

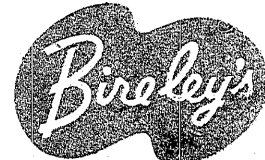
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Greetings
of the
Season



ORANGE AND GRAPE



Greetings
of the
Season

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 36

KEIO UNIVERSITY

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Dec., 1952

Doctor Course to be Settled Next Spring Director Hashimoto Says

Director Hashimoto told at the interview with a reporter of Keio Daigaku Shinbun that the university authorities is ready to have the admission regarding the settlement of the doctor course expected to be available next spring.

According to him, one who is A.M. and still studying a special subject to take the doctor course, or who has already taken the degree of A.M. in a foreign country is qualified to enter the course.

A doctor course student has to take more than twenty units in minimum three years' residence and offer a thesis for the doctor degree. The doctor degree will be given to successful students in both thesis and the final examination.

Up to now, the ratification of the Ministry of Education has been needed for the doctor degree, but after the settlement of the course it is given in the responsibility of the university authorities.

The chief difference, he said, between the master course and the doctor course is that, in the former a student must be in the course for minimum two years, and offer a thesis while staying in the course, and then must be successful in the final examination, however, in the latter a student can offer a thesis even after the graduation.

DOCTOR WAKSMAN DUE HERE

Dr. Selman A. Waksman is expected to appear in the Yomiuri Hall to deliver a lecture on December 20 in response to the invitation to the anniversary making the 100th birthday of the late Dr. Shibusaburo Kitazato.

The anniversary is being planned by the faculty of Medicine of Keio University, Kitazato Laboratory and Japan Physicians Association.

The ceremony is scheduled to begin 1.00 p.m., and after the opening address by Dr. Taichi Kitajima, a lecture entitled "Dr. Kitazato and Japan" is to be delivered, but the lecturer has not yet been appointed. Then Dr. Waksman is to speak and his subject is expected to be on "Discovery of Streptomycin". Later a dinner party will be given at the Imperial Hotel at 5 p.m. The invitation of Dr. Waksman was planned to honor his valuable contribution to the treatment of the tuberculosis as the later Dr. Kitazato too is noted for his work on the same distress. The contact with him is still being sought through the Yomiuri Press, and there is a sure hope that we shall be able to see him.

EXCHANGE OF PERSONS PROGRAM BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES & JAPAN

The United States Government has announced the program—the Fulbright and Smith-Mundt program which gives assistance to Japanese to go to the United States for the purpose of graduate study, research, lecturing or teaching.

The program has as its objective a growing friendship between the United States and Japan resulting from increased knowledge and understanding of each others culture and the promotion of international scholarship.

Two competitions will be held this fall for the Japanese who wish to do graduate work in the United States during the academic year beginning September, 1953. The fall competition will be for a limited number of all-expense awards which combine Fulbright travel grants and Smith-Mundt dollar grants to cover tuition and maintenance costs.

The applicants must go through due formalities by the 15th of November. In addition to the above competition being held this autumn, there will be another competition for individuals who have been successful in arranging through their own efforts for dollar support to cover tuition and living expenses and who wish to apply for a grant to cover the cost of travel.

Competition for Fulbright grant to be awarded to Japanese teacher, research scholars and lectures will be announced at later dates.

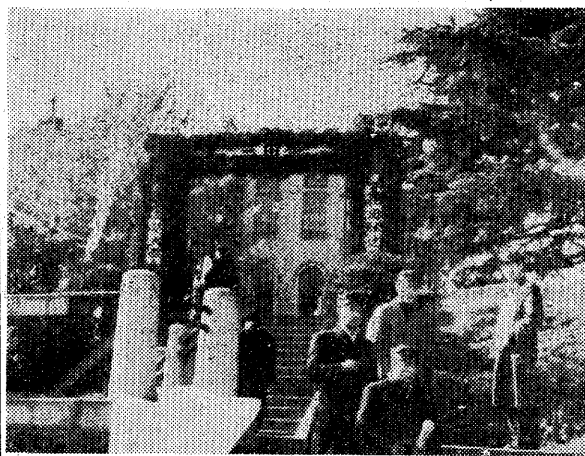
Medical Internship and National Examination System Change

The Ministry of Welfare has declared that the existing national examination and internship will be improved radically from next year. The details of the plan are as follows.

- 1) A clinical test (oral) will be used together with a written examination.
- 2) The written examination will be shortened. By the existing law, three days are needed, but from next year it will be one day for a written examination.
- 3) A clinical examination is ten minutes per one examinee.
- 4) Subjects of Examination are two, Clinic and Public Hygiene.

One reason for abolishing the existing internship, the Medical Students Autonomous Organization says, is that the clinical lecture is of no use for the national examination, and they are not paid under their one year internship.

MITA FESTIVAL ENDS IN SUCCESS



The Mita-Festival was held splendidly for two days on the Hill of Mita under the auspices of Keio Cultural Organization League. On account of the fine weather, thousands of people, families or friends of undergraduates, came on the campus to see the fruits of undergraduates' studies for the past one year.

In this seven years since the War, our campus recovered from the damaged and came to possess an honour and reputation as in pre-war days. Simultaneously with this rebuilding, Students' cultural Organization League has made good efforts in every field, such as, Arts, Music, Hobbies, Extra Curricular Studies, Natural Science etc. As a result of their efforts, the contents of the organization are now perfect as none of other universities stand comparison with us. To show the fruits of students' efforts, this "pageant" came to be held from last year.

Festival was very successful on both days, especially on Sunday, a helicopter of the American Far East Air Forces came at the request of Keio Students Aviation Association and landed on the school ground. The pilots explained the faculties of the machine and showed their skilful flying closely above spectator. Also, on the ground there were a huge jet engine, twelve cylinder liquid-cooled engine, eighteen cylinder air-cooled engine and many examples of flying suits and survival equipments were exhibited, all loaned by the U.S. Air Force to the Aviation Association. They made the biggest hit of the day.

In the school buildings, many exhibitions were displayed by each association. An Art exhibition, Photographs, Television, Penmanship and other materials or datas were met with public approval. Concert, Drama, Dance Moving Pictures were not free, but they absorbed hundreds of people.

Industrial and Business Education Wanted

The importance of industrial and business education is vitally connected with the current issue of school graduates obtaining jobs. The educational authorities showed industrial education into the background, because this office was so much occupied in the implementation of the occupation sponsored 6-3 educational system.

This is the reason why vocational education was neglected in the senior high-school which was a mere preparatory school for admission to college, or university. Such a phenomenon is, of course, responsible for a criticism against those graduates from universities based upon the 6-3 educational system, that they were of no use. The government had made no tangible effort to uphold industrial education despite enactment of the existing Industrial Education Improvement Law early this year. It is quite timely that the Japan Federation of Employers Association had filed with the Education Ministry its recommendation for the perfecting of the higher business school and basic renovation of the 6-3 system university.

DELEGATE OF Y.M.C.A. TO DEPART FOR THE WORLD CONFERENCE

Mr. Terao, a senior student of the Faculty of Economics, was reported to be going to India for the World Christian Conference as a delegate of Japan Y. M. C. A. He started on December 4th by airways to Travancare in India.

ENGLISH EXAMINATION CONTEST HELD

The Intercollegiate English Drama Contest was held on November 7 and 8, at the Yomiuri Hall under the auspices of the Four University English Drama Association. Keio English Speaking Society presented "The Dear Departed" written by Stanley Houghton, English play writer, under the direction of Yuzuru Higuchi, a senior student of Keio who has just returned from a year's study at Yale University as a GARIOA scholar. The players were mostly KESS sophomore students.

As the result, Rikkio University was given the first prize, and Keio obtained a third prize for good individual acting.

The conference is to be held for about two weeks from December 11th to 25th, and peace problems, nationalism and the substance of Christianity will be discussed there. About 300 delegates from all over the world will attend the conference, especially this time, delegates from the countries over "the iron curtain" are to be present. Students of Soviet Russia are invited too. Mr. Terao is going to take many problems, such as the peace problem of Japan between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

Below we quote from his speech: "I am going to India for the World Christian Conference. The Conference is held in India and the many delegates of Asian countries will be present. Then world is divided into two groups. The hostility between these two is cold and weird. Christianity, however, has a broad influence on these two groups and almost all the world is expecting Christianity will contribute greatly to world peace."

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SPORTS NEWS

KEIO LOSES CHAMPIONSHIP

The Traditional Keio-Waseda baseball series, on which the title of the Tokyo Big Six Intercollegiate Baseball League's autumn season was hanging on the balance, was played before a cheering crowd of thirty thousands at the Meiji Shrine Stadium for three days from November the first. Keio lost this series and the Emperor's Cup after hard fighting. Keio therefore has fifty victories and sixty losses in the K-W matches in their history of fifty years.

The First Game:
Waseda's ace Ishii harassed Keio batters with his keen drop and speedy ball and shut out Keio, giving them only four hits.

On the other hand, Waseda gained two runs, seizing the chance by two lucky hits assisted by the sun and Matsumoto's error in the first inning. They added one more run in the seventh inning and copped the first game.

K	000 000 000	041
W	200 000 10A	360

The Second Game:
This day was lucky for Keio, which was presented four runs without a hit by three errors of Waseda's defense-troop at their pinch and knocked out "yesterday's hero" Ishii. Moreover Fukuzawa slammed a running home run. Keio batted hits and wrested six runs, while Waseda banged seven hits against Kawai and got two runs.

W	000 110 000	274
K	000 410 10A	661

The Final Game:
This game was most exciting and

and full of thrills. In the first Waseda banged two hits, including a double by Numazawa, and earned a run against Keio's ace Kawai, whose pitching lacked speed because of his working on the mound for the previous two games. Successively in the second inning, Waseda's rookie, Edamura, knocked two runs-homer over the left fence which spelled Waseda's victory. But the Keio rooters waved their blue and blue flags to encourage their nine and they showed unconquerable spirits.

Kawai held Waseda hitless despite his weariness. In the fifth inning captain Matsumoto hit a clean hit which brought a run to Keio. In the sixth inning, the most beneficial chance came to Keio. Keio attacked Ishii, whose balls had been annoying them, with three hits including a double by Taneda, but missed this opportunity to score a run, for Hanai fatally ran over the third base. Thus, Keio lost the championship, though ace Kawai hurled heroically through 25 innings in three successive days.

K	000 011 000	260
W	120 000 00x	341

It seems that the outcome of the games didn't depend upon the difference of their abilities between Keio and Waseda, but upon the difference of their conditions and fortunes. The Goddess of Victory winked at Waseda in the first game, smiled at Keio in the second game, and in the final hesitated, but eventually she stretched her hands to Waseda.

ICE-HOCKEY COMES TO CLOSE

The Tokyo Five Big Universities' Ice-Hockey League came to an end by Meiji's gaining victory by the score of 4 wins and no defeat, preventing Waseda's continuous victory.

Looking back upon those red-hot fights, the technique of every player has shown a remarkable progress; however, we couldn't have the opportunity to see the prize-worthy show of attack and defence in any team.

This may be because though the players had learned much from the American Metropolitan Team invited last January, they haven't yet completed the foundation of the teamwork enough to learn the method of attack from the Metropolitan Team.

Though the five-men attack was seen as the only one they have obtained from the Metropolitan Team, this achievement was not so formidable as to be noticed on account of their speedless defence, except Keio and Meiji.

Owing to the beginning of the season, in addition to the deficiency in their training every team was compelled to use new players. It must be unreasonable to wish a bunch of things in every respect under these poor conditions; nevertheless, we really wish them to learn more about the pass work of the attack as the most important problem.

As for the Keio team, Wakai and Fujimori of the first forward have shown a prompt progress and have become much speedier. Their pass work was formidable, though Yukinoura could not keep up with them completely. Those attackers will be sure to show us nicer technique in their play after their harmonization is pursued someday. The defenders and the goalkeeper were powerful in defence. Particularly, the defenders marked their rivals accurately and prevented them from their getting points. However, we are very regretful that they are insufficient in physical strength, and their attacking power was reduced by half; and this caused the drawn-game against both Waseda and Hosei teams. (Niro Ohtake)

KEIO BEATS WASEDA IN K-W AUTO RACE

Thirteen universities competed in the first all Japan intercollegiate auto time race between Tokyo and Osaka (364 miles) on Nov. 15th.

Tokyo Engineering College captured the championship cup by the record of 13 hours and a half at the speed of 60-70 Kiro an hour on an average.

Our Keio, Ford '41 2 door sedan took sixth in 18 hours and 58 min. while Waseda, Packard '33 phaeton took eighth by about one hour later than Keio.

Mr. Takano, Manager of Keio Auto Club stated his impression as follows, "The All Japan Students Auto Association requested 13 hours for us as the standard to run this course. This, however, compels us to run beyond the speed limit.

And we, both Keio and Waseda, rejected the request, and ran this course, leaving victory out of account, at the speed of 30 miles an hour night-time and 35 miles daytime. In fact we managed our car with an idea to beat Waseda in K-W Auto-Race."

LIBRARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP

Japan Library School of Keio University announced on Nov. 21 that eight students were awarded scholarships which some interested persons and the Japan University Women's Association presented to the school.

The names of scholarships and the students are as follows:

The director's scholarship	.....
Major Glenn K. Crew's scholarship	..... Arakawa Tetsuro
Miss June Newton's scholarship	..... Chikagawa Sumiko
No. 1	..... Okabe Toshio
Miss June Newton's scholarship	..... Sato Koshiro
No. 2	..... Sato Koshiro
Mr. Emmet K. Kinnes's scholarship	..... Watanabe Shigeo
No. 1	..... Shiba Motoko
Mr. Emmet K. Kinnes's scholarship	..... Shihahara Midori
No. 2	..... Tokunaga Sumi

HIYOSHI TOPICS

A plan to build a three-storied concrete school building which has a total floor space of 720 tsubo and contains 16 classrooms at the site of the ex-dormitory on Hiyoshi Campus is now under way. If all goes well, they are to start work within this year and expect to complete the work by next June.

According to the school authorities, the aim of the new building is not to transfer all the Faculty of Economics to Hiyoshi as have been rumoured among some students, but just to abolish the unpopular separate school-house of huts.

The Hiyoshi Autonomus Committee of the Faculty of Economics (Rizai) recently surveyed the students' opinions about the rearmament, conscription and other things. The results having not cleared up yet, the fact is that more than half the students are against these two points.

Many students who want arbeit during the coming winter vacation are troubled with the shortage of employment. The present number of employers willing to adopt students including 10 persons of Keihin Dept. Store, is about 50. Only 150 students were admitted to be introduced to the employers by the school employment office. (Koyasai-bu)

Keio Boys Senior High School presented its third Hiyoshisai a literary exhibition, which was one of the biggest functions in this school, from 8 to 10 of November under the auspices of the Student Association. The program contained a play, broadcasting play, chorus, musical performances, movie, etc. Besides, the classrooms were decorated with the works of extra research.

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MOVIE REVIEW

MILACOLO A MILANO

(beautiful fantasy and humor)

One beautiful morning in April, a cheerful old woman, Mrs. Lolotta finds a new-born baby crying under a big cabbage in her garden. She is very grateful for this present from God and calls him by the name of Toto' (Francesco Golisano). Under her loving care, he spends his happy days. In his 6th year, Mrs. Lolotta dies, and he is taken to the orphanage. He leaves this institution when he is 18 years old. He is a man with kind and warm heart. His heart shows the kindness he received in his early childhood. Toto' hopes to be a useful man to other people, especially to the poor.

His human and kind services gathers around him hundreds of poor men. He builds with them a village of huts and temporary barracks at the outskirts of Milano. It is very difficult to have a calm and peaceful air among many residents. However, his sincerity, sacrifice and righteousness makes this village a good restingplace for poor inhabitants. He falls in love with a shy pure love for a young girl, Edvige (Brtnella Bovo).

On the foundation day of their village, they found their village was an oil-field. A land-lord, Mobbi, dispatched policemen to turning out the poor from his estate and sent engineers to drill oil wells. At the moment, inhabitants were expelling from their village, Lolotta descended from heaven and have a magic dove to Toto'. By this dove, he could do everything he wanted. The policemen were driven away by his magic. The village inhabitants, however, begged him to show more magic and to make them rich.

(Continued on Page 4)

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PRESS COMMENT

NEW AUTONOMOUS COMMITTEE

KEIO GIJUKU DAIGAKU SHIN-BUN (KEIO UNIVERSITY PRESS)

The Student Autonomous Committee was reunited this October with a great expectation of all Keio students. At this time of facing the reactionism of the general situation, the tasks imposed upon the newly united committee must be very important. First of all, it is the positive objection to all kind of systems for war seen in rearmament and draft which is now being undertaken against the will and hope of our youth. Secondly, it is to put into movement the students' eager desires for improving the welfare with which they have been unsatisfied.

It is considered that the rearmament program which has been realized stealing our people's eyes, since the outbreak of Korean War, will be turned into the formal war potential, according as victories of the conservatives, both Japan's central election and the presidential election in the United States. And it is very often rumored that the draft in which we are most interested, will be available imposed in the near future. Therefore it is apparently necessary to set up the calm and comfortable social environments for us students who are studying under such anxious conditions as mentioned. The dreadful scenery of the bombed big Hall on Mita Campus and the camouflage painted on the white school building on Hiyoshi Campus which seem to symbolize the past dark age are showing us the valuable lesson that all are reduced to nothing, if war happens.

What we expect for the new committee is that, as a fundamental matter, they are active enough to try to realize the students' will against rearmament and draft. In order to do that, they have to get away from the narrow sectionalism which has existed in the past, combine themselves alone the line of objection to the rearmament program, and at the same time, that they carry into reality our traditional spirit of resistance against what violates our freedom.

The resistance by Keio against such power has been nothing but negative. The negative resistance meant, on one side, something "smart". It was already seen during the war that one unwillingly submitted, once being a disadvantage. The new committee must break off this spirit of resistance of intelligentia, and read all Keio the students.

As for the second problem, there is improvement on the side of material and spiritual background of the campus life. It might be well to pick up the problems of improving the installations for research, such as the library. Moreover, betterment of cafeteria and school building, rebirth of the seminar of the Political Faculty, etc. There are many other problems which must be solved urgently. As for the settlement of these problems, it is desirable to contact the school authorities, respecting the students' opinions.

Besides these material problems, the unfavourable behaviour of workers on campus, the claims for the subversive activities of some students organizations and many other are left to be solved. For the improvement and betterment of our college life, it is necessary to lead all problems in such a direction as to settle them with the trust and cooperation of all Keio.

The problems everybody thinks "ought to be" must be solved by gentleman-like negotiation. Freedom of study and the autonomy of the university are realized only by Keio students' constructive and positive activities. To succeed the property of our superior such as freedom of study and the autonomy of university will be either possible or impossible, depending on whether our new committee acts strongly for the problems above mentioned. It can be said that the mission of the newly united Autonomous Committee is very hard when we consider this difficult age.

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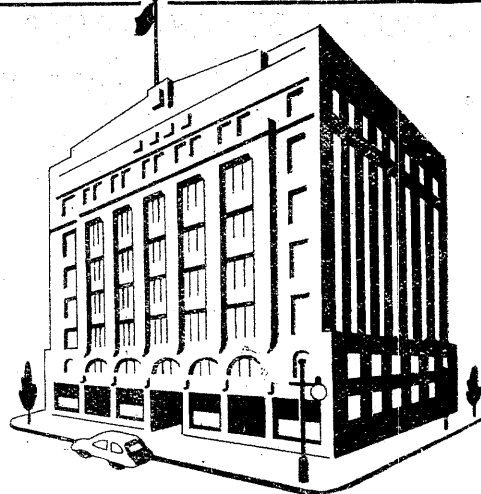
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Retrospections on Our Foreign Trade During Year 1952

By Takekatsu Okuta
Manager of Foreign Department, Daiichi Bank

It was with a great deal of expectation and jubilation that the year 1952 was hailed as the year when the Peace Treaty was to take effect. But the blessings were somewhat qualified as the year advanced because a sovereign Japan had to face many knotty problems, economic and political as well as domestic and international.

Particularly in the phase of commerce and trade which are always most susceptible to influences abroad, we had very often to experience difficulties in defending our rights and interests that involved external relations, while it was necessary for us to fortify our internal systems and structures so as to withstand universal competition.

To cite a few instances alone from among the principal issues of international significance, we have witnessed Japan's participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, her unsuccessful entry to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the opening of Anglo-Japanese Over-All Payments Agreement and the International Cotton Parley, and talks on the development of the Southeast Asia and Red China markets.

On the other hand, a train of events occurred in domestic financial fields, including the reduction of bank's interest rates, permission for Japanese foreign exchange banks to hold foreign currencies (U.S. dollars) on their own account and opening of overseas branches by some banks, the abolishment of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and establishment of the Foreign Exchange Bureau of the Finance Ministry, and lastly the transfer of substantial portion of Government's foreign currency holdings for the deposit with the Japanese foreign exchange banks.

The earlier quoted international issues were long anticipated for, and we ought to have been fully prepared for them. And yet we have to admit that our manner of disposing of them was far from satisfactory. It may not be the

writer of this article alone who is keenly reminded with chagrin of the costly blankness of the past ten years, during which we had been compelled to be in an unavailing passive position without little chance for voicing our stand to the world. We must overcome the onrush of difficulties which may befall us with all our might and tenacity of purpose, so as to make ourselves master of our own fate and not its slave.

The internal problems are closely related to external ones. In line with the changes in international conditions, various internal systems and structures are being reinforced so as to cope with the present or not-too-distant future circumstances. So far, the internal transition seems to have taken place rather satisfactorily as domestic renovations can be done without much friction.

Nevertheless, as matters stand, we are still in a pitiable stage of merely trying to follow the pattern of other countries. So long as we linger where we are, it is obvious that nothing worthy of notice can be achieved in our future foreign trade.

Japan is lacking in natural resources, whereas she has far more population than she can support for herself. Furthermore, we have not yet fully recovered from the devastations of war-years. Taking these into consideration, it is only natural that we should have been unable to spare our strength for any autonomous activity for improving our external conditions. However, now is the high time that we should depart once for all from our past attitude of sheer modesty and passiveness. Based on a long-range policy of our own, we should voice our stand more articulately and take a lead in all spheres of international activities.

"We must make ourselves self-reliable and strong in a true sense so that we can cultivate our own destiny, in stead of abandoning ourselves to the mercy of wind and waves." This is my impression on reviewing this year's foreign trade and is also my vision for next year.

Keio Contributes to International Exchange Program

By Prof. E. T. Moore
Japan Library School of Keio University

We have been pleased in recent years in our universities in the United States to meet many professors and librarians from Japan who have come to our country for visits under the international program for the exchange of persons among cultural institutions. Among those from Keio, for example, who have visited my own university, the University of California at Los Angeles, are President Ushioda, Professor Nagamichi Hanabusa, and Associate Keio Librarian Hideo Karasawa. Now it is the privilege of the visiting faculty of the Japan Library School to come to Japan and to see again some of the many persons whom we saw so briefly in America.

Keio University is one of numerous universities in the free countries of the world which are furthering this program of international exchange of personnel. With the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Library Association, the University is continuing the program of education for librarianship which was begun in 1951 with the establishment of the Japan Library School. The visiting professors know that teaching in this school offers an unusual opportunity to observe and to participate in an increasingly vigorous program of library service throughout Japan.

Librarians in all parts of the free world are aware that in critical times such as the present libraries have a greater responsibility than ever before to preserve the principle of the dissemination of ideas.

They are particularly conscious of the fact that free libraries cannot undertake propagandistic activities without losing their own freedom; and when they are subjected to the pressure of those who would like to use libraries to promote partisan ideas or to suppress ideas they do not believe in librarians must staunchly maintain their freedom and their objectivity. A larger number of carefully trained and intelligent young librarians are greatly needed, in Japan and in every democratic country, to advance the fundamental principles of free librarianship.

Librarians believe that it is important to promote the principle of cooperation and mutual assistance among libraries in all nations, and that one of the best means of achieving this is through increased awareness and understanding of one another's problems. We hope, that this program of exchange of librarians and teachers and students between our countries and other nations will flourish in the years to come, and that libraries can continue to gain strength from each other, as they are certain to do through such cooperation.

Japan is a wonderfully hospitable country, and the visiting Library School Professors here appreciate the friendliness of university students and their receptiveness to ideas, for bettering library service. Some of these present students of librarianship will perhaps continue their studies in the United States or in other countries.

The Government Oligarchy And Constitutional Thought In The Meiji Era

By Dr. George M. Beckman

Editor's Note: Dr. Beckmann is one of the few Americans who are studying Japanese. He is now approaching Japanese constitutional thought under one year scholarship, and he can splendidly read and write either old or today's Japanese.

In 1890 the government of Japan began to function according to the provisions of the Meiji Constitution. This constitution was not only the political culmination of the restoration of imperial rule in 1868 but was also the ultimate solution to the general problem of government that confronted the political leaders of Japan after the overthrow of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Leaders like Kido Koin and Okubo Toshimichi came to realize that Japan could not be governed in the old manner. The disintegration of the Tokugawa feudal system and the end of exclusion has created serious economic and social problems as well as dangers to national security, and they saw the need for a strong central government that could effectively reform society and develop the country's strength. Utilizing the prestige of the Emperor, these leaders formed a central government in which they exercised political power as an oligarchy in the Emperor's name.

It was against a background of political, economic, and social reforms that the question of a constitution became an important issue in the early years of the Meiji period. The government oligarchs, whose attention was devoted to the solution of such practical problems as industrialization and the development of military power, were determined to create a national sovereign state, and they came to feel that the best road to national reconstruction lay in strengthening the institution of imperial government as the instrument of reform. Their political program grew out of the practical requirements of changing conditions, and their interest in political theory developed essentially out of the need to defend their policies against increasing criticism.

The constitutional thought of Kido, Okubo, and Iwakura crystallized in a period in which their policies were seriously challenged by the Satsuma-led conservative reaction to modernization; and their methods by the incipient democratic movement which attacked the instrument of modernization, the centralized state in which political power was monopolized by a few leaders.

After the Satsuma Rebellion, the major political problem was the establishment of a constitution that was acceptable to the leaders of the government and those discontented groups that were organized into a democratic movement. The authoritarian bias of the

leaders of the government, their preoccupation with such pressing problems as industrialization and military preparedness, and their constant fear of factionalism in government caused them to reject theories of representative government and turn to German concepts of the supremacy of the state.

By 1881, however, the democratic movement reached such proportions that the government found it increasingly difficult to ignore the demand for a parliament. However, while the leaders of the government did promise this concession in 1881, their guiding principle in drafting a constitution was the creation of a strong, centralized government with the least sacrifice of power on their part; moreover, they were determined to establish a political orthodoxy which would maintain the stability of a capitalistic society dominated by rural landlords and the ZAIATSU.

The Meiji Constitution was basically a compromise embodying the authoritarian political philosophy of the oligarchs and the representative assembly demanded by the democratic movement.

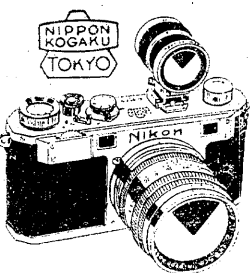
While the oligarchs did concede the establishment of a parliament, they were careful to place specific limitations upon the powers of the legislature. Applying the doctrine that the supreme political power rested in the person of the Emperor, the oligarchs established a government in which they continued their control as the Emperor's ministers. In the final analysis, through their dominant position in the cabinet, the Supreme Command, the Privy Council, and the Imperial Household Ministry, the oligarchs transformed the mechanism of their power into modern political forms sanctioned by a written constitution and buttressed by a renewed emphasis upon Shinto and orthodox Confucianism.

Merry X'mas

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MEMORABLE CHRISTMAS

By Yuichi Saito

Every year when Christmas comes around, a vivid memory crosses my mind. I might not call it only a story; it is a precious example of humanity which reached beyond the boundary of races.

It was about seven years ago, when Japan had been entirely defeated by the Allied Powers' rash attacks, especially their successive air-raids. 1945's Christmas was not so good for all the Japanese; it might be considered as the worst. There were, however, some exceptional people even in those days. We, my parents, brother, and I, were living in Seoul, which as you know, is the capital of Korea where all the ears and eyes all over the world now are concentrated.

On one warm afternoon in the fall, this story began. I was playing with my brother beside the hedge of our villa. Then I was 14 years of age and brother 11. Our villa stood on the hill, and there we could see the Kanko-River, which is one of the longest rivers in Korea, winding and reflecting gleamy sunshine under our eyes. At that moment, a voice was heard from the road below the hedge: "Hello boys; stay there; I'll take a picture."

Surprised, my brother and I stopped playing and looked back toward the voice. We saw an American soldier with a camera hanging from his shoulder who had just taken a picture of us.

(Continued on Page 5)

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Japanese and Chinese Studies at Columbia University

Dr. Osamu Shimizu
Associate, Department of Chinese and Japanese,
Columbia University

Editor's Note: Dr. Shimizu is a graduate of Keio University and Columbia University in the United States. He is now researching his study, history of the Heian-cho era in Japan under one year scholarship. He is expected to stay in Japan till July 1953.

It is with a keen sense of appreciation that I accent this kind invitation on the part of the Editors of the Mita Campus, in order to introduce, or, perhaps, to many readers merely redescribe, a small but important part of another large university.

Columbia University was originally founded in 1754 [Horeki 4, in the reign of Emperor Momozono with the Shogunate under Ieshige, and three years after the death of Ooka Echizen no Kami Tadaoki], and therefore, will celebrate its two hundredth anniversary two years from now, in 1954. The major part of Columbia University is its Graduate Faculties, of which three are nonprofessional, those of Political Science, Pure Science, and Philosophy. The last includes the Departments of Anthropology, Chinese and Japanese, Slavic Languages, Psychology, Fine Arts and Archaeology, Music, and Educational Research.

Chinese studies at Columbia were begun in 1902 [Meiji 35], the very year after the death of the great Yukichi Fukuzawa. This year, this Department celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. It was not until a decade or so later that Japanese studies were initiated. In 1937 the present Department of Chinese and Japanese was established to combine the activities of study of both countries into one department.

This Department offers courses in various types of Chinese and Japanese language, old as well as modern, so that in his research the student may be enabled to use original sources in these languages. In addition, a number of lecture courses and seminars are offered which are designed to explain and interpret the growth of Chinese and Japanese civilization and culture through a study of their arts, literature, religions, philosophies, and history.

The emphasis on language stems from its importance as a necessary tool for research. The Department now offers five levels of language study in Chinese, and four in Japanese. Apart from these, there is an intensive course in each language which presents to the beginning student in one year the work normally requiring two.

Thus in Japanese, for instance, by the end of the first two years, or, in the case of the intensive course, at the end of the first year, the student has been trained not only in the grammar of modern standard Japanese (*kogo*), but also in the rules of literary Japanese (*bungo*). In the third year, after brief practice in reading literary Japanese, the student is introduced into the reading of epistolary Japanese (*soro-bun*), and later, into elementary *Kambun*. The reader may question the need of training in either *soro-bun* or *Kambun* in the present age, but for students who engage in research in pre-Meiji Japan, such training is essential, since much of the source material is written, with certain modifications, in those style. By the fourth year of study, the student may utilize primary as well as secondary materials connected with his line of research.

Lecture courses in both Chinese and Japanese areas include histories of ancient and modern periods of China and Japan, art, religion and thought, Far Eastern international relations, and Chinese and Japanese bibliographies. These last two are designed to introduce the student to the most important works for the study of these areas, and to train him in the efficient use of reference tools.

More recently, in 1949, the East Asian Institute was established apart from the Department, specializing, mainly, in contemporary problems of the Far East, its laws,

government, and economic problems. Some Far Eastern studies have also been incorporated in the curriculum of Columbia College, which is the undergraduate college of the University.

An essential part of the program outlined above is the University Library. Thanks to the efforts of many people, Japanese, Chinese, and American, the University has an excellent collection of books in Chinese and in Japanese, as well as a large body of books on these areas in European languages. Most of these books are housed in the Far Eastern Collection, and through the cooperation of an efficient staff, this Collection gives both students and faculty the maximum use of the books. The card catalog, in which the staff deservedly takes pride, is practically complete, and the stacks are open. Any registered student may, after consulting the catalog, go straight to the stacks, pick out his books, and sign out for them, or, just browse through the stacks until he finds what he needs. Books may normally be taken out for two weeks, with the exception of those which are in current use in connection with courses. These, kept on a "reserve" shelf, may not be taken out of the library until late in the afternoon, and must be returned by 9:30 a.m. the following day. The Collection also maintains "reference" shelves for each area of study. These are comprehensive in scope, and contain the most immediately useful dictionaries, encyclopedias, bibliographies, and catalogs, for rapid solution of research problems.

These are, in outline, the facilities. The number and quality of students naturally varies from year to year, but after a marked increase during and again after the war, the number seems to have settled down to become fairly consistent. The academic standards maintained by these students has been very high.

Students who wish to qualify for the degree of Master of Arts take a certain number of required courses, and related courses of their own choosing, totalling thirty points (or units). After a minimum of one year of study in the Department, they are given an oral examination before a small board of examiners. After passing the examination, the student submits a paper, which, upon acceptance by the Department, entitles him to the degree. The East Asian Institute mentioned above issues a certificate after two years of study, and it is not unusual for the graduate student in modern affairs to take the Master's degree and the Institute certificate simultaneously.

Sixty points, or thirty above the A.M. degree are required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, as well as a total of two years' residence in the University. Again the student takes an oral examination, this time before a larger board, and after successfully passing this test, he writes a dissertation which he is required to defend before another board. Although the minimum time required for the Doctor's degree is two years, the student who actually is conferred the degree in that short time is extremely rare. The system differs slightly from university to other university, and from department to department, but in the Department of Chinese and Japanese at Columbia, it usually takes a number of years to write the dissertation alone.

One custom normally practiced quite generally is the system by which members of the faculty keep office hours. At stated times on stated days every week while classes are in session, each member of the faculty is to be found in his office, available for consultation without previous appointment. The amount of time so devoted is usually about three hours per week. Adherence to these office hours results in the least waste of time for the students as well as for the faculty. This, of course, does not mean that members of the faculty

Continued on Page 8

(Continued from Page 3)

This was the first time for us to get acquainted with him. After finishing taking a picture, of course, he offered us a small package of chewing gum and some chocolates, saying,

"Won't you care for some chewing gum or choccos?"

I keeping down my brother's unpoliteness on account of food shortage just after the surrender, accepted them politely and brought him into our villa, and introduced him my parents.

My father, who was in his bed suffering from a slight arthritis, could speak English a little, for he had learned English about thirty years before at a foreign firm in Yokohama. It was not enough to speak with an unfamiliar foreigner, and I hardly knew any English. But my father's earnest consultations with dictionary and soldier's skilful illustrating and gestures made us feel as if we were friends of ten years. We learned that he was born in Los Angeles and grew there, and he came here from Okinawa after many awful fights against the Japanese Forces.

He was a gentlemanlike soldier, and hated the useless battles. His name was William T. Shokley, he had mother and sister in Los Angeles. After a long talking, some 4 or 5 hours, he went back to his barracks not so far from our villa, promising the time and date when he would come here again.

Then he began coming often to our home, two or three times a

week, and pleased us in many ways. When he called, he always brought many cigarettes, sugar, chocolates, and bread for himself and us.

We heard many times about his warm and splendid native land covered with orange trees and drive way to Yosemite and the summer in Longbeach.

The days he promised to come were the best days for our family, because there was no school for the Japanese Children after the War in Korea, and my brother and I spent days without doing anything.

It was like a dream. Christmas came around. All the soldiers in the barracks seemed cheerful. Mr. Shokley, on that evening, came to our villa with a large parcel under his arm, and a bottle of whisky, a package of cigarette in each of his hands. On that evening we, too, prepared for him many splendid Japanese and Korean feasts and entertained this foreigner who was far away from his warm home over the seas and battled for three years. Japanese Sukiyaki and Tempura were on the table. He used Japanese Chopsticks skilfully and ate them well. After finishing Christmas dinner which were made with all our hearts, and he drew near the parcel and opened it.

"This is a Christmas present for you from my mother. I had another one from my sister, but I shared it with my fellows who haven't received Christmas presents yet. Let me cut this cake first. And please help yourselves."

(Continued on Page 8)

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TOPICS ON THE ARTS

THE FRUITFUL SEASON IS THIS AUTUMN

After G. Husch's and H. Traubel's appearance here in the spring, many foreign musicians and dancers have arrived continuously in this country in the autumn too. They are, Alfred Cortot, Serge Lifar, Sonia Arova, Raymond Gallois Montbrun and others.

Besides, the exhibition of Georges Braque was held at Ueno, the last month. It is a rest joy us to be able to appreciate their finest plays or works in Japan. Alfred Cortot is the greatest pianist of the world. His performance is, indeed, frank and unconstrained, tasteful, profound, and refined. Especially when he plays the works of the Romantic School, he does them so effectively by the means that none of the world but he can attain. Above all, the musical performance of Chopin's work is his best speciality.

On playing Chopin's works, he plays lyrically or sensually. For instance, when he plays Chopin's piano concert No. 2, he makes the piano recite sweetly or sorrowfully the delicate sentiment of love. The musical programme which he played at this time, contains the works of Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, Franck, Faure, Debussy and so on. Some time ago, he attained his seventy-fifth year, in Japan, but he is still in good health. At the reception, he told someone that the success or the failure of all the recitals in Japan only depended on him. This speech means that he intends to play an ambitious performance at this time. From all points of view, Cortot's arrival will surely give an impetus to both Japanese musicians and music fans. After Cortot's arrival, continuously, Raymond Gallois Montbrun, who is a violinist, and who once came to Japan this February with Genevieve Joy, has come. He will held his violin recital at the end of this month in Tokyo.

On the one hand, Erna Berger held her second vocal recital at Imperial Theatre on 16th, Nov. She is a famous German opera singer. Serge Lifar is a famous dancer in Europe. He is the first star dancer... (le premier danseur étoile)... and master of Ballet... (Maitre de Ballet).

On visiting Japan at this time, he was accompanied by his three companions. They are Lycette Darsonval, Liane Daye and Alexander Kalioujiny. They are all star dancers in France. It's about thirty years since Anna Pavlova came to Japan. During these thirty years, we have not been able to have any genuine dancer. But, At this time, we could meet some genuine dancers who are all fully deserving of the name of real dancer. This is our great joy. At the performance which was held last month, they showed most skillful and splendid dance to spectators.

Sonia Arova is the prima ballerine of the London Royal Festival Ballet. She is young and vigorous. She danced "Sleeping Beauty," with the music composed by Tchaikowsky, in company with the Komaki Ballet at Nichigeki Theatre at the beginning of this month.

Moreover, George Duhamel who is a French academician and author, has arrived in Tokyo with his wife. He intends to make speeches at many places. Thus, we have met so many foreigners at the same time that it seems to us as if we were in Paris.

The fruitful season, indeed, is this autumn.

SONIA AROVA DANCES "SLEEPING BEAUTY"

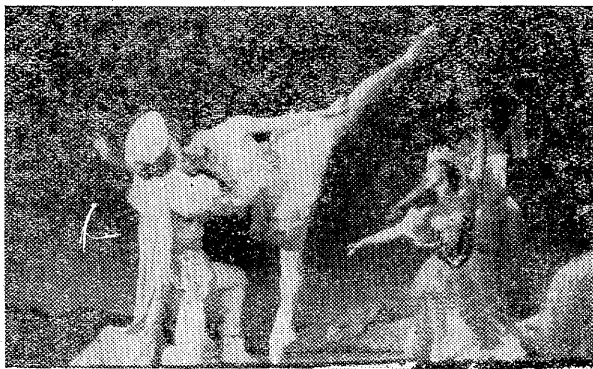


Photo shows: Sonia Arova (right) is performing a brilliant play in "Sleeping Beauty" with the assistance of Komaki Ballet Troupe. (Tokyo Shimbun)

The Komaki Ballet Troupe, the leading Ballet troupe in Japan, performed the famous classical ballet, "Sleeping Beauty", which was dedicated to the Art Festival of 1952, this November, and Sonia Arova danced Princess Aurora at the performance. This ballet was composed by Marius Petipa according to a famous fairy tale by Perrault. This ballet was on a so large scale that it has never been performed before in Japan and it was only partially introduced to the public through a Soviet film entitled "Sleeping Princess," but the presentation of its complete whole by Sonia Arova with the Komaki Ballet is the first in Japan.

Generally speaking, this presentation was a great success. We must say that it is a good result that Japanese dancer could dance with the excellent foreign Prima Ballerina and at any rate, the fact which they made us look at this ballet cheerfully, was a great success.

Especially, in this presentation, the dances and their execution of act 2, scene 1 were very beautiful and charming, and in this point we must highly value the merit of the beautiful, effectual back stage. Princess Aurara, acted by Sonia Arova, was full of the beauty of the classical ballet and her symmetrical hands and legs were very beautiful. Masahide Komaki, who danced Carabasse, Spirit of Evil, and prince, was very successful, too. The dance of Carabasse was his best

dance comparing with any others, which he had danced before. Moreover, dances which Sakiko Hirose and Naoto Seki showed in the divertissement, were attractive. Their dances ought to be estimated as first class.

A defect of this presentation was that it had little fantastic atmosphere, and in this point a stage director should bear the responsibility for that.

EXHIBITION OF GEORGE BRAQUE

We have a great pleasure that the art exhibition of George Braque, a great painter in France, was held here in Tokyo this autumn. We retain in our memory the exhibitions of Henry Matiss and Picasso which were held at the same National Museum last year. We have gotten, then, the opportunity to appreciate the works of three great masters in the oil painting field of this century. In Japan G. Braque has already been introduced widely and his works and ability have been appreciated highly in the public estimation. He is now seventy years old and continuing his work in high spirits, so we hear. But we are very sorry that we have not seen his works actually, except only a few of them, though they have been introduced through the publications. Moreover, he has experienced almost all different periods, that is, fauvisme, cubisme, neo-classicisme and naturalisme, through which our modern painting has passed to the state as it is today. Then, it was very useful and instructive for us to have such a great exhibition as we had this autumn.

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ON CORTOT'S PLAYING

—not brilliant but chaste beauty—

I presented Cortot's piano recital for which I long waited.

What he played on that night was all Chopin's works. But, what he expressed in that performance was not so much Chopin as Cortot's spirits itself. That is, he expressed and realized himself in the sounds of piano by playing Chopin's works. As he is playing Chopin's works, he is never limited by Chopin and he extends his own personal musical world through his interpretation of music. Such manner of his, about the playing, is just similar to a painter's, because the painter never transcribes the landscape just as it is, but he paints his own creative nature through his feeling for the beauty of nature. He makes his creation by playing the piano in such a way as painters make creation by painting objects.

I believe that such manner of playing is the real one, and that one who plays in such manner is fully deserving the name of the artist and player. From this point, Cortot is a real artist and player.

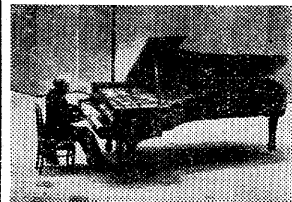


Photo shows: Mr. Cortot is playing Chopin's work at his recital on the stage of Hibiya Hall.

Cortot's playing is different from what I had fancied or what I had been able to listen to from the disks I heard actually before. I had fancied that his playing was very brilliant and dynamic, and that at least his playing which I listened to from the disks is just like that. But his actual playing is chaste and naive. The beauty of his playing is just like that of the winter landscape being reflected by the feeble sunshine. There is a little deterioration owing to his old age, indeed, for example, he made many mistakes, or his fortissimo was not effectual, but, on the contrary, his pianissimo was very effectual, delicate, and beautiful.

His playing showed us the beauty which was profound in his interior. So, his playing made us, Japanese, remember the state of "Sabi", which the famous Japanese poet "Basho" had attained. Above all, an event about his playing is that he is good at making a charming atmosphere on the musical stage.

KEIO DRAMATIC CIRCLE'S CHALLENGE ON SAROYAN'S PLAY

Keio Dramatic Circle presented William Saroyan's play "A Decent Birth, A Happy Funeral" at Yomiuri Hall from the 11th of November till the 13th. The Author Mr. William Saroyan sent a kind letter of permission for the presenting of his play as follows:—

(It is related from the pamphlet of K.D.C.)

Dear Makoto Sasayama; (the translator)

Yes, the Dramatic Circle of Keio University may perform my play "A Decent Birth, A Happy Funeral."

For my part I would greatly appreciate it if you would send me photographs of the players,—the

performer—in the play, the photographs of setting, if the play is performed in a stage setting. I would also appreciate a report on the effectiveness (or lack of effectiveness, if that is what happens) of the play. Please let me know when the play will be performed; how many performances, in what kind of a theatre or auditorium or classroom; and what kind of the audience it attracts: that is, students, or general public, or both.

I am pleased that you plan to perform the play. It is one of my favorites. I hope it is fun to do, and fun for those who watch it.

Yours truly:
William Saroyan

Berger Shows Leading Recital Mozart's Aria

1) Erna Berger, a famous opera singer of German Opera-House, who had been invited by the Asahi Broadcasting Corporation, arrived at Hibiya Hall on November 3.

She is called one of the greatest coloratura sopranos. She was born at Dresden in Germany and there received her musical education, aiming to opera singer. Since she made her first appearance on the stage of the Dresden Opera House in her teens, she has won the highest position as an opera and concert singer by her remarkable achievement in Europe and America. Her excellency is shown most clearly in the operas of German composers, classical and modern.

Her first recital in Tokyo, was held at the Imperial Theatre at 7 p.m. on the 17th. All the seats were filled with the audiences who had been waiting for this recital for a long time. Amidst their great expectation, she appeared on the stage with Manfred Gurlitt as the accompanist at the piano. A graceful lady she was, with her plentiful brown hair.

The program had a great variety, containing two Arias ("O del mio dolce ardor" by Gluck, Aria from "Il Re Pastore" by Mozart) and many Lieder by Mozart, Schubert, Brahms, etc.

As for her voice, it was never glaring, but clear as crystal, soft as moonlight. It fitted the nobleness and strictness of German music. Her performance also had no exaggeration but touched our heart strings. We were pleased with the fresh touch of her clear and firm pronunciation and her vivid rhy-

LETTER TO MR. WILLIAM SAROYAN

Dear Mr. Saroyan:

I am very happy to tell you about your play "A Decent Birth, A Happy Funeral" which was present by, Keio Dramatic Circle at Yomiuri Hall from the 11th of November till the 13th.

I would like to tell you, first and foremost, that your play was presented with enthusiastic in each performance. I think, however, you, one of the most noted Dramatists, will be able to suppose easily that each enthusiastic performance does not mean the perfect presentation as a drama. I am very sorry to tell you that, but in truth, their performances were lacking in some very important things, though turning the focus on each, they were pretty good.

Some very important things, are, I think, the harmony, or coordination. In brief, their performances lacked the effect as ensemble. But you must realize that I am speaking about them without making allowances.

If I admit the handicap on them that they are all amateur, they were pretty good. More than 8 hundred spectators of the last day seemed to be quite enchanted and enjoyed themselves without whistling or yawning. Turning the point to the

(Continued on Page 7)

them in "Die Forelle" (by Schubert) or "Das Veilchen" (by Mozart). But the most impressive were Mozart's Aria from "Il Re Pastore", "Lachen und Weinen", "Nacht und Traum" (by Schubert) and "Wie Melodien" (by Brahms).

Really we felt our feelings purified with her perfect art. Her transcendence exists in this spiritual beauty, not is the senuous beauty of her voice. There was no singer, no audience, but the bright stream of melodies and harmonies. We could not but thank her with all our hearts for giving us is splendid time.

(Continued from Page 6)

EXHIBITION OF BRAQUE

G. Braque, like H. Matisse, Picasso, and other modern painters, is also interested in stone or bronze carving, gravure et estampe or print, illustration, and so on. So we had some works in each field in this exhibition, twenty-one in the oil painting, twelve in the carving and more than sixty in other fields, since his early days to 1952. Though the oil painting is his soul, in which he has always been in the highest position since he made himself a pioneer of cubism, we found we had not to underestimate his works of other fields. In all his works, we can get a feeling of familiarity and they seem to us to be understood more easily. Because, as we hear, he is very much interested in "Taoism and Dhyana or silent meditation" which are very familiar with orientalists. His mental attitude based upon this, appears in all his works.

This tendency is especially remarkable in prints, illustrations, and some of his latest paintings. As a factor of the familiarity, we can recognize other respects, too; that is, he has quiet and sober color based upon the reason and, if we can say, upon the reliability or the artisan technique and spirit, which he got under his father when he was young. This character appears definitely in some of his works as the technique of "Les papiers collés," and is regulated very well by his own words "I like the regulation which controls the feeling." And, his feeling or sense as a French painter which we can find in his picture especially in his colors, if more definitely we say, the urbanized sense, makes us feel the same way. The distinctive feature of his pictures is also that he prefers the still life to the landscape painting as its object. So at this exhibition, we had the former more than the latter and this preference is also based upon his attitude towards things as a cubist. I stumbled on his own words written in his illustration book, saying "As music gives a form to the silence, so a pot does to the space." It is interesting and will be effective, that he is trying to improve painting, using the different meter which has never been used before.

(Continued from Page 6)

LETTER TO MR. SAROYAN

personal performances, I noticed specially Mr. Yoshio Yamada as earnest, Mr. Kayahiro, Aizawa as the comic or the priest, because of their dexterous performances.

The girls were not so good in general. The setting and lighting were good on the whole, though I noticed a few errors on lighting part. About Pearl, played by Mr. Osamu, Kawai, I can say nothing but that he could not keep his pace with his companion, though his line were very interesting. I am intending to ask you a few question about your play, but I have not any space, and I would like to ask you on another occasion. In conclusion, your play was presented pretty well and made a considerable success.

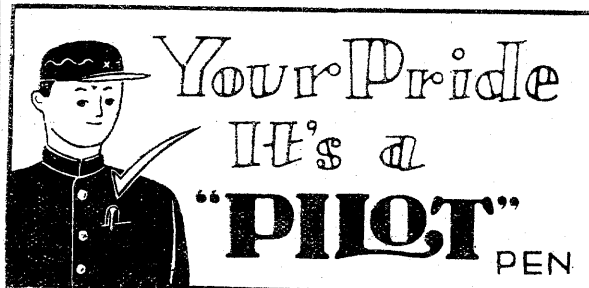
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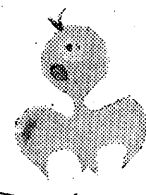
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EDITORIAL

* CHRISTMAS *

Since the Surrender, Christmas to have come adopted as one of our year's regular ceremonies. We can arrive at this conclusion in the gay Christmas sales which have already begun in Tokyo's main shopping centers and which show increased activity from year to year. A casual walker down the Ginza is apt to be astonished with its complete change in appearance. The show-windows that stretch along both sides of the Street contribute immensely toward the festive spirit by their attractive display of Santa Clauses, Christmas trees and colorfully wrapped gifts. All in all, the scene presented is such that one may well wonder if he is in a Christian country. Facts evidently show that these festive decorations are no other than commercial advertisements to promote increased sales among the foreign customers particularly numerous in Japan after the war. Nevertheless, we who are unfamiliar with Bible history and the many religious celebrations that mark the great events in it, find ourselves gradually taking on from our foreign friends their customary observation of Yuletide greetings and exchange of gifts hitherto unknown to us. Upon reflection, it really seems queer for us who are mostly non-Christians to have adopted this new custom in its material aspect of friendly formalities and gay revelry, at the same time ignoring its profound significance in the Christian ecclesiastical calendar. This goes to prove how we Japanese are not only apt to be easily won over by mere surface contact with American culture but readily imitate things American without any prior attempt at an intelligent understanding of the matter.

For Christians all over the world, the birth of Jesus Christ is a significant event which took place in a humble manger in Bethlehem where, in poverty, the shepherds and the Three Kings found Him wrapped in swaddling clothes upon an improvised bed of straw. It is an event which calls for great rejoicing in that it marks the day when God, in His ardent Love, for us took unto Himself a human form in order to undergo all the blasphemies and persecutions that finally led to His Crucifixion and Death so that we could be redeemed from our sinful miseries by His Precious Blood. It is no small wonder then, why, particularly during this season Christians lay stress on acts of charity in friendly greetings and in the giving away of presents not only to those whom they know and love but also and especially so, to the poor.

There is more then, to this meaning of Christmas. The joy is really a spiritual one and certainly more deep-seated than that conveyed in the gala celebrations which typify the activities during this season. The former seems to give us renewed hope in our efforts to return to God while the latter is just another occasion of enjoyment, all too soon forgotten.

In Japan, we have, since the dawn of our history, observed New Year's Day as the most important day wherein to make our resolutions for the new year. Celebrations continue for several days. New Year greetings are exchanged between friends and acquaintances and, clad in his best, each one, as is customary, takes it upon himself to render his courtesy calls in order to express his season's greetings.

How very different are our beliefs and customs from those of the Americans and the Europeans! Why then should those of us who are non-Christians take over things foreign if only for the purpose of material pleasure? Why should we squander our money on expensive but meaningless Christmas gifts and pleasures when we could use it to a better advantage for helping those handicapped from the war, and for other charitable purposes? This would, in the long run, prove to be of parallel consequence to the teachings of Christ, namely, "Love thy neighbour as thyself", thus promoting the peace so badly needed in the world today.

THE TENDENCY OF TODAY'S STUDENTS

The Tendency of Today's Students
The modern and smart third faculty building was constructed on the Mita campus this summer. Our school was one of the most damaged by the war. Though it is a very slow pace to reconstruct it, we must realize there is no help for it under the present financial conditions.

When you go to this new fine building, you can see the grotesque carcass of the old lecture-hall located in front of this building, leaving its iron frame destroyed by the air-raid, and you will find them a queer contrast of both peace and war. These two adjoining buildings symbolize the present students' situation, for we can find in them not only restoring the blank of the war but the remaining influence of the war.

It goes without saying that our living standard has been improved since the surrender. And now we are in a far better condition to study than what we had experienced during those years of scarcity of every materials.

Our eagerness to study, of course, can not be influenced by an external condition but we must admit that such students who need an "arbeit" from their strict finance, are prevented from giving their time to study. This sort of arbeit they say, has become more suitable to students.

So in this meaning the students are often said that they had better study only while they are in school. This is agreeable, but at the same time we should understand the place where they can study without taking care of other things is a necessary factor for them. Looking back upon this year, have they kept the tranquil and perfect place to study? To our regret this answer is no. They can not help but be sensitive to the present international and domestic air concerning the fact that there is not a gleam to resolve the international strain and the cease-fire talking in Korea and that our regaining of independence is only nominal. Though they seem to spend their school life calmly at a glance, and not to find any change in their daily attitude or in the enthusiastic yell on the stand of the Waseda-Keio base ball match and so on from that of pre-war days, in their minds the continuous fear for war and the anxiety for peace are entangled and they feel hopeless and doubt the present government's policy.

Here is an annoyance of today's students and the very point by which to understand them.

Such a dissatisfaction of young students as this happened to explode this summer when the Subversive Activities Prevention Bill was going to pass the Diet in spite of the great objection of intelligent people. At that time almost all students wanted to appeal and shown their thinking about that to the public. But on the other hand the school authorities drew on them a limited line of their activity on a campus and demanded that they should not go over this line. So the student were in a dilemma over their demands and wanted the school authorities to give them clear guidance of how to act. But this answer was very indefinite.

Generally speaking, the students of Keio have been indifferent to all activities of their autonomy. This attitude means the death of their autonomy. Why did they take such an attitude?

The several cases may be considered about it, what we can say first is that it is the egoistic students who are afraid of their disadvantage in taking the leadership in participating in the autonomous activity when they are going to seek for a job. Secondly, there are those who display a negative attitude on account of their disgusting experience that only radical students take a leadership of an assembly. Thirdly, a few students don't think of anything at all, but their study or on the contrary means of amusement.

Japanese and Chinese Studies at Columbia University

(Continued from Page 5)
are not available for consultation at other times; most faculty members devote many hours, upon appointment, with individual student.

Student life in this one Department, at least, is not so dry as its present description might indicate. There are a number of student activities, as well as all the diversions that New York City has to offer, so that extracurricular activities become a matter of choice and time. But it may be said that the chief part of the time of the members of this Department is spent earnestly devoting themselves to the acquisition of knowledge and understanding of the past and present problems of the Far East. For, through such academic knowledge and practical understanding may come a more peaceful and a better world for all people.

MEMORABLE CHRISTMAS

(Continued from Page 5)
We were much pleased with his cordial words and thanked him for his presents. We tasted them with pleasure. He also took one with a smile. He and my father drank some cup of whisky, enjoyed cigarettes, and their faces turned a little reddish. Suddenly, my father began singing "Tipperary" and Mr. Shockley joined in with louder voice. This is the song which was very popular among people after the World War II. The next day, he didn't come, though he was expected. I went with my brother to his barracks to ask about him. But the sentry's answer was that he had left for his home on the 26th in the morning. Perhaps, he failed to find time to spare with us for farewell.

It was too regrettable for us that he couldn't have enough time to say "Goodbye". It was about four years ago, after we come back to Japan that we received a letter from him. We have been writing to him twice a year, but no answer of his has yet reached us. I am afraid if he might have died.

Still expecting an answer from him, I wait since he is such a man who would never fail to write in reply. Every year Christmas comes around with the memories of those days which have made and will make me a feel in the bottom of my heart the humanity beyond races, colors, religions, customs and all.

MOVIE REVIEW

(Continued from Page 5)
Soon, night came. He kissed his Edvige. He was very happy near his sweet-heart. While they were spending a merry, pleasant time two angels secretly took away the magic dove.

The next morning, the policemen began their attack again but this time Toto' was powerless. The huts and barracks were torn down and all the intruders were put into prison-vans. Lolotta got back the dove from the two angels and gave it again to Toto'. At the front of the cathedral of Mirano, Toto' received it once again. He instantly made them free and together with Edvige he flew to a world where there is only peace and love.

The fundamental thought and feeling of this movie is love for the poor and resentment for the social injustice as usual. It took the style of a fairy-tale and we are strangely impressed by its fantasy. This is a picture of so-called "socialism", but it is beyond the materialistic formula.

Those students who are indifferent to their autonomy should consider seriously the result of it, that is to say the Autonomous Committee Assembly is carried by the hand of the committee elected on the one side, and so it will be turned on their shoulder that they must obey logically to the decision of the Autonomous Committee Assembly.

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