

The Mita Campus

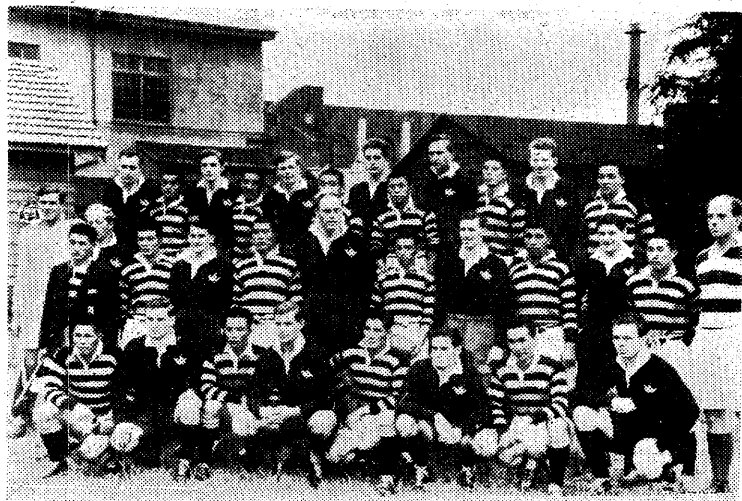
STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 34

KEIO UNIVERSITY

(Price Annual (Postage inclusive): Yen 15.00
" 200.00) Sept., 1952

OXFORD RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM PLAYS FIRST GAME WITH KEIO



The photo shows the members of Oxford University and those of Keio in striped uniforms, just before the game starts at the Tokyo Rugby ground.



The photo shows Boobyer (Oxford) dashing to the Keio goal by T.B. pass, immediately after the kick off, at the Tokyo Rugby Ground. Oxford defeated Keio 28-6.

OXFORD DISPLAYS FAIR ENGLISH SPORTSMANSHIP

Keio Defeated 28-6

Oxford University's powerful rugby foot-ball team, which the Japan Rugby Football Union and the Asahi Press invited to mark the 55th anniversary of the introduction of the sports to this country, made its first Japan debut against the Keio team at 4 p.m. on the 14th of Sept. at Tokyo Rugby Ground. As had been expected, Oxford gave us a brilliant display of English rugby football, defeating Keio with the score of 28-6.

At 3:40 p.m., Prince Chichibu, younger brother of Emperor Hirohito and President of the Japan Rugby Football Union, came to see the game with Princess Chichibu, and Prince and Princess Takamatsu, British Ambassador Dening, Mr. Takagi, director of the U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Murayama, President of the Asahi Press were also watching the game. Every inch of the new mainstand was filled with the huge crowd, and among them there were many people of the British Commonwealth. At 3 p.m., all Keio team in the striped uniform of yellow and black and the Oxford in dark blue appeared on the ground, and the game began with the kick off of the Oxford team. The spectators of this day gave their cheering without any hesitation for the fine plays of both teams, and the so-called "instruction for spectators" would be probably good. Fair plays and polite excitement were echoed over the grove of the Meiji shrine. The line-up of the two teams were as follows:

Oxford: Forwards...Griffith, Creese, Thomson, Davies, and Wyddell;
Halves...Spence and Baker;
Three-Quarters...Boobyer, Brewer, Canneoo and Cooper;
Fullback...Saunders.
Keio: Forwards...Sekigawa, Akazu, Kotani, Yumoto, Yamada, Taketani and Takino.
Halves...Tomikami, Honjo and Aoi;
Three-Quarters...Seo, Kato, Saito and Takahashi;
Fullback...Sunami.

OXFORD TEAM ENTERTAINED

After the game, the Oxford Rugby Football Team was invited by President Ushioda of Keio University to a dinner.

At seven o'clock the twenty-four members of the team with their manager, or leader, Prof. W. G. Barr of Exeter College and the Referee, Mr. S. M. Duff arrived at the Mita Campus and were first shown into the Memorial Hall in the Library where they were introduced to President Ushioda, members of Keio staff, members of the Japan Rugby Football Union.

Then they moved to the Students Hall for an informal dinner, about one hundred were present. Among them was Miss Carmen Blacker, a student from Oxford doing a special study on the philosophy of Fukuzawa at Keio. As she described herself in her fluent Japanese, she was veritably "Ko-itten"—a single flower among milliard leaves, or one girl in the crowd of men.

Members of Keio and Oxford teams were seen exchanging their views on games. Some of the Keio professors indulged in reminiscences of the days when they studied in England.

Forward the end of the dinner, President Ushioda stood up and spoke in welcome of the Oxford men. Then there was quite an exchange of speeches, but the high light of them all was that by Mr. Ogura, a 72 year old alumnus, who had taken part in the very first Rugby game played in Japan, 54 years ago! This reminded every one present that the Rugby Football was introduced to this country first at Keio in 1898 by an English teacher named Mr. Clerk a Cambridge man, and Mr. Tanaka who had then returned from England.

The very successful evening was closed at about ten o'clock, the Oxford men declaring they didn't know which they enjoyed more on that day, the splendid game or the sumptuous food.

New Faculties of Library School Arrive

As successors of five faculties of Japan Library School on Mita Campus, who returned to the United States at the expiration of their duties, Mr. and Mrs. Everett T. Moore arrived in Japan on August 30th, and soon began their work at the faculty office of the Library School.

Mr. Moore, before coming to Japan, was working as Reference Librarian, at University of California Library, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Moore was formerly Associate Reference Librarian, at Columbia University in New York. Mr. Moore formerly came to Japan as

DISCUSSIONS HELD

Between KSAA & Student Papers

Major, serving for Education Branch, G. H. Q.

It has not yet been decided what subjects they teach, but Mr. Moore said he would probably teach Information Services and Library Administration. As for Mrs. Moore, she is expected to teach Book Selection and Adult Education.

Asked about their impression of Mita Campus, they said "very pleasant, really". And continued that they would like to be acquainted with many of Keio students.

According to Library School authorities, two more librarians are coming to Keio from America, but any details are not clear yet. They said full informations concerning the way of teaching will not be cleared until they come.

The first round-table meeting was held between the delegates of newly reconstructed Keio Student Autonomous Association and the representatives of the student newspapers, at the KSAA Room in the afternoon of the 15th, for the promotion of friendship between KSAA and student papers and for the banishment of misunderstanding between the two.

Among the discussions, important and interesting matters were as follows:

1) In the former KSAA, the delegates were apt to keep at a distance and were not fond of meeting paper reporters. They had something like prejudice for papers, and consequently, misunderstanding was caused formerly.

2) Most of the students have been indifferent to the activities of the Association and consider it as a isolated one from them.

3) Librarians' behaviour as was reported by the Keio Shimbun recently, especially young librarians' arrogant attitude for students and their long-term loan which permitted them as a privilege.

They concluded their discussion with saying they will meet regularly hereafter and they need staunch friends and supporters in the days ahead, so that they must stand together.

THIRD FACULTY BUILDING ABOUT TO BE COMPLETED

The third faculty building, which has been under construction for these four months on the south square of the hill of Mita, is about to be completed. This building contains 28 rooms and was designed by Dr. Taniguchi as well as many other buildings on the Mita Campus.

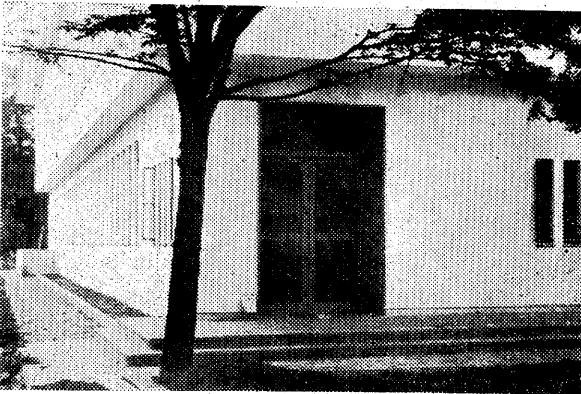


Photo shows the third faculty building which is just going to be completed on the hill of Mita.

Saying of Fukuzawa

While a man and wife do not go beyond loving each other, they are no different from birds and beasts. Only when they come to respect each other, do they deserve the name of a human couple.

SENIORS CONFRONTED WITH DIFFICULTY

In Employment Campaign for Next Spring

The employment campaign for the coming graduates became serious as soon as the school began and, this year, contests closer than ever are expected in every sphere of business circles. As the first graduates of every university or college of the new educational system go into the world, the number of all the graduates of the coming March will be 126,000 and this figure is about twice as much as that in last school year.

By September 11th, two hundred and twenty companies had offered situations to Keio seniors, and though this figure is almost the same as that in last year the number of available positions of each company fell off remarkably owing to the general depression. Most of these companies are wanting students of good health, of high school records and of moderate thoughts.

Last school year, in Keio University, almost all the graduates were able to get jobs due to the many kind efforts by the alumni and the University authorities, and yet there were still some one hundred and fifty companies left with no one applying to them. So the prospect of employment in this year will not be so dark in Keio compared with those of other universities.

From the authentic information on the numbers of the students applied to and adopted by each business circle in the last school year, the figure shows that many students flocked to the first class newspaper offices, such as the Mainichi, Asahi, Yomiuri and Nippon Economy, and with this phenomenon coming out again this year, the closest contest is expected in this field.

The following is the list of the numbers in details:

	Applicants	The adopted	Keio students	Rate
Journalism—Asahi Shimbun and other nine	About 5,530	161	6	34.3
Motor-car companies—Nissan and other one	580	52	1	11.2
Textile manufacture—Toyo Rayon and other twelve	2,860	263	15	10.9
Food and marine product industries—Asahi Beer and other ten	1,590	165	30	9.6
Commercial companies—Mitsubishi and other eleven	1,910	210	35	9.1
Chemical industry—Kanegafuchi and other thirteen	2,540	283	18	9.0
Metallic industry—Yahata Seitetsu and other four	2,310	284	10	8.1
Machinery—Mitsubishi Denki and other twelve	2,820	364	24	7.7
Spinning companies—Toyo Boseki and other ten	1,520	211	15	7.2
Insurance—Daiichi Seimei and other four	410	57	12	7.2
Gas and electric power companies—Tokyo Gas and other three	760	107	7	7.1
Banks—Kangyo Ginko and other nine	4,660	698	67	6.7
Railway and shipping companies Nihon Yusen and other fourteen	1,970	295	22	6.7
Mining industry—Mitsui Kozan and other twelve	2,610	395	16	6.6
Shipbuilding and engineering Mitsubishi Zosen and other eight	1,190	189	13	6.3
Securities companies—Yamaichi Shoken and other fourteen	1,120	190	12	5.9
Medicine manufacture—Takeda Seiyaku and other three	220	40	4	5.4
Cement and paper manufactures—Oji Seishi and other five	910	169	29	5.4



Gentle breeze of the autumn season passes over pampas grasses. Through the faded grasses and leaves of trees Mt. Asama is seen far away with a white cloud in bold relief against the blue sky.

Fruitful Summer Schooling Ends

The fifth Summer Schooling of Keio Correspondence Course which was opened on July 21 at the Hiyoshi and the Mita Campuses was closed on Aug. 30. The number of the attendants were 1,991 including 136 women.

In the midst of intense heat, all the students who came from all over the country, enjoyed six weeks' school life in studying or in physical training. Summer Schooling is one of the great events of the correspondence course and here are some notes from this year's schooling:

Every week-day they had four lectures from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. and after school they sometimes enjoyed record concert and gathered lecture-meeting.

A professor in charge said that as the trend of last few years, the students' average age was getting younger and the students from distant place were increasing.

He praised their eagerness for study, saying that it was not rare thing that they were so absorbed in discussing what was lectured and were so zealous that after the lecture some of them made the professor stay for half an hour or more the corridor by putting serious and persistent questions.

Every year the students who have experienced dormitory life say that it is the best way to

acquire the effect of summer schooling, and this year again the dormitory in the Hiyoshi campus which accommodated more than 400 students satisfied them. Not furnished beautifully, but the dormitory was kept clean and in good order.

On the other hand, there were not a few who worried about the expenses. The students who were in boarding houses could not do for any thing less than 15,000 yen or

sometimes more for attending six weeks' schooling.

This schooling was held during the vacation of the day-students, and therefore, what the correspondence students hope is to have the chance to meet the day-students and to know their activities. But all in all when they returned home, they said they were happy to have spent significant and pleasant six weeks, especially in contracting a real friendship among themselves.



The Mainichi

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NOTICE

The Mainichi is sponsoring a ¥100,000 essay contest in commemoration of Tokyo Printing Project.

Details of the contest will be announced in the Mainichi on Oct. 1.

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THE CAMERA OF CAMERAS

HIYOSHI TOPICS

The school authorities announced that the term examination would be held from 24th to 29th inst. Accordingly, the school library branch at Hiyoshi is full of students. On the morning of September 12, so many books were borrowed that it stopped the loan of books. The library said that it would be opening from 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. until 26th, though it usually closes at five.

The Mita Shimbun began an honor system sale before the student hall of Hiyoshi. The papers were left on the desk with a note as follows:

"Take the Mita Shimbun freely, but never fail to put the price of the paper in this box."

GENOCIDE OR PEACE

Community of Serious thinking

By Y. Tsukamoto

I attended the International Student Seminar which was held from 11 to 23 of August at Tsuda College, under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. The purpose of the Seminar consists in providing a living experience in international understanding and to discuss the current problems relating to world peace.

The subject of this year was "Nationalism and world peace", of which we could gain first-hand information and knowledge. Young men and women of American, Chinese, Canadian, Korean, Ryukyuan, Thai, Vietnamese and Japanese, more than seventy, were present, who discussed, argued and talked in earnest. I, here, would venture to suggest, that as to, especially the other countries, there are very great differences between our knowledge from a book or of second-hand and interpretation of their own.

"Home keeping youths have ever homely wits" is a right word, for if we, at least try to promote our international friendship and to encourage a true world peace, we should have a broad outlook on the world problems. Korean people, of course wish their country to become sound. "Japan once invaded Korea. The houses, factories, padding fields and machines had been belonged to Japan," said one of the Korean students. The Korean people have not had any of their own things. And, Japan had gained her benefit from distress of the Koreans I don't know it is in need of half a century or more than century but we have to make, produce and reconstruct everything that we need throughout the land. Korea wants skillful engineers. Now is restarting of independent Korea." What he said might be an injurious side of Japanese nationalism. All Japanese would think of Korean people a son of AMATERAS-VOHMIKAMI, but treatment was that of as a stepchild.

Mr. Oehler, a German faculty member, told me that Germany envied Japan more or less because of being not divided, for Germany was divided into East Germany and West Germany, and certainly Japan was poorer of natural riches (iron, coal, etc.) than Germany but she remained undivided. Germany saw the dangers of the Japanese, which were militarism and imperialism, but they looked at Japan with an amicable feeling. The Korean student also said that they had another pain, for their body had been divided into North and South.

But here is another saying, "the Japanese people should also understand that Vietnam is faced now with the problem of getting rid of French colonialism which, compared with whatever Japan had done to Vietnam, is like comparing a racy with juvenile delinquency", said Mr. Tan P. Tranduc, Vietnamese, who believed that to the Vietnamese, Japan was a good example for them to follow, for if Japan was able to become what she was this time, then Vietnam too with great efforts would be able to attain the same par. Japan had demonstrated to Vietnam and other Asian nations that the yellow man did not belong to an inferior race and therefore should not let himself be subjugated to imperialism from the West. At the last, he added that Japan possessed much opportunity for "leadership" in a co-prosperity program in Asia, thus strong a Japan meant a strong Asia.

But here, we have to remember that foreign people, in this case Mr. H. J. D'Penha, an Indian, affirmed that he did not think we could gain democracy in Japan for ten years. We Japanese had been trained and regimented, it would take a new generation, which was a historical characteristic and we are accustomed to authority.

For these or in order that we understand these affairs, the students of today, I think, have to have a large quantity of knowledge of history, which is studied not for one of the curriculums but must be as a digested knowledge of history. Especially, the learning of world history helps us to appreciate not

only the situation of Japan but also, further the recent intricate world state of affairs. All things in the universe are said to be the reiteration of history, therefore the historical facts give us a correct critical direction and suggestion to the future world.

Second, the way of thinking and customs of other countries are different from ours. Then I think that a mastery of foreign language is of avail, obviously to cultivate friendship and to understand each other.

If the people of the world knew Russian as well as they speak English, the dogmatic bias in the world might be eliminated.

Third, the young people attending were very serious in discussing and arguing this problem, world peace. I, among them, thought, I could get confidence that this young passion and power was enough to realize our "ideal world" or "pacifist world".

If the forthcoming war that is inevitable should be caused, it would be terrible, that is beyond human imagination, and means genocide. I believe, now is the very time to be considered by every people in every inch of the world.

We have to make any sacrifices in order to gain a true world peace; there naturally remains a responsibility for us students as individuals. I think it is truly a time of ordeal for us who are leaders of tomorrow.



The 1952 International Student Seminar at Tsuda College in Japan composes the young people of more than seventy from various nations. The photo shows the group of Japanese attendants.

"The Mita Campus" Appreciated by Pres. of N.Y. TIMES

Editor's Note:

This is the letter from Mr. Arthur H. Sulzberger, president of the New York Times, given to Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka, Director of the International Dep't.

The original letter is as follows:

July 30, 1952

Dear Professor Kiyooka:

The parcels which I had been sent from Japan have now arrived in New York and, as I wrote you, among them is your book about Fukuzawa and the copies of the Mita Campus.

I have had opportunity only to glance at the book enough to whet my appetite and I do look forward to reading the story of your distinguished ancestor.

However, I have read several of the issues of the Mita Campus and I do not agree with you that it is a crude product. I think that your students do a remarkably professional job, especially in view of the fact that it is done in a foreign language, and I congratulate you and them on the work that is in progress.

Faithfully yours,

Arthur H. Sulzberger

Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka, Director
International Department
The Keio University

ON KARL BARTH'S 'ON REARMAMENT'

By SHIRO KOHYAMA

ASSISTANT OF THE FACULTY OF LITERATURE

The present world crisis should not be of particular interest only to some group of army men statesmen or diplomats, but it should cover all the phases of human livelihood. The concept of the word "World War" in this sense has never had such a historical significance before. The letter Karl Barth published in 1950 on the threat of the Communism and the rearmament in the Western Germany, implies many important problems.

This famous Christian theologian wrote it in a form of a private letter but it is evidently a kind of political essay intended for publication.

Having proclaimed the necessity of armed resistance against the armed threat of Nazism in his last Hromadka letter published in 1938, he has been expected to demand the same kind of resistance against Communism. However, this time, he coolly points out that the threat from the East noisily discussed is lacking in plain proof, and he gives warning on the excessive excitement and nervousness and too much exaggerated propaganda on the side of the anticommunism campaign.

He asserts that what is needed is to stop the stimulation that would aggravate the war-like atmosphere against the Communism, while some way of reconciliation between the antagonistic Two Worlds should be looked for. He further declares that the Western Europeans should make effort for the betterment of the social relationships so that people of every class would be satisfied, or, at the present stage of things, the majority of the Western people would rather accept what might be offered under the slogan of the Communism than those under the mark of Democracy. And it is the duty of a Christian, he affirms, to awaken the dull-headed who won't wake up and be sympathetic with the kind of thoughtful socialism.

As we, the Japanese, are in a similar position to that of the Germans, in both the international political situation and domestic affairs, this opinion appeals to us with a keen sense of reality. How-

ever, if he means that the threat of the Communism and that of Nazism are of the same kind, and the only difference is that the former is premature yet to be opposed in far distant future, and if he regards the Communism only as a cause of our fear and defence, his political view-point is of superficial observation and of common-sense. Is he, too, merely a bourgeois democrat as a politician? And where is his political standpoint as a Christian?

Karl Barth, advocates of Fideism, one of the most extremely radical of many of the Protestant sects, principle of which is to desecrate strictly the earth from the faith; God from creatures, supernature from nature, faith from reason; and hence, naturally, as the words of God as Revelation are to stand as the highest over those of the human, Logos, the devotees of the sect has nothing to do with rational judgments of political and historical matter on the earth, which are to be left behind the divine theories.

This standpoint is different from that of the Catholics with which livelihood of the devotees is necessarily connected with the visible body of Church. Thus, though God is over all, Church is inevitably to deal with the temporary changes of historical and political situations of the world. However Catholics may have their one deistic view-point on the world and its order, and their historical and political views may be somewhat different from those of ordinary people, the devotees are well aware that their religious life is conditioned by the actual political situation of the world.

There are many different opinions themselves. In such a tension of the world situation, anybody will find it difficult to agree with some one on political discussions.

NB Karl Barth: born in 1886 in Basel, Switzerland, taught at Göttingen, Münster and other places in Germany until he was banished from the University of Bonn having opposed the Nazis' religious policy. Returned home in 1935 and has since been lecturing Dogmatics at the University of Basel up to today.

Zealous Protestant and the most radical supporter of Fideism since the days of Luther and Calvin, standing against the Catholic theology with his dialectics.



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WHICH WILL WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP KEIO OR RIKKYO

Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League Autumn Season Starts

Tokyo Big-Six University Baseball League started its autumn season with Keio vs. Hosei and Waseda vs. Tokyo matches immediately after the opening ceremony at the Meiji Shrine Stadium on September 13.

Keio scored its first straight victories by downing Hosei 8-0 and 7x-5, behind ace Kawai and Kato's pitching which kept Hosei at 11 hits. The two day total of Keio is 21 hits including 2 triples and 3 doubles.

In the autumn season, it is usual that both batting and fielding of every team are on a higher level compared with those in the spring season because of their hard summer-training. Besides, as the league had invited the All American Collegians and studied their techniques this summer, many cut-throat fights can be expected.

Fans' interests are concentrated on the question, who will shoot down Keio flying on the wings of two seasons' straight winning streak? Is that to be Rikkyo or Waseda?

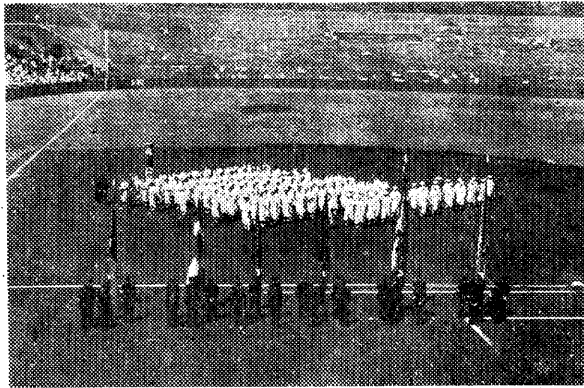
In fact, Keio captured the first crown of All Japan Inter-collegiate Baseball Tournament by beating Kansai-Gakuin on August 24 and is now dashing up the glorious road.

Keio's mound corps that kept them up the race is the best in the league; ace Kawai, relief Kato and rookie Fujita. Moreover a ball-stop trio Matsumoto (S.S.), Tanaka (3.B.) and Udagawa (2.B.) all are sound. Keio's batting order is more balanced than any other team's, which arranges long hitters as Matsumoto, Hanai, Taneda and skilful batters as Fukuzawa and Taka.

Most of Keio fans proudly say, "It is a sure bet to repeat our last spring's triumph."

However, Rikkyo watches for a chance to be a hero this fall.

Ace pitcher Kojima who became twice a winning hurler against All American Collegians hurls a smoke ball and a keen drop ball so that even Keio would have hard time hitting his ball. For their batting, Rikkyo picked out rookies, Osawa (L.F.) and Furuta (2.B.), for their good batting and forms its stronger line despite a little small scale. Rikkyo's weak point is their fielding. If Keio slights Rikkyo, they should reap a miserable result.



The ground of the Jingu Stadium (Meiji Shrine Stadium) is lined by the young and cheerful baseball players of the Tokyo Big Six University League.

Left to right, Keio, Rikkyo, Waseda, Meiji, Hosei and Tokyo.

Waseda whose ranking was the 3rd last spring is one of large obstacles on the way to victory for Keio. So long as they display their traditional fighting spirits and ace Ishii shows his dexterity such as he did in the K-W matches last spring, it is not difficult for Waseda to bang their rival Keio and to win the honorable penant. Because Waseda has the most powerful sluggers of the league, Iwamoto, Hirooka, Komori and Arakawa. But Ishii and other pitchers, Fukushima, Miki and Shioya have no constant powers.

Meiji, Hosei and Tokyo are out of the group watching for the flag. Only Meiji may be the dark horse to cause an upset. But that depends upon Shimaoka (field manager) who has to send a well conditioned one to the mound out of many pitchers, Dozono, Kasumimoto, Osaki and Akiyama. Taking a view of very real power, Hosei and Tokyo would be obliged to tote a bad name "Tail-end". Even if they display their full powers enough, it is very hard for them to enter the A class.

Six teams, as above described, can be divided into A class and B class and the throne will be contested between A class Keio, Rikkyo, Waseda.

Old and earnest fans say, "Keio is stronger than Rikkyo, Rikkyo stronger than Waseda and Waseda stronger than Keio."

KEIO SITS THE THRONE

Keio captured, for the first time, the crown of all Japan Inter-collegiate Baseball Tournament held at Meiji Shrine Stadium on August 24.

Keio successively beat Akita College, 12-6, Yokohama City College, 1-0, and at the final, Kansai-Gakuin University, 5-3, after an exciting game.

It was no wonder that Keio, the champion of the Tokyo Big-Six Univ. Baseball League, won the victory. Both batting and fielding of Keio are more excellent than those of others.

Line-score of the final game is as follows:

Keio 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 X...5
Kangaku 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0...3
Winning pitcher Kawai, Losing pitcher Fujie, Tripple-Ohkoshi, Tako, Double-Kawamoto, Tanaka.

It is no stretch of the imagination to say that a roundrobin series to decide the champion might be played after K-W matches. MSH

TWO LETTERS FROM ABROAD

The Mita Campus received letters from a thirty year old German teacher and a young social science student in New York, United States. They want to correspond with us, Keio students, and those who are interested in correspondence, please write to:

Mr. Richard J. Stanewick
208 East 81 st.
New York 28, N. Y.
U.S.A.

Miss Hanna Daniel
Dusseldorf-Heerd
Hymgasse 22
Germany

The original letters are as follows:
Dear sir:

Quite by accident the other day, I found myself in possession of a copy of the September 1951 issue of The Mita Campus. I was not only pleased but genuinely moved as I read it and felt the atmosphere of integrity and ingenuosness which emanated from the various articles.

Since I am a social science student (at The City college here in New York), many of the articles in the issue of The Mita Campus which I read were of particular interest to me.

Perhaps, now, I may ask of you a favour; could you in some appropriate way let it be known that I should like to correspond with any there at Keio, whether girls or boys, who have a really interest in the social sciences and cultural themes?

I am also very much interested in handicrafts, art, and architecture. Any who want to write may do so in either English or Spanish.

Very sincerely

Excuse me writing to you for a personal business. Long time it is my desire to correspond with an Japanese women student or student. Is it possible, that you can write me the adress of a student also taken an interest in correspondence with a German, or to give my address to a student? I am a German teacher, 30 years old and particularly interested in literature, applied art, picture and plastic art. The correspondence can be written in German, French or English language.

I shall be grateful for any information you can give me on the subject.

Yours faithfully.

BOOK REVIEW

NINGEN NO REKISHI II NIPPONJIN NO KIGEN

The history of Mankind vol. 2
The origin of the Japanese.
By Tokutaro Yasuda, Published
by Kohbunsha p.p. 259 ¥230.

During the war, military authority suppressed a scientific description of Japanese history, and our history was much distorted. Since the end of the war, especially after Japan regained her sovereignty, lots of books on Japanese history—history seen from a new angle and grounded on a scientific study—have been published. This book which has six volumes in all is one of this kind of history.

Dr. Yasuda takes a little different standpoint from most Japanese historians but his trend of conclusion seems on the whole to be the same as theirs. He considered the shortage of food as the greatest reason of the racial movement and from this viewpoint investigated the origin of the Japanese.

According to him, three races—the Malaysians, the Burmans and a certain race in the north—can be considered as our ancestors. The Mongolian race in the south reached Indo-China starting from the central Asia and formed the original race of the Malaysians after a long generation. The Burmans, whose features are said to resemble those of the Japanese the most, knew the technique of growing rice, it is believed. Some of them came over to Japan in the age of earthenware of Yayoi Style and, therefore, that technique was brought in for the first time. Besides, they brought earthenware, the copper sword or other things made of copper and the Burman Language which became the foundation of the Japanese Language. The certain race in the north came to Japanese islands through the Korean Peninsula. Anyway, Dr. Yasuda concludes, the Japanese are of mixed blood of the southern and the northern races. (S. Hasui)

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(Continued on Page 5)

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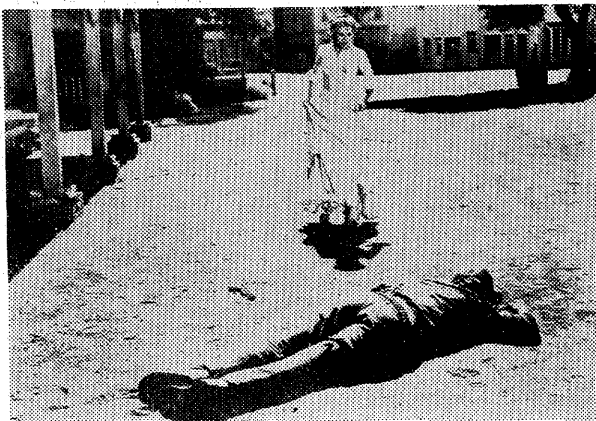
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BOOK REVIEW

(Continued from Page 4)

unhappiness is due more to the pureness and deepness of her passion. In her love and pain, you can find the writer's feeling in her youth, and in point of this, it can be called an autobiographical story. Therefore it is very sweet and passionate but on the other hand, her original clear description prevents it from being sentimental too much, and makes it refined.

(A. Akagi)

MOVIE CRITICISM**"HIGH NOON"**

As teeming wild West Dramas have been introduced to the Japanese, this "High Noon" is one of the psychological pictures such as "Duel in the Sun" or "Yellow Sky", and very interesting in discription of man's spiritual situation with the duel in sight. Especially, they depict the facial expression of horror, trembling at the approaching duel, by the creative picture-construction which adjusts the projecting time to that of the duel, from 10:40 to 12:00.

The judge, passed sentence to be guilty upon a bad man who is now trying to revenge, has escaped, and the sheriff cannot get any assistance from the people of the town, just

like the recent situations at some backstreet in Japan.

At last, the sheriff (G. Cooper) who got married just now ignores the heartfelt request of his new wife, and, after a long impatience, makes up his mind to accept the challenge.

We, spectators, cannot help being bound in the unusually tense atmosphere, as if we were counting every second with the sheriff posturing guns on our hands. Moreover an overture, composed by well-known cinema-musician, D. Tromkin, is promoting the atmosphere and enticing us into the excitement. G. Cooper is showing his wrinkled face and true age without any reserve, and increasing his humanistic character under the good co-operating direction of F. Zinneman (Director of "Action of Violant") and famous producer, S. Kramer ("Champion"). (FT)

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ROUND-UP OF KEIO CAMPUSES**Girls' Senior High School**

Fair students of Keio Girls' High School are reading and talking together merrily in front of their school-house during recess.

Keio Girls' Senior High School is the only school for girls in Keio-Gijuku, which is not co-educational. You will see the new school building which stands behind the Junior High School of Keio, generally called Chutobu.

This is Keio Girls' Senior High School. A reporter interviewed Mr. Hiraoka, the headmaster, and other teachers.

Asked about the foundation of the school, Mr. Hiraoka willingly answered, "this was established in 1950, with the reformation of the educational system, and for the purpose of educating young ladies in Keio Gijuku.

Our great founder Fukuzawa Yukichi wanted to establish the course for girls in Keio-Gijuku, and this scheme has been realized by the fittest circumstance, the great conversion of the educational system."

As for the fundamental aim of education, Mr. Hiraoka said,

"There are two aims in our education. One is that this school is the girls' preparatory course for the University Course, just as Keio boy's Senior High School is the one for boys, and the other is that Keio University has no girls' educational course in particular, such as Ochanomizu Univ. or Tsuda College.

Therefore, though girls go into Keio Univ. they have to be educated with boys without any difference between boys and girls under co-educational system. That is why this school is accomplished the course for girls in Keio. So we have to educate girls completely in the three years of this course, regarding it as the greatest problem. This "Accomplished Course" is the one of the greatest aim of educating young ladies, and this is the most distinctive feature of this school."

The students' external activities are making their school's reputation very good, but on account of

its small number of students, they aren't active enough in inter-school sports matches, but they often have opportunities to play theatricals with Hiyoshi's Keio High School boys. Girls are, anyway, active in the field of cultural movement.

The total number of students is 360, and with 120 in each grade, and the first Third Grade Girls are expected to graduate from school next March. They have no entrance examination for Keio Univ., and about 80 per cent of them wish to go to Keio Univ. None of them are thought to go to other colleges or universities.

Concerning girls association with their boy friends, Mr. Hiraoka said, "We don't restrain them absurdly. We recognize their association which is allowed by their families. A co-intercourse with open and unprejudiced mind is very necessary for youth. We should respect true freedom."

As for the scheme of the co-educational system between Keio Boy's Senior High School and it Mr. Hiraoka said, "Though this problem was discussed many times from every respect, it was decided that this school would go alone.

The main reasons lie in the respect of the students' numbers in both schools, and, at the age of their changeable minds and bodies, girls had better be left by themselves far from oppsite sex. I think these two High Schools will never be put together for the present nor even in future."

Here, we have to be proud of having such a wonderful Keio Girl's Senior High School where "cultural and refined ladies" are bred. (O, A)

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EDITORIAL

Business Men or Bureaucrats

The long two months' summer vacation has gone, and now it is a very unpleasant season for senior students who are compelled to decide their occupations for which they have to work after their graduation in March next year. It is very often said that more than as twice as many collegers, university students as usual year are expected to graduate next year, and it is very much feared that numerous unemployed graduates will be born. In addition, business men's organizations in Tokyo and Osaka district expressed their attitudes that they would not be willing to employ the students who are radical in social and political problems, and socialist or communist theories. Concerning these points, a great deal has been discussed in daily papers or magazines, and also it is not our problem to discuss here. However, we have to pay our attentions to the announcement made by University authorities regarding the students' trend of employment. It is that not a single one is desirous of becoming an official worker.

It may well be attacked that this is not at all a particular picture in this year only, but has been one of the characteristics of Keio men. But it seems that we are or have been facing the time to reconsider our minds that only the business field is our area to work for. Keio men, except some, have really been reluctant to be bureaucrats since the age of our founder Fukuzawa.

It might be understood to take such a attitude for occupation at the time of Fukuzawa, and this can be easily understood, if we observe the condition of Japan when Fukuzawa was alive.

The level of industrial structure of Japan, at that time, was still keeping in the process of "Manufacture."

The most urgent thing to be done, after the Meiji Restoration, was to improve and develop the modernization of industry in order to approach the same level of living as those of Europe and America. To be more explicit, nothing was more urgently called for than to build up plants in large scale, and increase production for the development of Japan.

Capitalism of Japan was still remaining at the stage of beginning, and from this, naturally, there were new fields to be sought. It was reasonable enough that Fukuzawa and his students found a new field of business, and kept going forth into it until at last they set up

unmovable foundation in business field, namely Mita-Batsu. But none in the government field. As you find if you read a book of economics, capitalism of beginning stage developed by itself, according to the classical economist theories.

But as for the case of Japan, Japan's economy was developed with a great help of the government, because Japan urgently needed to be in the same level as the great nations in Europe.

Then we may well say that Japan's capitalism has been achieved only by the government policies of protection and cultivation of business field, we can never consider the capitalistic development of Zaibatsu like Mitsui and Mitsubishi without noticing the government's help, and close combinations of bureaucrats and businessmen. And also we have to notice the fact that the government has always been superior to the civil businessmen. Details of these processes are found in a book of economic history.

As time went on, however, the free competition economy had been over, and the controlled economy of war time came.

During this time, you should know well, the business men were compelled to belong to the government policies and orders.

With the surrender of the war, the Zaibatsu were discharged, and all civil business lost the dignity and prosperity of past days, and they have come to belong entirely to the government. Businesses have been under the same condition as before the war, that they have to have governmental assistance, though they are at the maturity of Capitalism.

Thus by seeing, we have to remember that in Japan the government has always had initiative whatever it might do. And also, we must recognize the fatal fact that the government is a mighty.

Whatever we may do as civil business men we have to have a permission of the government.

Also, the government field have been entirely occupied with the graduates of Tokyo or Kyoto University. None of Keio except one or two.

It is well known that we have to have some connections with the government when we are working as business men. In the business field, not only Keio graduates, but many of Tokyo and Hitotsubashi are found grasping the leadership. And of these days, it is apparent that many more graduates of Tokyo University are working at the important positions of business. It might come from the fact that many of their friends are working in the governmental fields and they themselves study and make efforts for business with great fighting spirit. On the contrary, Keio men

have been said, not to speak of when they are students, not to study after they got in the world. This tendency of Keio students stated above will lead us to the sad condition in the future.

One of the reasons why they don't want to be official workers is what we have just stated. But a further important one to be noticed is that they feel inferiority to students of the governmental universities, because Keio men are less studying.

They have no courage to compete with those of other school. However, if we consider our future condition in business or political fields, we have to make efforts to find our new positions in the governmental field. We have to go forth with those of other school.

We want, especially, students of Law Department to wake up and turn your eyes to what we have stated.

We have to cast our eyes over the present conditions of Keio men in Japan's political and business fields. Otherwise we can not reconstruct our old days' prosperity any more.

DOWNRIGHT EDUCATION WANTED

When we come to think of the younger generation upon whose shoulders the future of Japan, we feel the need of a penetrating criticism on the present educational condition of our country.

Does a "school" exist in Japan today? True, school-buildings do exist, but a school minus education is no school in the truest sense of the term. It is popularly said that the 6-3-3 educational system is in a crisis, but education itself is in much graver crisis. To us it seems that the authorities leave the boys and girls to take care of themselves under the cloak of a "new system of education." By examining these children in the three R's we can see how low the standard of the present education is. Some new subjects, such as social studies, etc. have been added to the curriculum, but we find that the fundamental knowledge of the three R's is far more needed than anything else to make better and able citizens of children.

The three R's from the basis of all learning without the basic tool toward higher knowledge. The children's "parliament" which is reportedly being operated by children in their respective schools will result in a mere mimicry. So long as they remain insufficiently educated as they are, they are in danger of becoming incompetent persons without their feet firmly planted on the ground.

For the development of democracy, the future education should be concentrated on the thorough inculcation of the worth of man in the minds of children, but unless they are first given the knowledge of the three R's, they cannot get what they should by themselves. It is to be hoped that an education, which can really claim its raison d'être will be conducted.

With the forthcoming general election close at hand, the political parties have announced their platforms each in its own way in their policies appealing to the people. But much to our regret, none of these parties except the Liberals has shown its concrete educational policies which may serve as a standard of judgment on the part of the voters.

The coming general election and the ducation board election give us the first opportunity to express our free will after the termination of the occupation, and they will, if conducted properly, settle many problems on education which have long remained unsolved.

Good many of us university students have the right of voting at the coming elections. It is hoped that these students would employ their judgment on the policies of various political parties, particularly on their platform on education, and take their share in directing the course of their own country.

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