

# Saying of Fukuzawa

If the reason is with them, let us bow even before the natives of Africa. But if the reason is with us, let us stand even against the combined forces of England and America.

# The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

# To The Readers

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

No. 33

KEIO UNIVERSITY

July, 1952.

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## LIBRARY SCHOOL TO CONTINUE UNDER ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION AID

A few minutes before Ambassador Murphy arrived on the campus on July 1, a letter came from the Rockefeller Foundation announcing the details of the grant for the Library School of Keio University. Thus it came about that the Ambassador became the one to hear the news and to congratulate the university even before some of the Directors and Trustees had the information.

According to the condition of the grant, the Library School is to be given financial aid as follows:

1952-'53	\$49,200
1953-'54	\$42,000
1954-'55	\$31,550
1955-'56	\$14,450
Travel Expenses	\$ 5,600
Total	\$142,800

The School is enabled to have a Director and four American professors for the first year, a Director and three professors for the second year and thus gradually reducing the number of American staff, while Keio University will supply Japanese staff in increasing number until at the end of the fourth year the entire staff will have been replaced by the Japanese.

This is exactly the plan that was requested and the Rockefeller Foundation has proved its generosity and its full recognition of the value of the School by approving the request in full.

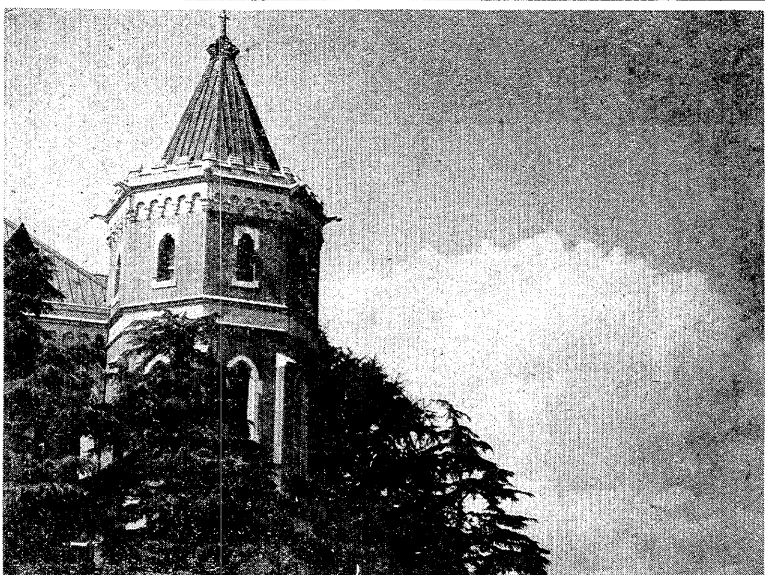
Prof. Gitler, the Director, is already busy at work negotiating with the American Library Association to engage best possible faculty members to carry on the work. He expects to have a full array of staff before the fall term begins. And unlike last year when the School was first established with definite plans for only fifteen months, Prof. Gitler is able this time to plan and select staff with a concrete plan for four years. It is felt that the true foundation of the School has at last been assured thanks to the understanding of the Rockefeller Foundation and to the ability and

devotion of the faculty which brought the School to such prominence.

Indeed, the American faculty of the Library School has created an unmistakable stir in the library service in Japan. Besides the regular class works, they held summer workshops for the in-service librarians and they travelled to many parts of the country to attend conferences, visited libraries, and gave advice. Their indefatigable work has resulted in a new concept of library service and a new desire for improvement among the leading librarians of the country. Even before there was any graduates, the School had become a recognized force to which the whole nation turned with the hope of revolution in the library service of Japan.

It is a great regret that all the American faculty members except for the Director are leaving with the termination of their contract as they had all been engaged with respective duties in the United States. They were the finest types of American teachers. They gained infinite love and respect of the students and librarians with whom they came in contact. The happy and congenial atmosphere and the lively discussions in their classrooms were something rarely seen in a Japanese school which is more remarkable when we remember that all the lectures and discussions were carried on through interpreters.

The students have many memories which will be recalled each time they meet in the future. Probably some of the memories will grow into legends. Indeed, there is something of that element already seen. Fortunate are the students and all concerned who are privileged to watch the birth of a new institution and to know the living origin of the legends which the generations of the future will hear and repeat with awesome wonderment.



Summer has come on the Hill of Mita. Again here is the season for young people who are at the seashores, in the mountains and also in that magnificent tower of the University Library with the white clouds floating over the trees.

## 2nd Fraser Prize Essay Contest

To Open For Keio Students

It has been announced by the International Department of Keio University that the second Fraser Prize Essay Contest will be opened for Keio students, under the joint auspices of the British Embassy, Keio University and the Hokuseido Publishing Company.

This prize, as you know, was established by the famous English poet Mr. G. S. Fraser, formerly Cultural Advisor to the United Kingdom Liaison Mission. The prizes are to be given from the profits on sales of his "Post-War Trends in English Literature" which contains the lectures he delivered at Keio University.

The details for applying are as follows:

Subject: Any subject concerning England will be acceptable, but the essay must be written in English, and there is no limitation on its length.

Applicant's Qualifications: All the students of Keio University and Post-graduate School are eligible.

Prizes: Three prizes are to be given either in money or other things. (e.g. foreign books) Besides this, it is expected that British officials will assist in obtaining books or other things from England, if the winners should wish.

First Prize: ¥20,000  
Second Prize: ¥10,000  
Third Prize: ¥5,000

Closing date: December 20, 1952.

Where to apply: The International Department of Keio University on the fourth floor in Jukukan-kyoku.

## Students Autonomous Association Re-United

Acknowledgement of Re-union

Passes June 28

The Students Autonomous Association, which had been divided into two factions consisting of the Delegates of Economics and of Political Science since last June was re-united on June 28, to put an end to the shameful separation of a full year. The Student Autonomous Association of Keio University was divided because of the strong sectionalism of the then delegates of both Economics and Political Science. The quorum of the then Autonomous Association which was decided in accordance with the students' number of each faculty gave a casting-vote to the delegates of the Economics, but Mr. Igarashi, the Chief Representative of the Political Science, was against it and insisted on the equal quorum for each delegate. However, despite of the strong objection, delegates of Economics refused equal quorum and, therefore, all delegates of the Political Science withdrew from the General Meeting. And since then, the Students Autonomous Association had, in fact, been divided and stayed inactive.

However, of course, there has been seen among the students trends to re-unite the body though the movement of re-union was at deadlock in the executive-vote of the body. Then, the executive organ of the autonomous association took a lead in the re-union movement and issued a suggestion to dissolve the deadlock. Each delegate studied the suggestion and accepted it on June 28. The New Autonomous Association will start its activity from the forthcoming semester.

Mr. Hoashi, ex-member of the House of Councillors, who attended Moscow Economic Conference with two companions, Dr. Tomi Kora, Mr. Kisuken Miyakoshi, gave a lecture to nearly 1,500 students on his impressions as to the recent conditions in Denmark, Soviet Union, and Red China.

He insisted on the necessity of breaking down what is called the iron curtain and said:

"Though we found the evils of officialism still remaining in Soviet Union, we were surprised at the social conditions which gave no excuse for middle-class philanthropy to exist, and accordingly there was not even one beggar on the street—that is to say, the stabilized state of the country makes people live on the same even level. We felt that Soviet Union had already passed a transition period."

As for Red China, he said, "Many young laborers participate in the bankment constructions along the Ywai River, which with other rivers had been giving the inhabitants great suffering by frequent floods for a long time, and every political authority was obliged to face with the river control. This is why the present Red China has taken up this work as the first step of their policy. And then speaking of communism, he said, "The question of whether to adopt communism as the basic policy in one country or not depends on circumstances which the country must face. Therefore, I think communism has grown up in Soviet Union because its policy is suitable for herself, and the same can be said for the Red China, too."

He conveyed in China many heart-felt cries of mothers' and children's longings for those who were sacrificed in the aggression of Japanese military. He asked the students to try to build a peaceful stabilized Japan as the conclusion of his lecture, and added, "I expect the Japanese, especially you students, to be independent as your great founder, Fukuzawa was."

## FAREWELL PARTY FOR 21 STUDENTS HELD

Farewell Party for 21 students who are going to study abroad was held on July 9 at 2 p.m. in the No. 1 Conference-Room, Keio University. Among those present were, 17 students who go abroad with the aid of the GARIOA FUNDS.

The majority of them will study in the U.S. and one of them, Mr. Fujii will study at Universita Italiana, Italy. President Ushioda, Director Hashimoto and Prof. Kiyooka attended the party and the President made a short speech to encourage the students.

All the names of them are as follows:

NAME	INSTITUTION	MAJOR COURSE
on Garioa Funds		
ASANO, Tomoaki	University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.	Medical Science
FUJIKAWA, Masanobu	George Peabody Teachers College: Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.	Library Science
ISHIHARA, Tatsuya	Illinois Institute of Technology: Techology Center, Chicago 16, Ill., U.S.A.	Engineering
IHARA, Masatsugu	Case Institute of Technology, University Circle Cleveland 6, Oh., U.S.A.	Electric Engineering
IZAKI, Taeko	Northwestern University: Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.	Journalism & Advertising
ITO, Taro	University of Michigan: Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.	Lexicography
KURITA, Yoshikazu	Indiana University: Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.	Business Administration & International Foreign Trade
KODAKI, Kenji	Wayne University, Graduate School: Detroit 1, Michigan, U.S.A.	Banking
KITA, Kenji	University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance & Commerce: Philadelphia 4, Pa., U.S.A.	Foreign Trade
KURATA, Yasuo	University of Oregon: Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.	Journalism
KAMEDA, Masahiro	University of New Hampshire: Durham, N.H., U.S.A.	History
NOMI, Kazuo	University of Tennessee: Knoxville, Tenn., U.S.A.	Journalism
OKURA, Hajime	Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., U.S.A.	Economics
SHIGEO, Hisashi		English & American Literature
YAMAGATA, Mitsuo	c/o School of Journalism, University of Oklahoma: Norman, Oklahoma, U.S.A. (1st Semester)	Journalism & Advertising
YAMAZAKI, Tsunao	Columbia University: New York, 27 N.Y., U.S.A.	Pedagogy
on Grew Funds		
SUEMATSU, Tamiyo	Swarthmore College: Swarthmore, Pa., U.S.A.	
TAKAHASHI, Korenobi	Antioch College: Yellow Springs, Ohio, U.S.A.	Economics
Others		
TSUDA, Yoshinari	University of Illinois: Urbana, Ill., U.S.A. Columbia University: New York, 27, N.Y., U.S.A.	Medical Library Science
FUJII, Junichi	University Italiana: Per Stranieri Palazzo. Jallenga, Piazza Fortebraccio, Perugia, Italia	Criminal Law
KANZAKI, Hiroshi		Medical Science

## QUESTION FROM A FOREIGN STUDENT

Editor's note—Mr. A. P. Pierson, student of Starnford University, Calif., U.S.A. wrote a letter to Prof. Kiyooka, Director of International Dept., in which Mr. Pierson is eagerly expecting sincere opinions and answers to the question.

The Mita Campus is requesting opinions and answers to this letter from Keio students in General. You may write it either in Japanese or in English, and without your signatures if you wish. The whole sentences are as follows:

I would appreciate it if you would ask some of your students to write to me air mail as to why the resentment or hatred toward Americans has seemingly increased during the occupation. I want them to speak freely and truthfully and not the afraid of offending me. They need not sign their names unless they wish. They may write in Japanese if they wish. To those who write to me I shall forward post office coupons to cover the mailing costs. Any comments too, relative to changes in the Japanese school system due to the Occupation will be appreciated. Sincerely, A. P. Pierson

## PRES. USHIODA MEETS DELEGATES OF KSAA

Discussing the Recent Students' Movement

The familiar consultation between students and faculty was held on July 5, from 1:30 p.m. at Enze-tukan on the Mita Campus. Those present were Pres. Ushioda, Director Hashimoto and eleven professors, including the deans of each faculty, and from the students' side about 50 representatives of autonomous committee of each faculty took part in this meeting.

At the beginning, Director Hashimoto said that this meeting was held by request of both students and professors, and he was proud of having such an opportunity which, he believed, no other school possessed. He expressed regret at the last demonstration which was made after the All-Keio Volunteers' Assembly against the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill, held illegally and which, he said, destroyed the long tradition of Keio's calm school life.

So, he asked the students to strive, hereafter, to keep this tradition by the mutual understanding through such an opportunity as this meeting.

After his greeting, ardent discussion focussed on the recent students' tendency, especially on the students' behavior against the Bill for about two hours followed.

The summary of discussion was as follows:

Faculty said: today's students seemed to refrain from consulting the professor's and this was one of the reasons for the misunderstanding between them.

The reason they did not permit the All-Keio Volunteers' Assembly was that they were afraid that the mass meeting would be led to one direction by the agitation of a few radical students which was proved by the consequence.

The fact that some messages from other schools were sent to

the meeting proved that it was planned previously by some radical students. So they asked the students to behave like Keio boys whom they treated as gentlemen.

Against the faculty's view, the students said: faculty judged from the consequence, but if the school authorities had trusted them and had not banned the mass meeting, such a consequence as the demonstration would not have occurred.

They were rather proud of the fact that they rejected and were not influenced by the messages from some radical bodies. So the school authorities should have trusted them just as they treated the students as gentlemen.

Then some students complained to Pres. Ushioda that they were hardly ever able to meet him and entreated him to meet students whenever they call on him to listen to his opinion, to come out before them and to give a lecture sometimes, and they compared him to a court moble. To the complaints Pres. Ushioda said he was anxious to meet them and to give a lecture whenever possible, but he was very busy.

When they asked how the students should behave, he answered, "You can express freely your opinion but remember to act like students and not to destroy the order" and in regard to the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill he said "You must take a calm attitude as students before you reach your conclusion and you should be careful not to think it is the whole body just because it is what a large number think. Otherwise you will bring pressure upon minority. So we should not decide the will of our Keio Univ. with mere majority."

And at the end of his speech he formally denied the rumor that he was a member of the association promoting rearmament.

## 2,322 Correspondence Students Attend Summer School with Zeal

The fifth Summer Session of Keio Correspondence Course is about to be held with 2,322 students and 85 instructors. It will continue from July 21 to August 30. The number of the students for each faculty, permitted to attend the lectures on the Mita Campus by now is as follows:

Faculty of Economics	1,236
Faculty of Literature	864
Faculty of Law	223

They are about one fifth of the whole students of Keio Correspondence Course and more than half number of them are those who have the chance to attend the Summer Schooling for the first time.

The University authorities offer

the students a new dormitory situated in Hiyoshi area which can accommodate less than 600 students. To other students from distant places, the authorities recommend lodging houses.

This year's night-classes were held from April 28 to July 19. 630 students including 62 women attended the night schooling, this spring. The students in the Faculty of Economics were 452, Faculty of Literature 119, Faculty of Law 59.

The authorities of Correspondence Course hope that every student of the Keio Correspondence Course will be able to have the opportunity to be acquainted with the professors and to enjoy this school life.

## EIGHT QUESTIONS ON SCHOOLING

The reporter of the Mita Campus interviewed the professor in charge and got the following informations:

Q. What are the purposes of the schooling system?

A. To let the students enjoy college life is of the greatest importance, and we feel it necessary that professors and students whose relationships have been only kept by correspondence must have chances to see and know each other.

Q. What are the regulations for their attendances? I heard that some are attending the evening classes.

A. There are three measures taken for schooling: first to attend continuously full one year of the 1st grade, second to attend six weeks every year in the daytime in summer; third, to attend 12 weeks every year in the evening.

Students of only limited number can attend the 1st and measures, and the last one can handle the greatest number.

Q. What lectures do they have?

A. There is not much difference from those of ordinary students. They can have even experiments in physics, chemistry and biology and, the training in gymnastics as well, for which Keio can boast of its fine facilities both in equipment and faculties in charge.

Q. What are the projects to let them enjoy college life as much as ordinary students do?

A. We regret that we cannot show them the real atmosphere of the usual campus life, but lecture meetings and concerts have already been projected. Some of the large scale recreations are the athletic meeting that will be held at the Hiyoshi Athletic ground, and the lodgings near the Hayama beach and on the lakeside of Yamanaka.

Q. Are the students very zealous at attending the schooling?

A. Of course. You can well imagine how both the teachers and who have been acquainted better will be deeply other.



Presented by Mita Studio

## KEIO CORDIALLY WELCOMES AMBASSADOR MURPHY

On the 1st of July, Ambassador Robert D. Murphy of the United States with Mrs. Margaret H. Williams of the Embassy visited Keio University on Mita Hill in response to the invitation of President Ushioda.

Mr. Murphy and Mrs. Williams inspected the Library, the Library School and the Students' Hall accompanied by President Ushioda, Prof. Kiyooka, chief of International Department, and other faculty members for half an hour, then they appeared in Room 21 and Mr. Murphy made a speech before about 300 students. (The full text of his speech has already been published as a supplement by the Mita Campus.)

Then, Mr. Murphy and Mrs. Williams were invited to an informal tea in the Faculty Building with President Ushioda, Prof. Kiyooka, Prof. Gitler, other faculty members, and Miss Carmen Blacker, a graduate student from England, who is here making special studies of Fukuzawa.

Mr. Murphy seemed to be deeply interested in the inspection of the Campus from the beginning to the end and it was the first time that Mr. Murphy visited a Japanese university.

A. Yes. The troubles are not only of economic difficulties, but also having not enough time. Hence, many of the attendants to the summer schooling are teachers of primary, middle and high schools, as they can make use of the summer vacation.

Q. What are the troubles with the students?

A. One of them is that there are so many different and various abilities among students, particularly in language. To make for the defect, many linguistic classes are to be held to promote general linguistic power.

Another is that their attitude

is rather passive for the reason that they have not experienced college life before.

Q. What do you hope for the correspondence course?

A. I wish the students to keep on studying slowly but steadily. It is not easy for anyone to study and work at the same time. Be patient and try to find pleasure in study at Mita as much as possible. And I demand for a kind understanding of the society in general toward the correspondence students. Particularly their employers are asked to be sympathetic with them to give them all the help and conveniences so that they may afford a certain period for attending the schooling.

## The Mita Campus

Publisher & Editor,  
Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka

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Business Mgr. .... Y. Tsukamoto  
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Miss Rieko Ohnishi

## OFFICE:

The Mita Campus, Keio Univ.  
Mita, Shiba, Minatoku, Tokyo  
Office Tel.: Mita (45) 5181-68

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## EDITORIAL

## On Anti-America Feeling

The Occupation which ended on April 28 has left some spiritual or mental legacies to the Japanese and among them is the recent antipathy or ill-feeling toward the United States and the Americans. This tendency seems to have increased especially among the young generation and this to our mind can be divided into two groups according to its quality—one the rational objection to American policy and the other the impulsive resentment against the Americans.

During some time after the beginning of the Occupation the Japanese were enjoying the freedom of speech, publication, assembly and so forth which had been repressed in the former military Japan and newly brought in by the American policy. This freedom, however, was again suppressed gradually by the ordinances prohibiting all activities or utterances contrary to the occupation policies.

The Japanese Peace Treaty without participation of U.S.S.R. and its satellites and the administration arrangement between Japan and America gave strong impression to the Japanese that the United States was intending to make Japan a military base and a barrier in the Far East against Soviet Russia and the Red China.

These facts, combined with the policy of the present government and its secret diplomacy, has produced among the Japanese the rational objection against the United States' policy toward Japan.

As for the impulsive resentment, it may be thought that it was brought up just like in the heart of a little child. When the Japanese had become diffident in their old way of thinking after the World War II, American democracy was brought in by the occupation forces and many a Japanese pounced on the new thought without much reflection or criticism. This phenomenon was caused by the inferiority complex of the defeated and the so-called democracy prevailed among the Japanese as though naive children would imitate the activities of grown-up men with aspiration. This tendency, however, has gradually faded away and the impulsive resentment against the Americans has stepped into its shoes. The Japanese is a considerably self-confident and self-respecting nation compared with other Asiatic nations though they have been temporarily diffident. The Japanese, as they grow up under occupation, will be prejudiced against any leaders from other nations merely because of their being leaders and, therefore, not necessarily against the United States alone.

Moreover, the decadence of the public morals caused by the Occupation promoted the resentment very strongly. To give examples there have been two grave tendencies. One of those is many crimes by the personnels of the occupation forces and the other is the open appearance and rapid increasing of prostitutes in the streets.

On the other hand, however, none would deny that many friendly relations between Japanese people and Americans were made individually during the period of the Occupation.

The actual results of the Occupation, therefore, will become more evident and the Japanese young generation will be able to acknowledge what the Occupation left with them as well as took from them, not so far in the future.

THE TOPICS OF  
SUMMER FISHING

When the party went to Boshu for fishing with their favorite poles for sea-fishing last summer, someone happened to catch a big black-sea-bream and the memory still remains with a wonderful feeling during the intolerable heat of July. Kaizu or Keizu is the nick-name for small black-sea-breams as pronounced by Edokko (A Tokyoite borne and bred) since the former days.

Its swimming force as a feature of sea-bream, is stronger than one would expect, so its resistance is heavy and does not easily grow weak for a long time when it is caught by an angler's hook.

In addition to its natural character, it is peerless in that its eyes are sharper than the other fishes, so we can't fish it with such a thick string as we would use in the case of fishing Aji or Saba.

It is strange, but this fish is a heavy-eater though nervous by nature and shrimps, Gokai, Isome, or Potatoes are all good baits for it, particularly a cake of Miso which is a necessary food for us native Japanese for ever morning meal is the best bait.

There is no fish as the black-sea-bream that gives us such a variety of places for fishing throughout the country for instance Onori break-waters in cool evenings, off the coast of Honmoku out of the Yokohama harbour, Enoshima-Island, the exotic Habu port of Oshima-Island, etc., are famous places for fishing it.

But the best impression that remains with me is of the many blood-stained Waltons struggling with monstrous Kaizu of a foot and half on the rocks of the craggy coast of Boshu.

VOICE OF  
YOUTHRETURNING FROM THE JAPAN-  
HAWAII STUDENT CONFERENCE

Toshimitsu Hagimori

It was really a wonderful experience for me to have been abroad to attend the first Japan-Hawaii Student Conference and I entirely gave myself to joy and gladness of being in a foreign country and my long dream's coming true. It was beyond word worthy and precious, because I could explain the opinions with the young fellows of nearly same age as myself from various countries, because it gave me a definite foundation to studying English and because it was more educative for me than anything I could have got by remaining in my own classroom for the period as The Hawaii Hochi, one of the Hawaiian presses, wrote up in its editorial when we got there.

Through the conference and the voyages there and back, I was able to meet many young fellows of similar or different colours, ages, back-grounds and ideas with whom I exchanged opinions in English on as many subjects as could be. I do not, however, intend here to put a stress on studying English on account of my realizing it, for it is a matter which leaves no room to be discussed, but I do intend to do so on exchange of the opinions by which we often can create or promote friendship. This friendship is, I firmly believe, the very unique cure-all of the diseases of the world which cause a conflict as well as a large-scale war between or among the nations. I am definitely of the opinion that if we could tie up the world with friendship or if we could cover the whole world with friendship, a war should disappear from it or scarcely start to bring the people such a great mischief and calamity as caused by a war which is nothing but destruction.

Thanking very much all concerned both in Hawaii and Japan who gave me this wonderful and precious opportunity, I sincerely hope and wish from the aforementioned reason that as many young people as possible can have this chance in the coming future to create or further friendship which is no doubt the first step on the road to peace.

While we are fishing in some quiet places, there comes to our minds that those who busy themselves with Subversive Activities Prevention Bill or Rearmament or their prevention were living entirely apart from us and our world.

No other fish gives us such wonder sense of fishing as Kaizu. It affords the highest form of sea-fishing in summer, particularly in July. (U)

## BOOK REVIEW

COMPASSIONATE FOOL  
(NINJO BAKA)By Tamotsu Takata 279 pp.  
Sogensha ¥220.

This book consists of three parts—*Burai Hyotan* (Hanging-Gourd), *Sundry and Ninjo-Baka* (Compassionate Fool). *Burai Hyotan* and *Sundry* are collections of his essays, and *Ninjo-Baka* is a short story which portrays a proletarian scenario-writer who can not carry out his long cherished desire fettered by his affection for his wife.

The works of Tamotsu Takata are more than interesting. Ranging over a broad field, they are full of witicism, and are marked by depth. His essays, in particular, have some points which give the reader ample food for thought. In this book you can detect his humanistic indignation at the evils of life and society and his hatred against vulgar things, while, on the other hand, you can detect his generous affection and good-will for life and fellow creatures and his sincere wish for peace.

You will be inclined to read more of his works as you become more intimately acquainted with Tamotsu Takata, who, to our great regret, ended his brilliant literary career last February. A perfect incarnation of humanism, he was entirely innocent of utilitarianism. Once he said, "When pronounced quickly, 'To cut a tomato' sounds like my name." As indeed it does when his name is called in Japanese order—Takata Tamotsu. This shows how rich he was in humor.

Few other writers have ever extended love to the masses; few other writers have ever commanded the love of the populace as Takata did. If all people in the world were to share the heart of Tamotsu Takata, no war would ever break out.

This is a brief review of this book and we earnestly recommend people of all walks of life to read this book and other works of his as well which you are sure to find absorbingly interesting and profoundly suggestive. (M. S.)

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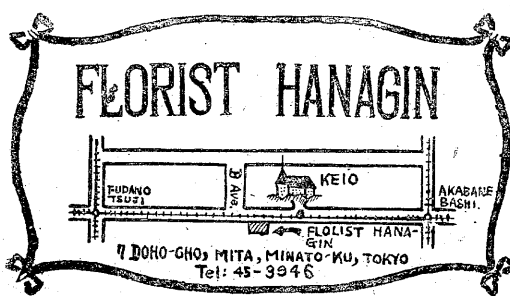
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ROUND-UP OF  
KEIO CAMPUSES

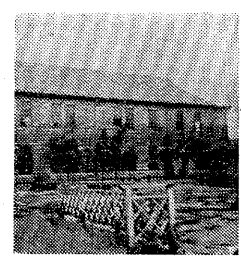
## Chutobu-Junior High School

You will see the antique looking wooden school building which is standing opposite the back-gate of Keio University. This is Chutobu, the junior high school of Keio, established at the beginning of the new educational system.

Mr. Nakai, an adviser to the Chutobu-Shimbun, was kind enough to answer our question. The world, even the students of this university, seems to consider this junior-high as a successor to the Commercial School of pre-war days. The Commercial School disappeared with the beginning of the new system, and they have no connection with each other. Chutobu is an entirely new one.

This school is co-educational, and the other junior-high or Futsubu, is not. This is the only difference between the two, but on account of this very point, pupils of Chutobu are generally cheerful and in a good humor. The total number of students is about 850, and 25 per cent of them are girls. That the knowledge of boys may decline under the co-educational system is an usual anxiety of people. Their standard, however, is not inferior to that of Futsubu boys. Under this system girls seem to get more advantages than boys. Today, the day of conventional customs seems to be numbered and the new era for youth is rapidly drawing. They get out of the feudalistic, stable atmosphere and are growing into entirely new girls.

The course of education seems to give good direction towards the development of ladies with good sense. Futsubu has something like a feudalistic aspect such as that of Eton or Rugby in England. This may be due to the fact that the students are all boys. On the contrary, however, boys of this junior-high have no such a character.



This wooden school building is too old to be considered fine or beautiful. Long ago, it was used for college boys on the Mita Hill. Some of the professors were boarders there at that time, we were told that a plan to build a new concrete building was under consideration. (S.S.)

COMMENT ON  
DRAMA

There has been a tendency to produce many original plays by the leading new drama associations since this spring. This tendency is most desirable for the Japanese theatrical world.

"Lost Fatherland," which was performed by Bungakuza last month, is based on a political and social subject. But it was not interesting because the theme fell into ideology and, besides, both the dramatization and the execution were poor. On the contrary, "Today's Hero," which is now being performed by Haiyu-za, is very interesting. It is a sort of farce and was originated by Koson Fukuda, a famous dramatist and critic. Mr. Fukuda says, "Today's Hero" is a modern version of Shakespeare's Macbeth, the tragedy of an ambitious man, and my farce is like that. I only translated the idea from 'The King of Scotland' into 'The president of a trading company d'Apres Guerre'."

"Counterfeit" means one who loses sight of a position that he has set for himself. UMEKICHI NAWA, the hero of this drama, is this sort of man. He is fated to be a counterfeit and he can't escape from that fate. He shows the cloven foot everywhere and that makes us laugh. And every part of the speech contains the severe and comical irony.

The execution is done in quick tempo and has no error. Actors' performances are fairly good and especially Koreya Senda shows favorable dignity. (MT)

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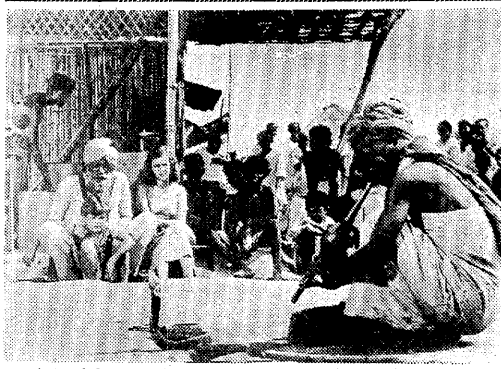
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## MOVIE CRITICISM



A terrible cobra is dancing at the market to the mysterious melody of a curious lute. After a while, the English boy, watching the snake at left, will be killed by a bit of its poisonous teeth; this accident will be a direct cause to make the American soldier leave this place.

## THE RIVER

On the river of Bengal, well-known for production of hemp, a sorrowful American soldier, wounded by the war, realize the pleasure of life again by the stimulation of being loved by three girls—a daughter of an English family, a rich white girl, and a half-breed girl—and then leaves the country with new courage after an accident of a boy of the English family, leaving a ripple on these three frail hearts.

The various waves of the hearts of the young women, who are of different ages and brought up in different circumstances, are sketched very, very skilfully on the principal theme of the stir, created by a crippled young man.

This seems to represent the life like a river, flowing quietly with vicissitudes and excitement, and streaming away with a current of time. There cannot be found any dramatic elements in the story, but in spite of its insipid plot, the manner by which it makes a deep impression on the spectators on every scene is very clever with a success of colouration.

With Indian nature and customs for its background, the story is completely dissolved into the poetical atmosphere which is produced by the creative colouring effect, and it looks like a beautiful picture, drawn by a famous painter. (FT)

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