplining yourselves for superior moral courage. I would even go so far as to say that the morbid trend of despising foreign languages and eventual prohibition of the study of them have led our nation to lose the last war so miserably.

Turning to the problem of employment of students, the banking institutions would certainly prefer university graduates who have a good command of English to those who have not.

With effectuation of the Peace Treaty, sovereign independence has been restored to Japan, reinstating her as a member of the family of world nations, and closer relations are expected to develop between our country and others. It goes without saying that our economies will depend more heavily than heretofore on overseas trade in the future.

With these points in mind, you will easily reawaken to the increasing importance of the knowledge of English hereafter as the standard world language.

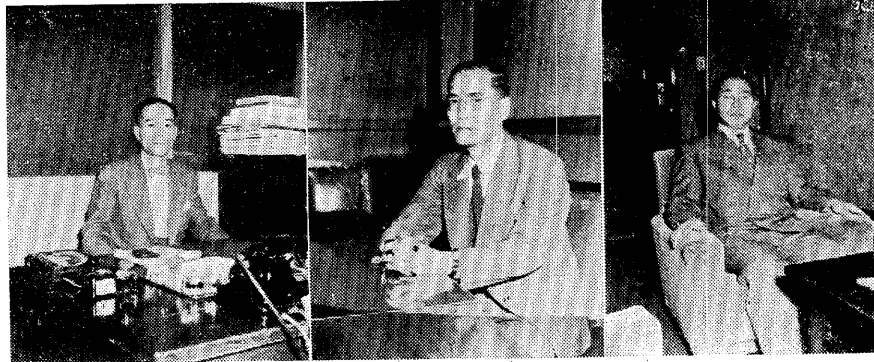
Especially, in the banking communities, the ever-increasing foreign exchange requirements and the commensurate expansion of banking relations with foreigners and foreign firms will more than ever call upon each member of the bank personnel to be sufficiently versed in English language.

As a general tendency has heretofore shown, college graduates on the average can read or write English fairly well within their limits, but few are trained enough for hearing or speaking. Of course, such crippled manner in acquiring the English knowledge may have largely been the outcome of the traditional educational methods in Japan.

But I wish all of you to remember well that once you join banks or firms on graduating from your university, you will come across many an occasion that calls for your English speaking power. You must train both your ear and tongue as best as possible while you are still within the campus of Mita.

There is no need at all for you to imitate the slangy English as used among American soldiers. The most essential thing is to build for yourselves a firm foundation of standard English.

In conclusion, I would advise you once again to strike iron while it is hot and make the best of your remaining university days lest you should vainly bemoan insufficient command of English after your having stepped out into the world which is eagerly expecting your worthy service and contribution.



Mr. Ishikami

Mr. Okuda

Mr. Mizukami

THE ROUND TABLE TALKS ON STUDENTS' EMPLOYMENT

At this time when the students are more or less anxious about getting jobs in which they will work after their graduation, the Mita Campus is hereunder showing you what the business men are hoping for new graduates and for Keio students in general.

Mr. Ishikami, a graduate of Keio is a sub-manager of the General Affairs Department of Takashimaya, one of the biggest department stores in Japan.

Mr. Mizukami, a graduate of Hitotsubashi University, is a director of The Daiichi Bussan Company, the biggest trading company in Japan.

Mr. Nabeshima, a graduate of Mita Campus, is a director and manager of Personnel Dept. of Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, one of the most famous in Japan.

Q: What about the characteristic of Keio Students?

Mr. Mizukami: In a word, as they are rich in common sense and have sociability, most of them are suitable for works of a trading company. It requires a great deal of information to work in a trading company. For, in case of trading with nearly 100 countries in the world, we must have enough knowledge of their histories, present situations, and moreover, sufficient back-grounds to speculate on their future. For example, it is necessary to comprehend why the young U.S. has made such a remarkable progress as she has now. To know such historical process is very important.

Mr. Ishikami: What you study in University is common sense of high degree, I think. Then we want such persons as having gained it. Undoubtedly they are rich in common sense, rather than to say that, I should say that they have a plenty of interest in popular affairs, such as music, play, drama, sports, etc. On the contrary, however, they are inferior to students of other universities in the scholastic knowledge, which is apparently shown in the examinations. Waseda students are generally good.

Mr. Nabeshima: Keio students are very quiet in every point. Some of them do not work very

hard. That is, they are lacking in aspiration or ambition.

Q: What About Keio students' sociability?

Mr. M: I think it is traditional. There are many among Keio students who are favoured of by other people, compared with those student of other universities. However, what we require of you is that you must have more profundity both in studies and in personality.

Mr. I: In my store, most of your alumni are very young, and it makes me feel that they are well qualified for a department store, for they are traditionally sociable. But they are not persistent in their work. Then I want you to have something tough in your mind. It is most needed as you are going up to a high position.

Q: What about physical exam?

Mr. I: You are admitted through the considerations concerning documents from university, physical, written and oral exams. Among them physical exam is most important and done first of all. One who has once been diseased, especially with tuberculosis, or who is afraid of being diseased is not qualified. The written exam. is consists of English and other so-called commonsense questions. A department-store is reluctant to employ those who are exceptionally smart in their studies or who once worked for students' movements.

Mr. N: It is all right if you are not diseased at the time of the exam., but if you are found to be diseased at the time of actual employment, will be granted a long rest by the company. Generally speaking, we make no difference between athletes and others in the exam. However, since they are good in leading or thinking with other men, so we are glad to employ them. An examination on English ability is not given. The Oral exam is most important. It is satisfactory if a student receives an A mark on 30 percent of all the subjects.

Mr. M: My company is trading with foreign countries, consequently, not only English but one other language is required. An English examination is sometimes given for clerks, as they are classed into three groups A, B, and C, according to the results of the examinations, each class receive a different salary grade.

Q: How important is English?

Mr. N: English is not necessary in my company. We can trade even though we don't know foreign languages.

Q: What associating with our alumni?

Mr. I: Once you get in the world, you had better keep in contact with your alumni, for it is quite

important to know about economic affairs and other things through their jobs and experiences.

Mr. M: This is a very good question and especially want you to remember. It is highly desirable that you have connections not only with your class-mates but with seniors and juniors through hobbies or testes or scholastic pursuits. This will help us a great deal privately and officially, after you are graduated. What I want to say at this point is that young people should learn what the elders do, and that older people should have a broad-minded desire to learn what youngsters do.

Q: What are the chances of next year's employment?

Mr. I: We employ universities graduates as future managers and in this sense we regularly admit graduates every year, approximately ten or so. The economic situation of present-day Japan is not right, but for the reason I have just given you don't have to be anxious about it.

Mr. M: I think it is unwise that we do not employ new boys at all during a period of business depression. Business or enterprises are eternal. Therefore we regularly take newcomers, but they will be fewer in number next year than this year.

Mr. N: I can only repeat the same things the other two have said.

Q: What do our alumni want to say to Keio students?

Mr. I: First of all, I hope that you will try to retain persistently the good points of Keio students, and especially to those who want to work in a department store I would like to suggest that you train yourselves to be sociable men in the good sense of the word.

Secondly, you should try to be superior in your studies to other university students and develop your power of perseverance which helps you not to lose your way and keeps you in the same company where you begin to work.

Thirdly, as I have said before, you must have something tough in your mind. Lastly, to new graduate, I want to say that you had better know something in general about the companies you want to work for, before you take the exams.

Mr. N: Keio students is very quiet. That's all right. But what I want is that they have aspiration and ambition, and I want to have such persons as are smart and positive in their work, especially those who have a great deal of energy in their work.

Mr. N: Build up a sound body and cultivate your good common sense.

That's all!

MR. MIZUKAMI LECTURES ON TRADE OF TODAY'S JAPAN

Mr. Tatsuzo Mizukami, managing director of the Daiichi Bussan Trading Company gave an hour's lecture on "How to overcome the present stagnation of Japan's economy" at No. 40 class-room on June 3.

This lecture was sponsored by the Keizai Shinjin Kai, a group interested in economic activities, with about 60 earnest students filling the room. First of all, he referred to the problem of trade with Red China, saying: "Trade, to say nothing of those with Communist China, should be much more considered on the basis of commercial considerations than from the political view-point."

However, he outlined the balance of payment on Japan's trade of 1951 and said, "Proper steps must be taken toward trade with the countries of South-East Asia to ex-

tend our export markets, judging from the possible disputes between the two worlds which will continue for some time in the future."

With regard to the balance of payment this year, he predicted that they would be unchanged in particular.

"In order to develop Japan's trade, there are two ways of promotion: one is to investigate the economic conditions of the sterling area; the other is to solidify Japan's trading company. Asiatic countries will remain unaltered as good markets for our importing raw materials and exporting good articles," he added, "So, in this respect, it must be clearly understood that the detailed investigations of the economics of the sterling area should be urged."

Finally he concluded, "It is dangerous that Japan's economy is so one-sidedly dependent on foreign trade as is often the case with a trade country, so we must develop our domestic industries to higher degrees. The recovery of staple industry will not turn for the better. And much cannot be expected on machinery, iron, food and the other sorts of trade, either."

MISS NAKAYA GOES TO U.S.A.



Here is an intellectual and slender student, Miss Sakiko Nakaya, a Junior in the Faculty of English Literature at Keio University, who started Japan for America on the 29th of June

by the Asagirisan-maru, to study English for a year at Northwestern University.

Full of joy over her visit to America she said, "Northwestern University is near my father's office, I've heard. If the contract term of my father's work in America is extended one year more, I should like to graduate from Northwestern University, but if it is impossible, I'll re-enter Keio when I return. Anyway, I'm going to brush up on my English as far as possible."

She will be a correspondent to the Mita Campus while in America.

UENO STALLMEN OFFER KEIO SCHOLARSHIPS

On June 11, scholarship to supply six students with the funds under the system of EPA (Educational Pension Association), Service Cooperative Union was offered to Keio University and entrusted to the committee on scholarship. This scholarship system is one of the main enterprises of the Co-operative Union and entrusted to some universities in Tokyo to aid those students who are considered to be in need of scholarships.

The total sum of money available for scholarships is ten thousand yen a month and the committee managed to give each of the students who were applied to Keio scholarship, one thousand and five hundred yen and the rest of them in the list, two thousand yen.

The union's past was the Ueno Hirokoji Commercial Co-operative Union which was forced to disband on the 31st of December last year and its members were stallmen now belonging to the Daiwa EPA Department Store Co., Ltd.

This system was introduced and offered by Mr. Nori, vice-president of the company, to the committee last April.

Those who were selected to be supplied in the fiscal year of 1952 are Mr. Y. Yoshikawa (post graduate), E. Sakata (Politics 3), S. Ando (English 2) A. Murata (Economics 2), I. Shimosato (Medicine 2) and T. Kotani (Technology 1).

REDUCTION COMMITTEE REPORTS TOTAL ¥2,608,400

On the 19th of July, the decision as to the total and respective sums of reduction and the adoption or rejection of the applicants for the fiscal year of 1952 was made by the sub-committee on Counter-measure in the Committee on School-fee Reduction System here in Keio University.

The total sum of reduction is to be 2,608,400 yen and 347 out of 358 applicants are recommended by the decision to be applied to the system and this decision will be the final one with concerned director's approval which was scheduled on June 25.

Prior to this the inquiry meetings were held at Mita on 7th and 8th for the applicants from the university, Futsu-bu and the high school for girls and on 15th for those from Hiyoshi Senior school.

The inquiry committee consisted of 23 professors (the chief juror, Dr. Mitsuo Maebara) and 40 students (the chairman of the counter-measure-committee, Mr. Kei Miura, and staff in charge, Mr. Saito) and was organized in such a way that both professors and students had equal voices in the matter so that the students' side would not be neglected.

The sum of reduction, was decided differently according to the year the applicants entered Keio and more or less by the course they were belonging to and was divided into 18 steps, A to O class including three special cases in D, L and N. The maximum sum was 15,000 and the minimum 1,000 (for the information in details, refer to the lists stated below).

To the questions of the reporter, Mr. Miura, the chief-student juror, revealed the consideration that as many applicants as possible could avail themselves, saying, "For those who were unable to sit for the inquiry on the date, we managed to write to them at home to give them a chance to be ex-

Wagner Concert Held

The Keio Wagner Society presented its 76th periodical concert on June 28 at Hibiya Public Hall.

The Wagner Symphony Orchestra, conducted by S. Kikuchi, played Beethoven's Overture to Egmond and his Symphony No. 5 in C Minor, and Strauss' Emperor Waltz.

The girls' chorus sang selections from English ballads and the boys chorus sang selections from the work of Schubert and Grieg.

The programme was as follows:

1. Beethoven's Overture "Egmond" and Symphony No. 5 J. Strauss' Kaiser Waltz
Wagner Orchestra
Conducted by Sojiro Kikuchi.
2. The Trout and 5 other songs
Male Chorus
Conducted by Fumio Umehara.
3. Early One Morning
Londonderry Air and other light songs
Female Chorus
Conducted by Yoshikazu Hirahara
4. Grieg Album
Male Chorus
By Umehara
5. Celebration Music for the Wagner Society Songs of Keio Gijuku University
Orchestra and male chorus.

HIYOSHI TOPICS :

The Student Autonomous Association debated "the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill," and reached the conclusion that it is likely to infringe on the freedom of studies, students' autonomy and fundamental human rights, at the first general meeting on April 28. Further enthusiastic discussions were held in every class-room of Hiyoshi, and most of the students were found to be against the bill.

In view of the students' growing opposition of the "Subversive Activities Prevention Bill," and feeling the students' opinions to be reasonable, the Faculty of Economics held a mass meeting of students on June 10, despite difficulties.

At the meeting attended by 430 students of the Faculty of Economics, discussions were concentrated on the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill, and the attendance unanimously voted against the bill, the draft and rearmament. As a concrete course of action it was decided to present a petition to the House of Councillors, and to appeal to the public, as well as to colleges, labor unions and various other groups.

Then arose the question as to who was to put the resolution into practice, but no decision was reached.

On June 11, some interested students presented a petition to the

House of Councillors.

As to the students' political campaign, the University authorities have an opinion different from that of students in respect to its object, and the extent of students' political activity.

Mr. Kimura, chairman, expressed his regret on the complicated affair: "The resolution by the mass meeting of the students should have the supreme authority, and so we must carry it out."

The petition which was made by some students was not based on the approval of the university authorities. A petition made in the capacity of individuals matters little, but one made collectively by the Faculty of Economics should be forbidden.

I feel myself greatly responsible for the fact that what was resolved at the mass meeting of the students is left as it was instead of being carried out."

Students of the Faculty of Literature at Hiyoshi Campus decided to strike against the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill on June 19, at the students' assembly held in No. 31 room at 2:30 p.m., June 17. But the plan they would make to strike was called off because their request to make up the lectures on some other day was rejected by most professors. If it had gone through, it would have been the first political strike at Keio University since the end of the War.

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Steps	Reduction sums	The applicant number
A	15,000	6
B	14,000	4
C	13,000	5
D (special)	12,200	13
D	12,000	12
E	11,000	31
F	10,000	46
G	4,000	42
H	8,000	39
I	7,000	23
J	6,000	18
K	5,000	19
L (special)	4,600	7
L	4,000	8
M	3,000	13
N (special)	2,600	41
N	2,000	10
O	1,000	10
Course		
Literature	42	
Economics	126	
Law	48	
Politics	40	
Medicine	58	
Technology	19	
Hiyoshi High	06	
Girl's High	02	
Futsu-Bu	06	

Keio Defeated By Waseda

Tokyo Big Six Univ. League Closes

Waseda nine unexpectedly knocked off Keio by winning two straight victories in the traditional baseball series which was held before the eyes of more than 70,000 fans, on May 31 and June 1, at Meiji Shrine Stadium. In spite of being twice defeated by Waseda, Keio won the championship of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League for the 1952 spring season. After the series was over Keio's captain Matsumoto received the Emperor's Trophy.

In the first game Waseda's hurler Ishii shut out Keio by a score of 7-0. He was in a much better condition than usual and suffered only six hits from Keio which contained many mighty sluggers. In the first half of the opening inning, after one was out, though Keio had a good chance of full-bases, Waseda did not permit to be scored by a double-play.

Waseda got 4 runs from Kawai in the second half of the same inning after two out, with two singles by Komori and Edamura, two doubles by Hirooka and Iwamoto, and a triple by Kawabata. This 4 runs let Ishii have a confidence to hurl Keio.

With a four-ball and a triple by Ishii, Waseda took a run in the 4th inning, and, though Kato mounded to relieve Kawai with a runner on the third base, Numazawa's long fly added one more run.

Having a chance to score in the 6th, Keio was unfortunately spoiled again by a double-play and two singles and a long fly brought for Waseda a decisive run in the 7th.

In the second game both Kawai and Ishii twice mounded and Ishii's hard pitching, which gave a 5-2 victory again, deserves high praise.

Though giving a good start to Keio by permitting a run in the 1st inning with Fukuzawa's clean hit to left, Udagawa's safety bunt and Matsumoto's big fly, Waseda led Keio in the first half of the 2nd inning getting two walks and two singles to produce two runs. Then, the game was much excited.

Though in the 4th a double by Nomura tied the score and, a run in the 5th and two runs including Hirooka's triple in the 8th insured the game for Waseda.

Keio's defeat chiefly consisted in their failure to smash out timely hits and ace Kawai's bad condition.



Captain Matsumoto, whose left hand is decorated with the brilliant Emperor's Trophy and right hand with the Leading Hitter Prize.

Line scores are as follows:

First Game:	h. e.
K 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1	
W 4 0 0 2 0 1 0 x...7x12 1	
Second Game:	h. e.
W 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0...5 11 3	
K 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0...2 8 2	

The standings of the Big-Six League for 1952 spring season:

K	R	W	M	H	T	g	w	p	d	
K	X	2	0	2	2	2	11	8	4	0
R	O	X	2	2	2	2	13	8	4	1
W	2	0	X	1	2	2	13	7	3	2
M	1	0	2	X	2	2	16	7	3	3
H	0	1	0	0	X	2	12	3	1	0
T	0	1	0	1	1	X	13	3	0	0

1 3 4 4 6 9 10

Matsumoto and Fukuzawa Become Leading Hitters

Matsumoto and Fukuzawa of the Keio team who had the same batting average were appointed the leading hitters of this season. Hanai was ranked third.

Best ten (more than 32 a.b.) s. g. a. b. h. pct

1	Matsumoto	(K)	11	45	17	.378
1	Fukuzawa	(K)	11	45	17	.378
3	Hanai	(K)	11	47	17	.362
4	Kojima	(R)	12	34	12	.353
5	Watanabe	(M)	16	54	18	.333
6	Doi	(M)	13	39	13	.333
7	Komori	(W)	12	49	16	.327
8	Judai	(R)	13	40	13	.325
9	Tanaka	(K)	11	47	15	.319
10	Yamada	(W)	11	35	11	.314

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- American College Dictionary. 1,472 pp., 13,200 entries, 60,000 technical & scientific definitions. Guide to English usage, explanatory notes, pronunciation key etc. ¥2,000
- Thorndike-Barnhart Comprehensive Desk Dictionary. 80,000 entries, over 700 illus., 895 pp. ¥1,100
- Pocket Oxford Dictionary of Current English. 4th edition. Compiled by F. G. Fowler & W. H. Fowler. Revised by G. H. Le Mesurier & E. McIntosh. 1,036 pp. ¥ 450
- Concise Oxford French Dictionary. French-English (895 pp.) & English-French (295 pp.) in one volume. ¥ 830
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- General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money. by J. M. Keynes 403 pp. ¥ 695
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Keio Sumo Team Wins Championship

The thirty-first Eastern Inter-collegiate Sumo Tournament was held before a roaring crowd of 4000 fans at Kuramae National Wrestling Hall on June 8.

Here the Keio team won the championship after a lapse of twenty-four years. Keio beat successively Tokyo Medical College, the Fisheries College, Waseda University, Rikkyo University, Nippon University, and at the final banded Koryo College after violent fighting.

The detail score of the final is as follows:

Keio	32	Koryo
OSakano (over hand twist)			Kasuda
OOkajuma (,, ,, fall)			Kanagawa
Takeda (push out)			Narita
Toki (haul up out)			Harada
ONarita (sweep off legs)			Iwano

Hatano Wins Prize of Oratorical Contest

The Kanto elimination of the Sixth Annual National Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the General MacArthur Trophy was held under the sponsorship of the Mainichi on June 14 from 1:30 p.m. at Kyoritsu Auditorium, Kanda.

The contestants were 19 students each representing one of the colleges or universities in and around Tokyo.

After the heated contest, the commentary and announcement of the winners were made by the judges composed of Mrs. Clara Shutensack, British Lecturer, Capt. Larry Phelan of the Japan Logistical Command and Mr. Eimei Kato of the English Mainichi. The first prize went to Mr. Yuzo Hatano of Tokyo University who spoke on the subject of "Our New Course"; the second to Miss Aiko Yamamoto of University of the Sacred Heart, on "Our Right, Their Duties."

Other winners and their subjects were:

- 3rd "New Foundation." Mr. Masami Inada of St. Paul's University
- 4th "The Ship is Ever in Need of Adjustment." Mr. Akira Inumaru of Waseda University
- 5th "On a Winged Word Hath Hung the Destiny of Nations" Mr. Yukio Mori of Chuo University

Mr. Fumio Kimura, a Junior, who was awarded the Keio President's Trophy in the 1952 All-Keio English Oratorical Contest, participated in the contest and was ranked sixth. He spoke on "Imitation and Independence."

The contents of which is to be put in the Kess Bulletin, June number.

FESTIVAL HELD ON THE HILL OF MITA

AFTER THE K-W GAME

Although the Keio rooters thought the game was "in the bag" at the time of the Waseda-Keio baseball game, the game came off just the other way around. The Keio rooters who jam-packed the stadium on the last day of the series were quite discouraged. But, they somehow felt a delight at Keio's winning the championship of this spring season.

This year, it could be said that what Keio rooters really enjoyed was not the games themselves which were quite disagreeable to the rooters, but the event which took place after the game.

As soon as the closing ceremony of 1952 spring season, following the 2nd Waseda-Keio game was over, the Keio rooters composed of students and alumni were offered a special bus service and were taken to Keio Mita Campus by about 15 buses.

On their way to Mita, the windows of the buses, in a long train, were adorned with a number of small Keio Blue-Red-Blue flags which rooters in the buses stretched out in their hands. They sang together Keio anthems, cheering songs and so on.

The people on the street appeared out of houses and shops and were quite surprised at the rooters enthusiastic display and at an untimely row of buses covered with the waves of small flags. As the buses came nearer and nearer to Mita, the people standing out on the street to receive the triumphal return of Keio from the stadium became almost fanatic to the rooters. Some people came up and shook hand with rooters inside the buses, and congratulated them on Keio's winning the championship. Even traffic policemen at the intersections gave them congratulations in the form of policemen's formal salute by raising their right hands up to their caps. It was a very heartwarming scene as it had not been long since the skirmish between students and policemen happened on the Waseda Campus.

The student rooters inside the buses were quite delighted at the policemen's agreeable attitude and shouted to the policemen, "Let's chum up with each other, cop!"

At a large intersection where the traffic was pretty heavy, the traffic policeman there gave the Keio buses a preferential right to cross before the other vehicles.

That was also a delight to the rooters.

The rooters, who got off the buses on the Hill of Mita, found stalls set up there and were pleased to have light meals and drinks available at lower prices than usual. Dusk came at last covering the Hill and the wood piled up in the south square was set on fire and its flames shed a red light on the crowd of people gathered there around the fire. The beer flowed rapidly everyone was found to be dancing and singing school anthems round the fire. Among the crowd Dr. Gitler of the Library School was found enjoying himself along with students. Thus, everybody there sang in triumphant voice and had quite good a time of it, forgetting the defeat by Waseda. And about 9 p.m. they disappeared by twos and threes down to the Ginza to have what was called the "Waseda-Keio Night Game."

Meanwhile, the nine was given, by the Keio Rooting Society at Student Hall on this night, a regretting party being defeated by Waseda as well as congratulatory entertainment in return for their penant of this spring season.

AQUATIC MEET HELD

The annual interclass aquatic meet was held at the Todabashi Boat-course on May 25, opening with an address by President Ushioda.

More than 500 Keio boys and girls enjoyed themselves under the bright early summer sunshine and the Keio shell-four crew, the participants in the coming Olympic game, displayed splendid oarsmanship.

KESS MEMBERS RETURN

Toshimitsu Hagimori and Kazuo Takashima of Keio English Speaking Society, who have been in Hawaii for three weeks attending the Japan-Hawaii Students Conference at the University of Hawaii, as representatives of the International Students Association of Japan, arrived in Yokohama on June 12, aboard the President Wilson.

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Keio Wins in Dance Competition

REVENGE FOR WASEDA-KEIO BASEBALL GAME

Taking the initiative in a dance competition among seven universities in the Kanto district, the fifth dance competition between Keio and Waseda was held on the 15th of June at Gajoen Rainbow Room. The result of this game until last year was a tie with the score 2-2, and the champions of both universities fought desperately from the first try out with the earnest desire to gain the lead in this game.

Table with columns: Marking, First winner (10 point), The last (0 point), Slow, Tango, Waltz, Quick. Values: K 10 7 1 5 3 1 10 7 3 10 3 1 | 61, W 5 3 0 10 7 0 5 1 0 7 5 0 | 43

BOOK REVIEW

“Therese Desqueyrou” by Francois Mauriac. 159 P. Shinchosha (¥70)

The book is widely known as one of Mauriac's great works.

Mr. Mauriac also wrote “Desert of Love.”

The mistress of this novel in whom the author takes an interest, appears again and again in other novelettes.

The district of the Atlantic coast which has the city of Bold as its center, and the desolate sandy place and pine grove are scenes almost indispensable to these works, and yet they display a great effect, especially in this novel.

As this work expresses by a small portion of the pain and ugliness in human life, it may give you a gloomy impression, but you can not overlook the beauty and tenderness lying in humanity.

“GOETHE ET BEETHOVEN”

This collection of five essays expresses the processes how two great men, Goethe and Beethoven, spent their lives without understanding each other, despite their having chances of seeing one another.

Romain Rolland's vivid description is as refreshing as a murmuring rill early in spring. We can see, on every page and on every line, his excellent talents as a dramatist and musician. You will be unable to read this book without finding out the pureness lying in the human mind and be surprised that Rolland's description of human life is so skillful and vivid as to arouse a feeling of fear of confusion.

But on the other hand, you will surely know that Rolland is turning his warm and most benevolent eyes upon the persons appearing in this book.

“Genius and Insanity” written by Dr. Sukeyuki Uchimura is a collection of twenty essays on the problems of psychopathology to which the author has devoted himself for more than 30 years.

“The most significant matter to scientists is to endeavour to study plainly and profoundly all the bare facts, and the merit of this book would really consist in the very attitude of mine which I have never neglected in my life.” These words appear in the foreword of this book and certainly, reading through these twenty essays, you will find them true.

He asserts, by pointing out many instances—Goethe and his relatives etc.—how those relation exists between genius and insanity and yet they are not directly equal. He expresses himself, moreover, on “brains of excellent people,” “mental states of dying persons,” “education for idiots,” “talent of women,” “protection of children and sports” and so on.

Anyhow this book will be interesting to whoever is interested in human capacity.

MOVIE CRITICISM



John Wayne as Stryker called cold-blooded war monster, commands and leads the marine. In “Sands of Iwo Jima.”

“SANDS OF IWO JIMA” REMAINS HEAVY AFTERTASTE, GRIM AND TEAR

This Republic's “Sands of Iwo Jima” vividly re-visualized us the sanguinary tragedy staged only about half a decade ago on a very small island. The story, which must have been taken out of the facts really took place during the time while our armed men were engaged in the battle against the American Forces, being of the materials collected from the American side, and we the Japanese people in general having not been very well informed of the actual situation of the battle in detail, is a cruel renewal of the war-scenes of the night mare to the Japanese mines, which are trying to forget away all of the war and of its curses.

John Wayne playing the leading role as Stryker is acting well as the strong-minded, daring leader of the marine.

The U.S. marine, under the command of cold-blooded war monster Stryker, is to attack the island. They land, siege and

make their way to the top of Mt. Suribachi, after the deadly struggles against the Japanese soldiers who desperately defend, resist, and are finally annihilated, to hoist the flag of the Stars and Stripes on the top of the mountain.

The scenes, some of them gathered out of the news-reels, with the Japanese soldiers appear and disappear in the battle field as the ghostly victims to the U.S. flame-throwers and cannons to be lost forever in the blood-stained Hell of defeat are so realistic and heart-rendering that we could not but be sympathetic with the families or friends of those who were killed in the War, as they must be among thousands of the Japanese seers.

We felt disgusting to hear the American marines shout “Jap, Jap.” in the film, though it may be quite natural of them to call that way.

We are inclined to profess toward all over the world that we have never been and shall never be such a blood people to enjoy these pictures.

However, if it is our grim duty, as a penance, or the redemption of our sin to have started the War by the attack to the Pearl Harbor, to be reminded of and faced with the cruelty of the war, for the sake of realization of the world peace, we are willing to do that.

ROUND-UP OF KEIO CAMPUSES

FUTSUBU — (Junior High School)

Futsubu, or the junior high school of Keio-Gijuku, was established in 1899 by our great founder Yukichi Fukuzawa for the purpose of educating young boys in Keio-Gijuku. Five minutes' walk from Hiyoshi Station brings you to the Campus of Futsubu, which has been recently removed to Hiyoshi.

Reporters interviewed Mr. Kojima, headmaster, and teachers, Mr. Nagata, Mr. Asaoka, etc. Asked about the fundamental idea of education, Mr. Nagata said, “We put stress on the cultivation of their minds and intelligence so that they may not be inferior to those of other schools. Accordingly they have more school hours and higher standard of cultural attainment.”

The so-called new educational system which has been carried on in the post-war Japan had already been initiated as early as in 1923 by Prof. Kobayashi who adopted the French method of education. In the ‘Craft Exhibition,’ which has been traditionally held every autumn for the last twenty years, the students exhibit their artistic works which have taken them almost a full year to complete. The works extend over every field, and these works help them to develop their individualities.”

Concerning the characters and intelligence of pupils, Mr. Kojima said that they were generally superior to those of any other schools deserving the name of honorsboys of primary schools they have finished. Mr. Nagata denied firmly the rumor that some of the boys were admitted this school through bribery, and said that their parents entertained unjust suspicions because of the difficulty of entrance, for applicants increase every year compared with the admission numbers.

As for the difference between Futsubu and Chutobu (another junior high school of Keio-Gijuku) Mr. Kojima said, “The greatest difference lies in that the latter is co-educational while the former is not. There is nothing else particularly to be noted.”

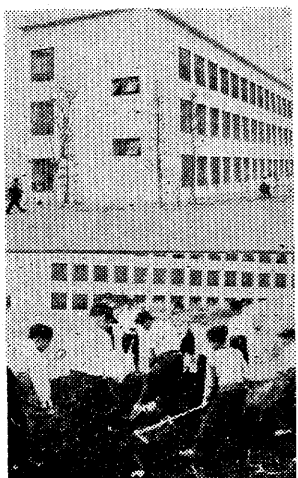


Photo shows the school house of Futsubu and the boys are busy working on the ground.

As to the reason why Keio has two junior highs, he continued, “Owing to the restriction on the number of pupils the Ministry of Education places upon one school, we have two schools in order to admit more applicants.”

In the ground a few score boys playing soft-ball, and some were making a sand pit.

Mr. Asaoka, teacher of gymnastics said, “The pupils have opportunity to take enough exercise. For the time being, the school authorities can not afford to finance much, so the pupils offer their labor voluntarily.”

The pupils generally have a good physical constitution but are lacking in spiritual vigor. This is one of the reasons why they are encouraged to go in for as many sports as possible.”

After all, “Work while you work, play while you play,” remains a motto of Futsubu. (Y, S)

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EDITORIAL

Be Earnest But Prudent

Looking back upon the past activities of students since the end of the War, we find an evident fact that the leaders of them have been for the most part some communistic or radical students. Although there were many conservative students who were against their leaders' behaviors rationally or impulsively, they were too indifferent to their autonomous activities and didn't impede them to act at their free will.

However, we must notice that the recent movement of many university and college students against the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill has been made not only by the radical students but also by many moderate and rather conservative ones. The interest in political movement has rapidly increased among students in general since the beginning of the debate on the bill in the House of Councillors, and many a student went to the House with petitions for opposing it, and strikes were repeatedly made by several students' unions as many daily papers reported. So it can be thought that students' activities in this direction have been gradually on the rise.

There have been many disputes concerning the recent students' political activities and continuous troubles between students and policemen, but no clear conclusion has been produced yet. Some are thoroughly against the students and others are fairly sympathetic with them, and this problem will be continuously discussed in the future.

It has been frequently said that students should concentrate their whole attention upon studies and academic researches without participating in any political and social movements. This thought is proper as a rule and we must always notice that the principle of students doesn't consist in the political activities themselves, but in the researches on them, even while they are discussing on any political problems.

However, the present circumstances make us reconsider what the present students' situation is and what we, students, should do, because most of the intellectual persons in the society are not aware of, or pretend not to be aware of, the political seriousness of the day, and accordingly their movement of this kind is quite inactive. Besides, if they want to start political activities they must run the risk of being dismissed from their positions.

On the other hand students are able to study political problems and put their thoughts into practice comparatively freely and without too much care of dismissal. So, students must not avoid looking the matters in the face and express their free criticism properly and should investigate them thoroughly as much as time permits.

Then by what way should they display their actual thought to others without going against the

Where is Academism Lying in Japan?

Shortly after I had published my doubt on the existence of Keio's academism in the last issue of the Mita Campus, I was informed of something on that subject by one of the professors. The information I got was that concerned with the history of the Japanese university education since Meiji Restoration up to the present day.

At the beginning of the Meiji era, when the then uncivilized Japan opened her gate to the world, the Japanese government was in a great hurry to imbibe the traditions of the modern European culture. Then, the government took policy to encourage higher education particularly by founding many government universities with fine buildings, good scholars hired with good salary, many of whom sent abroad for further acquirement of the current knowledge of the day, and many students selected to receive better education with cheaper tuitions. And all of these expenses were taken out of the taxes gathered from the people.

Meanwhile, private universities, too were started, founded with private funds of those of foreign countries, without any help from the government.

principle of students? This is the most significant question and the present focus of criticism.

Some students might say that without striking, they have no way to appeal to public opinion and show their eager heart. However, students' political strike is evidently against the principle because there is nothing more nonsense for them than to reject their classes as it is students themselves who should suffer a loss, though it may attract the public attention a little.

In this sense the attitude of the students of the Faculty of Literature at Hiyoshi who called off their drastic plan of strike against the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill on June 19, was proper. Very much like Keio students, the leaders of this movement went to the professors to request for special classes to make up for the loss incurred by the strike, and were refused. This became the chief reason for calling off the strike.

As another one of the recent students' activities beside strike, there is "petition" by student groups, for instance, to the House of Councillors. The activities of this kind should be permitted to students, if they are not too excited and retain serious and student-like attitude. Keio students were credited to be gentle by a guard of the side-gate of the House of Councillors who had dealt with all kinds of unions in the petition, according to the evening issue of the Asahi on June 21.

The proper attitude of the Waseda students at their struggle with policemen, which the last issue of the Mita Campus reported, awakened the public sympathy to students and called attention of the public to the comprehension of students. This fact tells us how the cool and prudent attitude is important to communicate our true intention to others. If we are excited too much and beyond necessity, we will not be able to avoid giving a handle for control to some political parties, such as the communists, as it was in the past and is even now.

Naturally these private schools could afford only small buildings and gather scholars only among the acquaintances of the founders and the students who could afford higher tuition fees. Most of the private universities as well as elementary or junior schools had to go through hard times ever since they were started.

It can never be known why the Japanese government had no intention to encourage the education of the private universities, but the result is just as can be seen anywhere in Japan.

While the government universities had more intelligent students from poorer classes, the private universities has to choose students generally not clever enough to be admitted to the government universities but from richer classes, so that the higher standard of scholarship and most of the better result of researches have come from the government universities.

As the students of the government universities have been mostly from the poorer classes, they are very willing to accept Marxist theory on economics as the highest doctrine obtainable. Many of the red students, used to be and still are coming out of the government universities since long before the outbreak of the last war. One the contrary, the students of the private universities, being of the richer families, are apt to be connected with the conservatives, even to the extent of participating in the political movement of the right.

The partiality of the government for the government universities has never worked their students to be for the government, but entrarily, turned them to be communistic and against it. Thus the highest levels of academism are in the laboratories of the government universities with strong color of communism. (Rieko Ohnishi)

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SUPPLEMENT
The MITA CAMPUS

June 1925

KEIO UNIVERSITY

No. 32

Ambassador Murphy Visits Keio

Ambassador Robert D. Murphy of the United States accompanied by Mrs. Margaret H. Williams visited Keio University on July 1st, 10:53 a.m. at the invitation of the President Ushioda.

After a short tour around the campus, Mr. Murphy appeared in Room 31 and spoke before approximately 400 students.

Then an informal tea was given in the lounge of the Faculty Building at which Pres. Ushioda, Prof. Gitler, Prof. Kiyooka, other faculty members and Miss Carmen Blacker a graduate student from England were presented. The reporters of the Mita Campus were allowed to interview the Ambassador during the tea, but he just said, with a diplomatic smile, that what he wanted to say had been said in his speech.

Full text of his speech is as follows:

I am very happy to have this opportunity to address members of the faculty and student body of Keio University, and grateful to President Ushioda, Professor Kiyooka, and the members of the faculty who have arranged this meeting. The great founder of this university, Fukuzawa Yukichi, I am told, possessed in large measure the characteristics which we treasure in America, initiative, originality, creative ability, ambition, dedication to progress, love of country, and a desire to serve society. He showed, too, a life-long interest in the United States which he visited twice before the Meiji Restoration and to which he later sent two sons for a college education. In 1890, when a university was established at the school he had founded in the Keio Period, he selected a distinguished American scholar to teach in each of the three departments. Since that time there has remained a connection, sometimes tenuous but often strong, between Keio University and the United States. Today this affiliation is fostered by your present faculty and is particularly exemplified by the Keio University Library School which has been so generously aided by the American Library Association.

Fukuzawa, it seems to me, was a revolutionary in the best sense of the word. He did not hesitate to depart from tradition if he saw no logical reason for keeping that tradition and had good reason for desiring a change. He was the greatest educator in the Japan of his day and we can be sure that if he were living in Japan today he would be in the forefront of progress in education. He was in favor

of intercourse with foreign countries at a time when it was dangerous to speak out in favor of new ideas. Fortunately, many of his ideas were accepted by the Japanese people during his own lifetime.

Throughout their history, the American people have held an outlook similar to that exhibited by Fukuzawa. America was settled by people who wanted a better life. It is sometimes overlooked that the American people were, first of all, Europeans with an old world tradition and that they brought to America with them the knowledge and customs of that part of Europe from which they came.

The streams of people which flowed to America from all parts of the world in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries brought with them a varied European cultural heritage which has contributed to the richness of American life.

This great diversity, however, valuable as it was, required the development of a new spirit of tolerance and accommodation if people were to live together harmoniously. It is one of the great achievements of America that both the spirit and mechanics of that accommodation were worked out. Along the frontier, men, women and children discovered that they had to work together if they were to cut trees, build houses, clear land and defend their homes from hostile Indians. The American Declaration of Independence reflects the common aspiration of the American people for a better and freer life and the American Constitution is the product of a successful attempt to provide for a diverse people a sufficiently strong central government but with safeguards adequate to protect all the people against any abuse of their liberties.

When our friends abroad think of the United States they often think first in terms of its wealth and material power. American economic and scientific development has indeed been tremendous and it is true that the prosperity of much of the rest of the world is to a unique degree linked with the success of the American economic system.

Hard work and natural resources have been tremendously important, of course, in this development, but other countries have had either one or both of these in abundance. There seems to be no single cause for either the great economic development of the United States or for the high-standard of living and general welfare of its people. Rather these are the fruit and the result of a combination of happy factors.

First must be mentioned a form of government which emphasizes the greatest good for the greatest number, as determined by the people themselves, but

KEIO UNIVERSITY

which gives constitutional protection for the basic human rights of the minority should that minority differ with the majority. This government, which allows to all individuals the largest measure of initiative and freedom consistent with the protection of the equal rights and privileges of others, quickly won the allegiance of all who have come to our shores and has provided a stable basis for the development of our great natural resources in an atmosphere free of the distractions of internal disturbance.

Second may be mentioned the spirit of free enterprise. People came to America to secure a more favorable political, religious, social and economic status. They were willing to toil long hours if by so doing they could make a direct improvement in their status. Throughout American history, perhaps nothing has contributed more to the production of goods than the philosophy that work is desirable.

The system of free enterprise which built the present American economic structure has brought a high standard of living to both enterprisers and workers. It is an ever evolving system, keeping its basic foundations but undergoing constant review and revision to meet the needs of the day. Thus there is today in America a great array of social welfare legislation, on both the national and local levels, designed to afford adequate protection against the economic inequities which tend to creep into any society.

One cannot recognize in the United States the sharp distinction between capital and labor described by Marx and Engels. Actually, the laborer in America is a capitalist himself and is not interested in distinctions of class. He may send his children to the same school the children of the employer attend. In many cases he is a stockholder of the corporation for which he works. The average large corporation in the United States is owned by thousands of

persons, including laborers, white collar workers and professional people.

One of the great by-products of American industrial efficiency has been a growing amount of leisure for everybody—laborer, farmer, and house-wife alike. This has been devoted not only to recreation but also in an increasing degree to a great variety of civic and cultural activities.

The American society is not a static society nor is it a society of classes. It is a society in which all people have common aspirations and similar opportunities for improving the conditions of their lives. The United States has put its great economic and spiritual resources behind the movement to establish a world order based on mutual prosperity, mutual security and the assurance of the basic human liberties to all people.

I know you will forgive and I hope you will understand my taking this opportunity to say a few words about my own country. I have done so because I am an American who is proud of his country and who wishes it to be better understood abroad; and because I believe that the great leaders of thought, culture and political action of whatever race or nationality possess a common denominator of hopes and ideals for their people and their fellow men. You students are the leaders of tomorrow and will hold the destinies of your own country and its future policies in your hands. It is important for you to understand, as I believe the faculty of this great university does understand, that the American way of life is dynamic and forward-looking. It is far ahead of the battered and outmoded texts of Marx and Engels and Stalin and Lenin. And we Americans have profound belief in the dignity and importance of the individual, that the majority of mankind are good, and that therefore a society that reflects the needs and aspirations of the majority of the people is a good society.