

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 35

KEIO UNIVERSITY

(Price Annual (Postage inclusive) : Yen 10.00
„ 200.00) Oct., 1952



Photo shows that President Ushioda greeting on the stage to all audiences on Joint Meeting of Mita Kai

2,000 Alumni Reunion on Mita Campus

The Mita-kai, which is composed of all Keio graduates, had its 19th Joint Meeting of the whole country on October 12, on Mita campus. More than 2,000 graduates and their families who wore the ribbon each showing their names on their breasts, gathered on the ground where the temporary stage and many chairs were accommodated.

The general meeting was held in front of this stage from 1 p.m., Mr. K. Shinohara, Pres. of Sanwa-Kokoku Company, taking the chair. Mr. N. Oyachi Pres. of Toyoko Department Store, gave the opening address, and then Prof. K. Kimpara, Pres. K. Ushioda and Mr. S. Nakamigawa greeted all attendants. After their greeting Mr. S. Takaiishi, adviser to the Mainichi Press, and Mr. H. Inagake, a member of the Upper House, told about their impression of their recent tour in foreign countries.

One went to Helsinki on a committee for the Japanese Olympic team and travelled in Europe and the U.S.S. on his way home, and the other visited Asian countries this summer as a chief of the Economic Inspecting Party in south-east Asia. And delegates of Keio, Shikoku and Tokai districts reported their late activities. Finally all attendants sang the Juku song together and Dr. M. Nakayama gave a closing address.

In the meantime, many tented shops which were arranged around the ground and dispatched especially from some famous provision and beer companies, supplied all attendants with many refreshments. So it was seen some of them sat down around the table eating cakes, drinking beer and chatting with each other merrily.

After the general meeting, class rooms were prepared for them according to every graduated year, to find their friends easily and warm their old friendships.

On the other hand, at the same time the All Keio Literary Exhibition representing works from Yohishisa to University students was held at No. 33 class room from 1 p.m. So those attendants who were accompanied by their children, went there and enjoyed a music and a drama and a high school girls' beautiful dance.

The school authorities said one of the reasons that the meeting

ended in great success was owing to the students' activities in attraction and exhibition and this would surely promote contacts between graduates and students.

First Ceylon Bhikkhu Visits the Campus

On 29 September, Ven. Bhikkhu Ananda, a delegate from Ceylon to the 2nd World Buddhist Conference in Tokyo, visited Keio University in reply to an invitation by the International Department. The members of the Mita Campus and KESS talked with him in room No. 2 about many problems.

He studied at the University of Ceylon and took the subjects of Philosophy, Economics and Politics. When Prof. Kiyooka greeted him, Ven. Ananda said in response that he was the pioneer to Keio because he was the very first person who came and visited here from Ceylon.

After lunch, he inspected the inside of the Library for an hour. He seemed to be especially interested in the library.

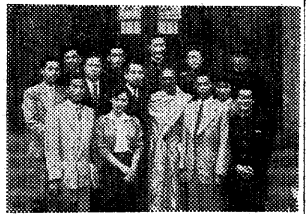


Photo shows that Ven. Bhikkhu Ananda (in bhikkhu's robe), Prof. Kiyooka (center) and members of the Mita Campus and KESS.

Prof. Yamamoto Leaves for Kiel

Prof. Yamamoto, of the Economic Faculty, left Yokohama for Kiel via New York on Oct. 3, for research on world economics. He took the Yamateru-Maru, a cargo-ship, which had only four passengers. Prof. Yamamoto was heartily seen off by his family, professors of the Economics Faculty, members of his seminar and students.

Since the war he is the first in Keio Univ. to go to Europe. He is expected to stay for one year.

Prof. Hiramatsu's Essay to Appear in Pacific Spectator

By the courtesy of Dr. Wallace Stegner of Stanford University who visited Keio last year, an essay "Post-war trends in Japanese literature" written by Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu is to be printed in the Pacific Spectator, autumn number, which is the united cultural magazine published by Stanford University and other 24 universities in the western part of the United States.

This essay by the professor covering about 9 pages is the first introduction to the United of the contemporary Japanese literature. The first half is devoted to the historical sketch of the poetry, drama, novels, and short stories after Meiji Era, and the rest is given over to the postwar trends in Japanese literature explaining some representative stories and the connection between novel and reality.

A postwar novel titled "Goddess of Children" or "Kishimejin" written by Taiko Hirabayashi, translated by Ken Murayama, too, is to be contained in the same issue of the magazine.

Lecture on "Trade" by Mr. Van Heusden

On 17 Oct., Mr. W. Van Heusden, Tokyo office manager of Intercean Shipping Company, was invited by Keizai Shin Jinkai to deliver a lecture to the students on trade problem. He appeared and gave a lecture on the ancient and modern trade in both Europe and Orient. Mr. Van Heusden is supposed to leave Japan on the 30th of this month to get new post.

HIYOSHI TOPICS

The chairman and the other officers, including three girls, of the Hiyoshi Autonomous Committee of the Economic Dept. (RIZAI) are settled as follows:

Chairman; Yoshiro Kamino (Sophomore)
Vice-chairman; Keiichi Miyake (Sophomore)
Yoshiyasu Shigemitsu (Sophomore)

The committee has refreshed all the members so as to cope with current problems powerfully, and it wishes to keep a close connection with whole students of the department.

200 ADOPTED IN EMPLOYMENT CAMPAIGN

— English Knowledge Needed —

The employment campaign, which is reported to be much more serious than last year's, is now in full swing. Many coming graduates are wandering about this way and that way with their personal records.

Until the 14th, in Keio, about 200 students were settled for employment. As was expected, many students flocked to the field of Journalism, and the closest contest was seen in this field as last year. The results, however, are not clear yet.

A characteristic phenomenon of this year is a decrease of employment in spinning, paper manufacturing, and pulp companies. Some of them conclude that first class companies did not offer situations this year.

Foreign trade companies were popular among students, and many applicants flocked there, but these companies decrease their new employees this year.

As for banks, many students have been adopted.

But this year many rumors are spread among students, such as "connections" are the most important condition, or employers don't attach great importance to school records.

Since employers declared that "the reds will not be employed" students are very anxious about oral exams.

Anyhow, 200 boys were settled by the 14th. This record is good compared with that of other universities. Many companies are still offering situations now, and the prospect of this year's employment campaign is not so dark for Keio students.

English Examinations of main Companies are shown hereunder.

Mitsui Shipping Co.

Translate the following into Japanese

The high level of freight rates last year may temporarily have postponed the breaking up of obsolete British tramp dry-cargo ships, but it did little to encourage owners to contract for new tonnage to replace them. With freight rates at present levels, more ships are being broken up, and the high costs of shidbuilding are continuing to deter many owners from ordering replacements. Attention to this trend is drawn in the annual report of the Council of the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation, which states that the amount of tramp tonnage on the British register has dropped from 3.4 million tons in 1939 to 3 million tons in 1950 and to 2.8 million tons in 1951. The Federation is naturally concerned with any reduction in the number of berths available to its members, but it also points out that without an adequate number of modern and efficient ships Britain will be unable to retain its position as a leading maritime nation, particularly in the face of increasing competition from foreign flags. The Federation, like other sections of the shipping industry, attributed this mainly to the burden of taxation on shipping profits.

Translate the following into English

マイアミ商品展示会主催の貿易博覧会が来る廿六日からフロリダ州マイアミ市で開かれ、ノルウェー、メキシコ、日本から陶器、ガラス器、銀製品、食料品、プラスチック製品および銅製品などが出品される。

Yamaichi Shoken Co.

Translate the following into Japanese

Flying saucers are back in the news, because they have been reported in the night sky near Washington, D. C. Last week they were detected by radar. Two Army jet planes were sent after them. The pursuit came to nothing because the illuminated saucers disappeared.

Translate into English

アイクは大統領になろうと決心してから、未だ日が浅いので大統領になつた場合にどんな政策を採るかはずきりしない。

Asahi Bussan Kaisha

Translate into Japanese

Gentlemen:

We have secured the name and address of your esteemed firm from the Bureau of Commerce of the Republic of the Philippines which informed us that your company is a well established concern engaged in the importation of logs, lumber and other Philippines products.

We take this opportunity to introduce ourselves as exporter of lumber, logs, iron ore and other Philippine products and wish to make known our desire to establish a commercial relationship with you to mutually serve and enhance our business interests. We have no doubt that you will be interested in our proposition. As soon as your reply reaches us, we shall be glad to furnish you all the necessary data concerning the commodities of interest to you with an illustrated description of the items you desire to import and their corresponding prices and costs for handling and delivery. In this respect, we wish to assure you that every inquiry of your concern will be attended to promptly. Our quotations will be comparatively lower than, if not equal to, those of your present suppliers.

Assuring you of our best attention at all times, and waiting for your kind reply, we are
Very truly yours,

Asahi Shimbun

Translate into Japanese

With the growth of international organizations such as the United Nation or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization it has become common to appoint men of ambassadorial rank to lead the different delegations, and practice which has had the almost unbelievable result of there being, at this moment, no fewer than five American "ambassadors" living and working in Paris. But, for the most part, the cheapening of the rank of ambassador has come about through a belief that the relationship between a great country and a smaller one is somehow automatically strengthened and made more dignified if embassies rather than legations are exchanged.

It is a snowball process which, once begun, is very difficult to stop.

The rules drawn up at the Congress of Vienna, which were for so long the supreme source of authority on these questions, divided diplomatic agents into four classes, of which only to first, the ambassadors and the papal legates and nuncios, were representative that is, they personally represented their sovereign and, in theory, dealt directly with the sovereign or head of the State to whom they were accredited.

That distinction has in practice how ceased to exist.

PROFILES OF NEWLY ELECTED STUFFS

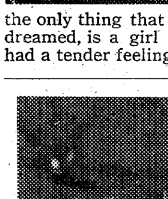
SHIGERU HORIKOSHI; Editor in Chief, a junior majoring in Economics, a graduate of Koyamada High School in Tokyo. He is a very "Smart boy" and a certain belief penetrated in his 20-year-life built himself on the new post as the boss. On the other hand, he seems to be a just "spoony," then he is called the Satyr. He can carry the work over beer, and if drunken, he can distinguish the difference between "queen" and "quean" in typing.



YASUMASA TSUKAMOTO; Business Manager, a junior majoring in Sociology. He is a graduate of Koyamada High School in Tokyo. During he was there, he was very remarkable in smartness as a high school student, but believed to be a talent boy in movie criticism. That's why he is still taking part as a movie columnist. He is one of the most important men for our paper, and without him we will not see our present prosperity. In private side of his life, he is a very good dancer and a strong drinker, but seldom drinks. He is to be married soon after his graduation.



SHIGEO SUZUKI; Associate Editor, a junior majoring in Law. He is very much interested in skiing. Hoping his writing slips like skiers. Although he is really sensitive-hearted, he is regarded as a man so called "Romantist". They say the only thing that he always has dreamed, is a girl whom he once had a tender feelings. If, in future,



he should have an opportunity to be acquainted with another good female, his activities through the paper will be far remarkable.

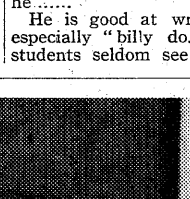
TSUNEHICO KOBAYASHI; News Editor, a junior majoring in English Literature and a very lyric boy. He is very gentle like a girl, and good at dancing. He competed skill of Tango in the dance match, but nobody knows how he came out. We suppose, in a life, there is a young generation which drops tears naturally, even when tree-leaves scattered or smile in any events happened, we hear a youth under condition is sentimental.



ITARU WATANABE; Advertising Manager, a junior majoring in English literature. He is absorbed in Boccaccio. His business ability has a mistic power to perturb. On the hand, he is an expert of base ball and has a tenent to steal a march on in every field. He has not any girl friend yet which is only exception of his tenent. He always speaks through his hat because of his business.

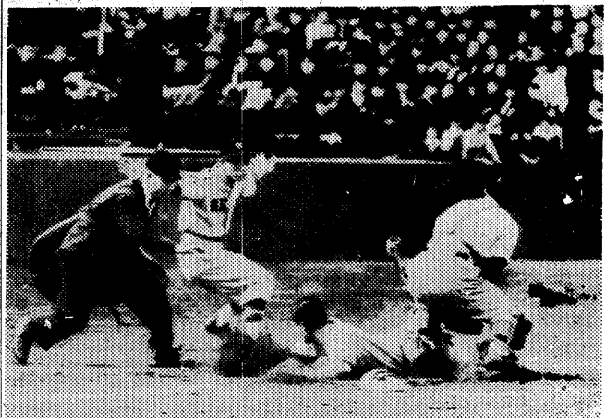


YOSHIO KATSUTA; Circulation Manager, a junior majoring in Economics. He is one of the nice looking boys of our stuffs. His delicate character exudes on his face. He has nothing to be called his hobby. Leonard De Vinci was an almighty genius, but he..... He is good at writing letters, especially "billy do." Most of students seldom see him in the



uniform with school cap. He is very interested in mixing up coffee.

MASAAKI TAKABATAKE; Feature Editor, a junior majoring in Economics. When you see him for the first time, you will feel he is a slender and is a "Good Sam," and has something like an elegance. He is believed that he is a great critic of music and art, and good amateur cameraman. They say he has rather abundant knowledge of French than that of English. He is just like the cosmetics on the lady's face, for the photos on our paper depend on him.



Second half of the 4th inning in the Keio-Rikkio second game when one was out with runners on first and second bases. Keio's slugger Hanai singles to right field, then first base runner Matsumoto narrowly succeeds in scoring, following second base runner Fukuzawa. Umpire Aida, Catcher Horikawa, next batter Taneda.

SPORTS

TRUCK & FIELD

Keio's running and jumping athletic team participated in the 21st All-Japan Inter-collegiate Track-and-Field Athletic Meet at the Meiji Shrine Stadium on September 13, 14, and ranked fifth, following Chuo, Waseda, Nihon and Educational Universities.

The results of the Keio's hard fighting are as below.

- 100m. I. T. Ohashi (K) 10.9
- 4. Y. Takatani (K)
- 110m. H.H. 3. T. Kanamori (K) 15.5
- 200m. I. T. Ohashi (K) 22.1
- 5. Y. Takatani (K)
- 400m. M.H. 4. Y. Saito (K), 6. S. Yoshimi (K)
- 400m. 2. N. Matsuno (K) 51.1
- 1600m. R. I. Keio (Hiroike, Saito, Tsuda, Matsuno.) 4.23.0
- 5000m. I. K. Ishii (K) 15.28.0

The 28th Waseda and Keio Track-Field Athletic Game was held on the 28th of September at the Meiji Shrine Stadium. In this meeting, Keio was defeated by Waseda by the score of 36½ to 20½ in spite of Keio's strenuous fighting. No excellent record was to be seen except 800m. Relay, 1.29.5, marked by Keio's runners.

K-W PREVIEW

Keio beat Rikkio 6 to 5 after the very exciting final game on Oct. 20, at Meiji Shrine stadium. Keio won their first game 8 to 1, on Oct. 18, over Rikkio by Kawai's hard pitching which permitted only 4 hits, but Rikkio defeated Keio, 11-4, in their second game; in this game they got four runs from Fujita in the 3rd inning, four runs from Maeda in the 7th, and in the last inning insurance three runs from Kato, though Keio got four runs from Rikkio's ace Kojima, who was in best condition.

As a result of this, Keio has 4 points of victories as well as Waseda, and the winner of the traditional Waseda-Keio series which will be held on Nov. 1 and 2, will be the championship of the Tokyo Big-Six University League.

Keio knocked off, Hosei, Meiji, and Tokyo easily with two straight victories, while Waseda won over Tokyo and Hosei with two straight victories, and over Rikkio and Meiji, with two victories and a tie.

Meiji gets two points of victories, that is, they beat Tokyo and Hosei, but were defeated by Keio and Waseda.

Rikkio downed Tokyo with two straight and they lost games against Keio, Waseda and Hosei. They have only a point.

Hosei also has a point of Victory, knocking down Rikkio. Losing all their games, Tokyo now stands at the tail end.

Assist. Prof. Shirai Leaves for France

On 14 Oct., at "New Tokyo," a farewell party for Prof. Koji Shirai was held, under the auspices of the Faculty of French Literature.

Assist. Prof. Shirai, who will study at Sorbonne University for one year, is about to leave Kobe, on Nov. 1st.

Answering to the reporter's question, he said, "This is the first time I visit France, so I would like to be drawn in France to my heart's content, without thinking of Japan for one year!"

Prof. Nishiwaki and ten other professors, and forty students attended.

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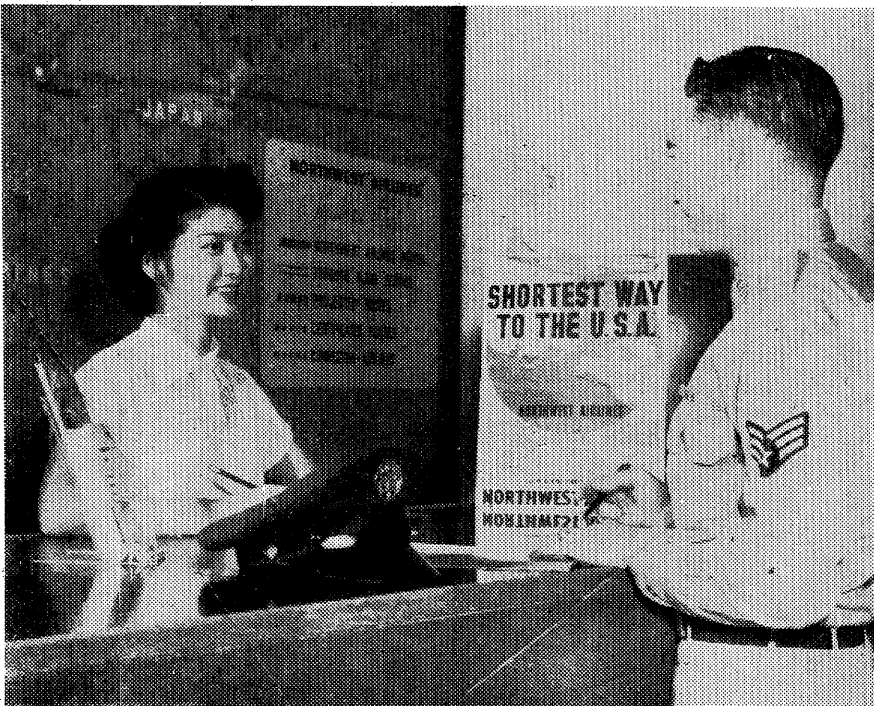
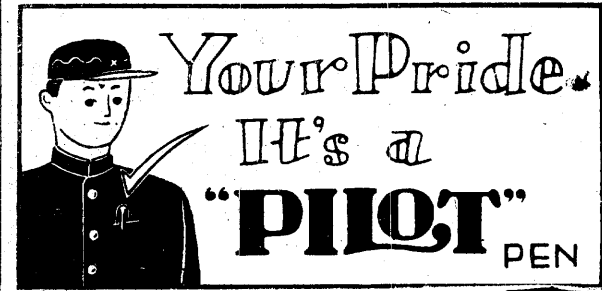


Photo shows Miss Yoshiko Tamura, a graduate of Mita campus of 1952 and a winner of Miss Tokyo's crown in 1951, is serving a customer of U.S., an airman who is interested in a flight to the U.S., at Northwest Airlines' ticket office in Tokyo. Miss Tamura majored in Japanese literature on Mita Campus, but speaks very good English, for she studied English from Mrs. Elizabeth Vining, a former tutor for Crown Prince Akihito. When she was crowned "Miss Tokyo," she had a two-months trip to the prinbipal cities in the United States along with Miss Japan and other Miss principal cities of Japan by a Northwest Airline's plan, which is believed to be her first connection with Northwest Airlines.

Asked of her immediate future plan, she replied that she wants to continue her studies in literature at an American University.



此は世界的に有名な
 弗蘭西「パイロット」の「7-7」

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BOOK REVIEW

"THE LITTLE PRINCESSES"

"The Little Princesses" was written by Marion Crawford. She was the tutor to Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, whose father was King George the sixth of England. She did all she could for the princesses' education till she left the business in 1949.

She wrote plainly the life of the court of England for the years. It was so skilfully narrated that we can easily understand the daily life of the Court about which we don't know anything, the princesses' girlhood which was not different from that of common children, and the same distress as we experienced in Japan during the second World War, which English Imperial household shared with the people.

The beautiful style of writing by the author with tender translation by Hanako Muraoka is quite effective to warm our hearts.

Price: ¥270.—
Publisher: David-sha.

KUROSAWA'S EFFORT
SEEN ON SCREEN

"To live," or "Ikiru," is a tragedy written and directed by Akira Kurosawa.

It suggests to us a serious question, concerning how and for what we should live. The story is that the hero, Kwanji Watanabe played by Takashi Shimura, is an ordinary middle-aged man. He has worked diligently for the past thirty years as a city employee. The busy and tiresome work in the city office has changed him into a living instrument to stamp documents.

Suddenly, this monotony of his life is broken and he is pushed into dreadful confusion. He realizes that he is suffering from cancer of the stomach, and he learns that he will live for less than a year. He looks back with a great regret upon the days of past thirty years. "I can't see how and for what have I lived." After the desperate pursuit for pleasure, he is consoled by a girl (Miki Odagiri, a newcomer on the screen.) Her youthful vigor inspires in him new courage to live. He accepts the petition of poor women in the city and sets to work to make a playground for children but meets the reclamation of the nasty gutter. His extraordinary efforts defeat all precautions.



Takashi Shimura as Kwanji Watanabe in "To live" shows a leading performance for a city officer told his cancer of the stomach.

On the night when the playground is completed, there he closes his eyes, lonely but quite happily, covered with snow, with the sweet melody by Humio Hayasaka of an old love song that he croons, vibrates in your hearts. This may be called one of the most impressive of all Japanese films. The most important problem for us, about life and death, is pursued thoroughly in this film. Takashi Shimura represents completely the distress of a man faced with death. Kurosawa depicts these complex questions of human life and seizes the eyes of the audience on the screen for two and a half hours, rather a long reel, without making them feel tired.

HISTORICAL INTEREST,
ABOUT IMAGE OF
BUDDHA

"Daibutsu Kaigan" or "Animating of the Great Image of Buddha" was written by Hideo Nagata in 1920, from which this is picturized.

But it has been too large an undertaking because of the need for large scale and numerous actors and actresses. Not much of the original drama remains in this film. The story goes back to middle of the eighth century; therefore in order to appreciate this story well, a few explanations are to be given. From the middle of the seventh century, at the time of Taika Innovation in 656, to the end of the eighth century, there have been leading cultural ages in Japan, which are called Asuka, Hakuoh and Tempyo Culture, each of which expanded with a color of Buddhism. Art was also expanded, centering around the Buddhist temples.

A period of seventy years, off and on of this epoch on the page of the Art history in Nara era is named Tempyo Age. In April of 752, the completion ceremony of the great image of Buddha, the so-called "Animating Ceremony," was held.

But, here, this film carries on the love story of genius worker, Tatedo-no-Kunihito, played by Kazuo Hasegawa, and a farmer girl, Mayame (Machiko Kyo); and the film also depicts the dispute between two powers in the court at that day, from the beginning to its completion.

INTRODUCTION TO THE JAPANESE FILMS



"Animating of the Great Image of Buddha," Daiei's classical picture. Photo shows that Kazuo Hasegawa (left) and Machiko Kyo.

The interest of this film consists in not only historical background but also its costumes and large scaled stage sets seen on the screen.

Kunihito was ordered to build this great image of Buddha by mold, but met an obstruction schemed by Ogusu, for lead was mixed in the fused copper which was to use to found the face of the image that was the last work. When he found it, he checked the current of the melted copper by his body.

In spite of Mayame's care, he died from a serious burn on the ceremony day. She danced on the image's left hand, the thumb of the image which is 4.8 feet long; this is the ending scene.

Directed by Teinosuke Kinugasa, the other players are Denjiro Ohkuchi, Sakae Ozawa, Mitsuko Mito, and others. (YAS)

"GENBAKU NO KO"

Among Japanese moving pictures, which amount to more than two-hundred reels a year, how many will be entitled to be called excellent? We can not say we have no subject which deals with an important, social problem of our lives.

Take only the atomic bomb. The Japanese are the only people who have had this damaging experience. Below we quote director Shindo; "I don't want to cry peace loudly

in this picture, but I should like rather to talk it calmly. The tragic sphere of the atomic bomb, of course, is seen only in the pain of burned or handicapped persons and destroyed houses. The serious tragedy, however, will appear after a lapse of time."

Seven years have passed since the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, and we could not see even one picture of this kind.

Producer Yoshimura, Director Shindo, and Takizawa and other players perform this human incident with calm and honest attitude. They tie up tightly in their hearts what they want to cry out. By their fine performances the tragedy of war is depicted on the screen to leave a vivid impression. Those who see these innocent victims of the war will be quite ashamed of themselves.

(Continued on Page 4)



Nobuko Otowa as a school teacher, returning to her home with an orphan. Atomic Bombed building is background.

Round-up of Keio Campuses

— Senior High School —

Keio Boys' Senior High School stands on the hill of Hiyoshi, which lies between Tokyo and Yokohama, along the Toyoko Line.

The moment you stand in front of Hiyoshi Station, you will easily find a three-storied concrete building on your right, the style of which is modern architecture. That is Keio Boys' Senior High School.

Hiyoshi Height, surrounded by beautiful foliage, being situated far away from the center of cities, is calm and commands a fine view that is beyond description.

Therefore, this is much better as an educational environment than any other place, it is said.

Mr. Inuzaki, Manager of Keio Boys' Senior High School, was kind enough to answer our questions.

It goes without saying that the important educational course of this school is based on not merely the spirit of our great founder, Yukichi Fukuzawa, but the bright educational achievements that Keio Gijuku has ever shown to the world since its foundation.

That is to say, behind Keio Boys' Senior High School there exists the history of Keio Gijuku with a solemnity which has prospered and lasted for more than ninety years. After all, two great aims of this school are the exalting Fukuzawa's spirit and, at the same time, the cultivating of youths so as to make much of independence and self-respect.

This Senior High School was inaugurated in April in 1948, according to the reformation of the educational system. The total number of students is about 2,700, and each grade, consisting of 18 classes, has 900 students. While the number of teachers is 96, accounting for this figure in detail, there are 81 full-time teachers and 15 lecturers in the faculty of this school.

About half of the students of this school come from what we call Futsubu and Chutobu (Keio Junior High Schools) without examination, and the other 450 from many junior high schools, through examination. After having finished their course, they are allowed to enter Keio University with no entrance examinations. Thus, they are free from nonsense study only for the entrance examinations, so they can exert themselves in music or in drawing etc. which are not concerned with entrance examinations, and they have much time to spend in cultural movements or in sports. This helps them a great deal to cultivate their minds.

If you know that this school is not yet co-educational, you may wonder, but the reason why they do not adopt such a system is as follows:

Considering today's conditions objectively, adopting such a system at once would cause many difficulties and inconvenience. But as to their external activities, this school keeps in close touch with Keio Girls' High School and they often have concerts or plays together.

In 1938, this building was constructed for the purpose of educating preparatory students of Keio University, but during the War II this was used by the Japanese Navy, and after the war till 1952 was occupied by the occupation forces. Having been long under the use of other purposes, this school was returned to Keio almost without educational equipment. But with much co-operation of students' families, equipment has been almost completed, and now the newly built atelier which stands at the back of this school adds to one's pride in this school. Using these fine arrangements, Keio Boys are now making brilliant achievements in both physical and cultural fields. (I. K.)

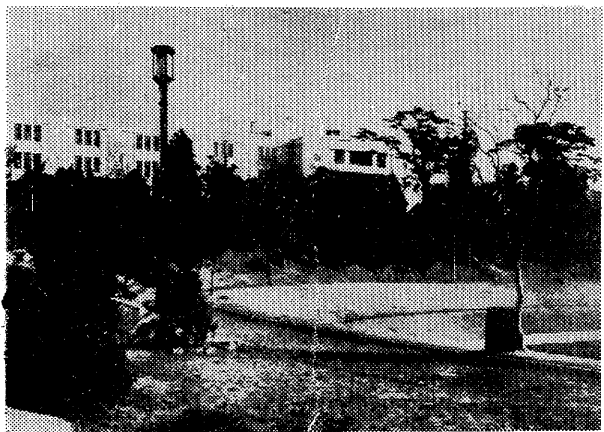


Photo shows the senior high school building on the hill of Hiyoshi, pictured on the lawn stand of athletic field.



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EDITORIAL

VICTORY OF LIBERAL
PARTY AND RE-
ARMAMENT

Despite the internal confusion between Yoshida and Hatoyama faction, the Liberal Party again won the majority of the seats in the Diet. This leaves us much to think about why the Liberal Party won the victory, and along with it the direction to which the rearmament program is moving.

As is well known, the Liberal Party is conserving the capitalistic economy, and is one of the parties which are positively working for the realization of Japanese armed forces, though Premier Yoshida has often denied it. So, though we must suppose that many Japanese accept the capitalistic economy without any question, yet there are many questions left to be considered as to the way of rearmament.

Since the outbreak of the Korean War, a great deal of controversy as to the rearmament of Japan has been seen among not only the Japanese but all the world. As a matter of fact, however, we cannot help recognizing that the government is actually with the rearmament program, while there are a lot of people who are against it. Facts to prove it have frequently been reported in daily papers and through other communications. One of these is that National Police Reserve have been turned into National Security Corps. These are troops equipped with machineguns, bazooka, anti-aircraft guns, tanks and other weapons which are used on the modern battle front.

At this time we may find it useless to stand for or against the rearmament program, if we see the fact that it is in fact being done by the government consisting of members of the Liberal Party, and that such a party has been again supported by the majority of the people. Therefore, when we discuss this program, we should go ahead with a constructive attitude according to the way of democracy.

The main point of the opinion of those who are favorable to rearmament is that an independent country must have her own troops. This can be easily noted from the political viewpoint that Japan is located at the center of the international struggle.

However, we must rigidly take an attitude against rearmament if the government is to have troops to be employed under the American control, and if they are to be sent to the front, if there is any danger of their becoming cause to draw us into the imperialistic struggles of other countries.

We are agreeable with rearmament only if it serves well for the defence of Japan.

We feel sad to remember that General Eichelberger once said that Japanese soldiers were very cheap, or Mr. Baldwin saying he look to the manpower of Germany and Japan.

We hope that our government will carry forward the program without coming under the power of another country.

Moreover, the government should be more attentive to the fact that the present Japanese youth are lacking the backbone which is very much needed for an army. We do not think that a new army must be built upon some idea of its superiority over common people, but we assert that there must be something of a firm patriotism which will make them devote themselves to the crisis of their mother country.

However, when we look at the actual condition of the Japanese youth, we think we should conclude that it is too early for our youth to be called to the duties of the rearmament.

New Faculties of Library
School Announced

(From left to right) Dr. Gitler, Mrs. Moore, Miss Sealoff, Miss Cass, and Mr. Moore.

On the first of October, the Japan Library School at Keio University, newly financed with the assistance of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, began the second semester of the current school year with a new Faculty. The Director, Professor Robert L. Gitler, reports the following have joined the staff since the departure of Professors Cheney, Frick, Hunt, Larson and Librarian Taylor.

Professor Norma B. Cass comes to the Japan Library School on leave from the University of Kentucky where she is Head of the Reference Department. Miss Cass born in 1900 holds a bachelor's degree from Lawrence College, Wisconsin, a graduate degree in library science from Columbia University and an M.A. from the University of Michigan in Library Science. She has also been a visiting Professor at the Library School of the University of Illinois where Mr. Downs in Director, and has taught, also, at the University of Kentucky Department of Library Science. At the Japan Library School, Professor Cass' main assignment is the teaching of Cataloging, Classification, Subject Headings.

Everett T. Moore was born August 6, 1909. After receiving his B.A. from Occidental College, in Los Angeles, California, and his M.A. from Harvard University, in English literature, he taught at the Webb School of California, a preparatory school, from 1934 to 1938. He received his training in librarianship at the University of California, in Berkeley, in 1938-1939, after which he was a member of the Library staff of the University of California (1939-1941), and of the University of Illinois (1941-1942). From 1942 to 1946 he served with the United States Army, and was stationed for two years in the Pacific area. Since 1946 Mr. Moore has been Head of the Reference Department in the Library of the University of California at Los Angeles. He is Chairman-Elect of the Reference Librarians Section of the Association of College and Reference Librarians, in the United States. At the Japan Library School Professor Moore's special responsibility will be the teaching of Library Administration, Social Education, as well as other subjects as required.

Mrs. Jean Macalister Moore was born in the New York City area in 1907, and after graduating from Barnard College and the School of Library Service at Columbia University, was a member of the Library staff at Columbia as reference assistant in the Business

Library and later as a member of the Reference Department where she was Associate Reference Librarian working with Miss Mudge and Miss Winchell and specializing in reference and bibliography. She has been active in the Special Libraries Association and in the Reference Librarians Section of the American Library Association. She is presently a member of the Council of the American Library Association. At the Japan Library School, Mrs. Moore will have as her special responsibility the teaching of the materials courses—Reference and Bibliography as well as the History of Books and Libraries.

Born in the State of Colorado in 1903, Professor Georgia Sealoff pursued her undergraduate study at Whitman College, Washington where she received her A.B. degree cum laude. She holds the Graduate Certificate of Librarianship from the University of California Library School and has studied also at the University of Washington in the field of Education. Miss Sealoff, who comes to Keio on leave as a young people's and School Library Specialist from the City of Seattle, has had very considerable experience in the Library extension and rural library field as well. As supervisor of branches for King County, Washington, she had the responsibility for organizing new library units. At the Japan Library School, Professor Sealoff will be in charge of teaching the courses in School Libraries, Children and Young People's Work, and Library Extension.

Miss Aiko Kawaguchi, replaces Miss Taylor as Acting Librarian of the JLS Library in Keio. Miss Kawaguchi is a graduate of the Ueno School.

All of the new faculty have been active in various library associations' work in America both on the National and State levels.

Meet
and
Eat

At
Yamashoku

KEIO STUDENT HALL

(Continued from Page 3)

After seeing this picture, people will think that the truth is that most of the world does not know about the atomic bomb at all. Atomic bomb scholars, and military authorities who order it to make, may know the momentary power of the atomic bomb. But, probably, they don't recognize at all how it cruelly and completely breaks down human life.

Many anti-war pictures were presented for us from all over the world since the War but this is one of the most superior. Audiences will surely burst into tears. But it is useless to only weep. We hope people all of the world will see this picture, and they will recognize the tragedy of the atomic bomb. We especially hope Americans and Russians will see it without prejudice. With many official photos recently published, we hope this picture will be shown to the world

with the explanation in English, French, Russian, and every foreign languages.

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