

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 38

KEIO UNIVERSITY

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May, 1953

Rockefeller's Inspectors Visit Keio

Officers of the Rockefeller Foundation, Miss Flora M. Rhind, Secretary of the Foundation and Dr. Charles B. Fahs, Director of Division of Humanities visited Keio on April 13 to inspect Keio Library School and the Medical Department.

They had a luncheon with President Ushioda, Director Hashimoto, Director Kawashima, Prof. Kiyooka and Prof. Gitler, Director of the Library School.

After the inspection, they remarked that they were quite satisfied to see how smoothly the management of the Library School was going, and they praised the Medical Department, which was considerably destroyed by the air-raid during the last war, but was restored so well as to seem superior to that of the pre-war days. And they wished Keio university will develop soundly and contribute towards the welfare of the world.

The Library School is being run with the aid of the Foundation and the Medical Department has received donations of various machines from the Foundation. It will be highly significant that Keio whose founder, Yukichi Fukuzawa made much of learning, especially reading, became the first in Japan to have the Library School to train capable librarians who will make the management of all the libraries efficient in our country so that we students will be able to make use of them more convenient and more comfortable. The Library School must surely serve a great deal for the progress of Japanese culture hereafter.

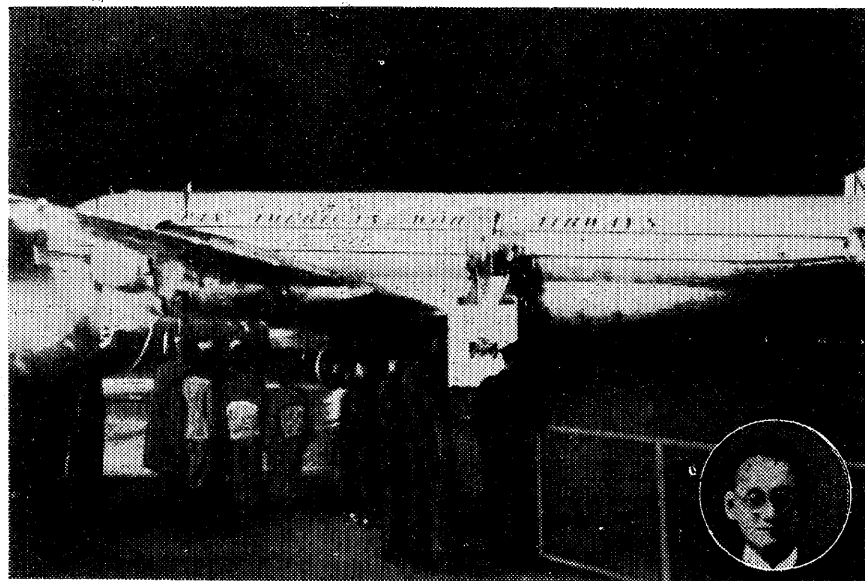
The Medical Department of Keio University is, needless to say, one of the most authoritative in the country and its attached hospital known by the name of Keio Hospital, gives a great convenience for not only Tokyo metropolitans but all the people in Japan who repose a positive confidence in the equipment and excellence of the medical art of the Hospital. Therefore the Rockefeller Foundation's aid for the Department has a great importance in the maintenance of health of Japanese people.

We are much pleased to hear that the officers of the Foundation expressed satisfaction over both the Library School and the Medical Department.

Dr. and Mrs. Koizumi Visit Europe

Dr. Shinzo Koizumi, former President of Keio University, is going to Europe on May 13. He is expected to leave Haneda Airport for England with Mrs. Koizumi and come back here after a four months' tour through France, Western Germany, Italy, and America. As for the purpose of the travel, Dr. Koizumi said that he would study the social security system of the United Kingdom, the actual social condition of Germany and Italy, Swedish court, and neutral Switzerland as an Educational counselor of Crown Prince Akihito.

According to his statement, he decided to go on the advice of the Japanese Government.



Farewell Greeting To My Dearest Students

It is my great pleasure and privilege that I have been given the chance of saying goodbye for a while to my colleagues and dear students at the last moment of my departure for Ireland where the Fifteenth World P.E.N. Conference is to be held from June 7 to 14.

Now I feel great responsibility for my mission, for I am being dispatched as a representative of the Japanese writers for the purpose of cultivating the way for introducing Japanese literature to the world.

As you can see well, cultural exchange is one of the most powerful and peaceful method of relieving the restless situation of the world, because it brings mutual understandings in a literal sense. Especially literary works are able to communicate the true heart of one nation to another's directly so that they enhance real understandings and friendship.

I will, of course, do my best in performing my mission, and at the same time I will try to inspect various cultural institutions of the world as much as possible.

I am expecting to see you again in coming late summer and to have pleasure of talking with you.

Goodbye again to my respectful colleagues and students.
Mikio Hiramatsu

"Good bye my dear students!" says Prof. Hiramatsu (on the trap) just before the plane-door is closed.

PROF. HIRAMATSU GOES TO IRELAND

Our respected adviser Professor Mikio Hiramatsu who teaches English in the Engineering Department, left Haneda Air Port on April 28 for Dublin where the 15th World P.E.N. Conference is to be held.

The 15th World P.E.N. Conference, consisting of the writers and other people who are engaged in the world of literature, is to be held

KEIO STUDENTS JOIN MAY DAY PARADE

About 150 Keio students, including more than ten girls, joined the 24th annual May Day Mass Meeting in Tokyo held at the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden which about 400,000 men and women jammed.

Keio students arrived at the Garden at about 11 a. m. being welcomed with cheers and clappings by labour union members and other collegians. The assembly place was crowded by the banners of labour unions and red flags.

After the Meeting, four great demonstrative marches began an hour earlier than scheduled for fear of agitation by communists and radical leftists aiming at storming the People's Plaza in front of the Imperial Palace.

Keio students joined the demonstration of the southern division and marched with the school banner, red flags and many placards.

The placards showed such slogans as "Immediate end of the Korean War," "Anti-colonialization," "Stop rearmament of Japan," "Protect mothers and children from colonized culture," and so on. At the head of their march, a portrait of Yukichi Fukuzawa, founder of Keio University, another one of Sanzo Nosaka, a graduate of Keio and leading figure of Nippon-Communist Party, were seen.

On top of that, more than a dozen girl students made the march colourful. Murmurs of "Oh, Keio students, too!" arose from the spectators.

In fact, Keio students' participation startled them. The singing in chorus of the International and other songs continued during the march. This demonstrative march ended with a "snake dance" at Shiba Park and Keio students sang our school songs when disbanding.

J.U.A.A. Sends A Message To U.S. Universities

Ancient art of Japan, the copy-photos of Horyuji Wall-Paintings, cross the Pacific.

Japanese University Accreditation Association is to send gifts to more than 240 American universities and institutions with the intention of expressing hearty gratitude for their kind aids to the revival of the Japanese universities.

Among their kind aids have been the sending of the Educational Mission for the purpose of advising in improving Japanese education, sending professors to teach in Japan, accepting many Japanese students who seek education in America, and finally gifts of great many books to Japanese universities, and so on.

J.U.A.A. is an autonomous organ consisting of more than hundred universities and it examines newly established universities and accredits them as proper universities. A newly established university is not recognised as a member of that association before five years have passed since its foundation.

The ceremony of presentation was held on the 19th of May at the head-quarters of the Association at Nippon University and many people who have connection with J.U.A.A. and American professors in Tokyo and some members of the American Embassy attended. Mr. Hashimoto, the President of J.U.A.A. and a director of Keio University, gave the message and presented the gift to Prof. Mardon A. Sherman who acted as the representative of the American universities. The gift was a set of photographs of the wall-paintings of Horyuji Temple. Horyuji Temple is known as the oldest wooden architecture in the world and one of the most beautiful architectures of Japan; the beauties of that architecture are the highest wonder of the ancient oriental art, and the wall-paintings on the walls of Kondo, the main hall of Horyuji Temple, are very famous for its artistic merits. The photographic reproductions of these paintings have been chosen for gifts from the Japanese universities to the American universities.

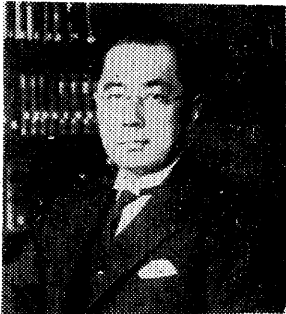
Mr. Uyehara Goes to Australia

Hillary Mitsuo Uyehara, a second year student of the Department of Law and Vice-President of the Keio Public Speaking Society, is to leave here for Australia on June 4 aboard a Northwest Airline plane.

Uyehara is the first Japanese to be granted entry into Australia as a tourist after the war. His permit of entry was obtained by the great effort of the Revd. Anthony McDonald who had been in Japan once and is now living in Tasmania, Australia. During his four months' tour in that country, Uyehara will visit several universities for the sake of closer friendship between Australia and Japanese students. Also, he will act as a special-correspondent for the Mita Campus.

Spring Rally To Be Held

The 5th Keio Spring Rally to show our high spirits for the coming Keio-Waseda baseball match will be held on May 22 at the Korakuen Ice Palace under the auspices of the Keio Cheer Leaders. We can see, in the program of the day, Eiichi Asabuki's xylophon recital, a talk between pro. baseball players and Mr. Iida, N.H.K. announcer, and 3 songs to be sung by students and their families. Other main performers will be Chikage Awashima, Ichiro Fujiyama, Midori Nishizaki, Aiko Saeda, and many others.



Standing Dir. Shinzo Koizumi

His arrival in England will be before the Coronation so that he can have the opportunity to observe the ceremony.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ON MAY DAY

Attendants: From A to D are all our reporters. Mr. E, our alumnus

A: We'd like to have a free discussion over the 24th annual May Day. We, the four of us, were despatched as special reporters for May Day, and Mr. E, our respectful alumnus, is the one who has seen the ring of helmeted police belonging to the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Station and others with his own eyes. It is my request that all of you freely speak out what you have seen and felt on the Day, please. So let's begin our discussion with Mr. B.

B: I was placed at the Control Desk of the student's press, and I could view the whole atmosphere of the assembly. The executive Committee for May Day announced that the total participants were more than 500,000; according to the Inspection Division of Tokyo Metropolitan Police, the total was more than 170,000. The student participants were over 5,000. The school which had the largest number of participants was Tokyo University with about 1,600, the next was Waseda University with 1,000.

A: How about you, Mr. C and Mr. D? You were placed with the Keio Students group, were you not?

C: Yes, we gathered before 9:30 a.m. and divided into 5 squads. We reporters were placed on the propaganda squad, and marched in line from Yoyogi Station carrying our "Three Coloured Flag" of Keio at the head of our line. The participants from Keio were about 80, including more than 10 girls. Receiving the clappings and cheers of warm welcome, we melted into the ranks of the Southern District Division of the assembled mass.

D: I think our placards did have a very remarkable sensitive appeal, didn't they?

C: Keio group also carried the portrait of "Founder Fukuzawa" at the head.

D: I've heard that Keio Students' Welfare Section objected to that.

C: The atmosphere of the Southern District Division was festive, gay and friendly as a whole.

D: Though there was "dangerous" plan by the Korean Association and the League of the Democratic Youth that they should storm the "People's Plaza", known as Imperial Plaza, in concert with the Northern and Central District Division, it seems to me that these communistically inclined people were completely locked out of the group.

C: It seems to me that many people doubt if it is right for students to participate in such a gathering, for the present May Day carries political implication more than a mere fiesta for labourers, and I think I can see the feeling of the students which forces them to participate in such a gathering.

D: The present May Day, I think, means a festival for labourers, of course, but also a demonstration against the ruling class; from this point of view, I think it could be permitted of students and the intellectual people to join in such an assembled mass for the purpose of expressing their non-confidence in politics, though I am afraid that I can't say if it were right or wrong to do so.

C: The Executive Committee performed their duty of controlling the participants well.

D: The present character of May Day, I think, is a wonderful reflection of the present social conditions.

E: The 24th May Day ended peacefully, at any rate, but that there have been left many unsolved questions after May Day, we can't deny. There were a few official functionaries, for instance, who participated on May Day only for the purpose of escaping their ordinary duties. The police ring was rather too severe, I felt very uncomfortable, because they appeared too fond of looking for trouble. They should leave May Day free from control and permit the use of the People's Plaza on May Day.



The demonstrative parade now begin to march from Meiji Shrine Outer garden in the storm of Cheerings and chorus.

C: Many policemen had an unexpressible sympathy for May Day participants, and they praised the Executive Committee's fine control of the whole group.

E: A man who was in the National Security Corps told me that he could not walk the streets in uniform, for he felt small on account of it.

B: I noticed many "fine works" on the placards, such as,

"Guard the mothers and children from colonized culture!" or "We will never marry a man of National Security Corps."

These are "masterpieces" by Ochanomizu Girls' College.

Voice of someone: I wonder if the girls do not care for boys.

(BURSTING LAUGHTER)

C: I found a few Keio boys who were taking pictures of the parade from a jeep on the way. As this is a very uncomfortable matter for me and it makes me feel as if they are a symbol of their pride as the privileged class.

D: The people who were watching the parade on the way were friendly to the participants as a whole.

E: They were watching the parade out of curiosity, I dare say.

C: They had no ill-feeling against the parade, at least. By the way, I heard voices emitted from the parade just in front of the Aoyama U.S. Camp.

E: What was it?

C: "Go home, Yankee!" though not so many said it.

D: I do not think it was from "ill-feeling" against Americans in general, but unexplainable ill-feeling against the ruling class of U.S.A.

E: Most of the Americans who have connections with Japanese people belong to that ruling class. From this fact, I think Anti-Americanism, which has been rising in the bosoms of the few Japanese lower classes, originates from the same repulsion which the labourers feel against their employers.

C: It is not repulsion against each individual American.

E: We can not deny that there are some poorer labourers who have repulsion against May Day participants of the labouring class, because they can not have such organization nor time as the high classes labourers have; all that they can do is merely to go on earning their bare livelihood. I think this is the most important question that we must solve.

In conclusion, May Day should be a national event, a pleasant festival, and not an event for a special class as it is, though it can not be made so without powerful political and social support.

DISCUSSION WITH FATHER FORD

A round table discussion was held under the auspices of the Japan Committee for Intellectual Interchange with Father Ford and Rev. George Barry, the vice chairman of the Bureau for Intercultural Education who has been here for a short period of time in order to discuss the project of the international interchange among the educated, in the evening of May 7 at Mikasa Kaikan. Among those attending were the representatives from several universities, Keio, Waseda and Tokyo, and from religious and cultural groups as well.

Prior to the discussion, Prof. Kimura of Tokyo University, as the chairman, and Father Ford gave us short speeches. In his speech, Father Ford remarked in general that he has been here exactly one month to talk with a number of cultural and student groups in Tokyo, Kyoto, Nagoya and Osaka who were very open and greatly concerned with the problems now facing them and that he found the Japanese to be frank in discussion. The discussion was mainly focused on the subject of present educational system of Japan, the 6-3-3 system at first, but by and by the subject was changed into the student movements of Japan and America.

As the problems tended to be more complicated, they found it was difficult to express in English and turned into Japanese so the interpreter of the committee was very busy to translate. Father Ford told us that it was free in the United States to tell and write what the students really thought as to the political matters, but that the political movement among American students was very rare, not like in Japan.

It can be said that the discussion was concluded with success, for those present were so frank and eager to speak that the chairman was obliged to hold speakers in order. Especially the girls spoke out what they thought about the present student movements in Japan with frankness which was surprising as they are usually shy at discussions.

Mrs. Walser Lectures At Keio University

Mrs. Gladys D. Walser, representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, gave a lecture under the title of "United Nations and Peace" on May 8, Friday, at Mita Enzetsu-Kan of Keio University. More than 200 eager students gathered to hear her lecture for about 2 hours. The date of her arrival was May 5 at Haneda Air-Port and she is to stay in Japan till the beginning of June.

She said in her speech that we were now living in the Atomic age in which the principles of the last century may or may not apply. In 1945 there appeared something entirely new in this world. They were the Atomic Energy and the League of Nations. The atomic energy may be powerful instrument of destruction or construction according to the will of the people of the world. The United Nations was established with the purpose of settling all disputes with peaceful negotiations in which all men of all races whether they are socialists or capitalists or communists or believers in any doctrine may discuss problems on equal terms. This United Nations is the one hope of the world for peace which, Mrs. Walser said, meant more than simply the cessation of war.

After the lecture, there was a reception in the Library where Mrs. Walser had happy reunion with a number of her old friends and pupils.

After that she strolled and viewed the Mita Campus with Professor Kiyooka. Her visit in Japan is after a lapse of more than ten years. She had lived near Keio with her late husband, Dr. T.D. Walser, an American missionary. Their names are still cherished by many graduates of Keio and other

universities who view them as kind and loved friends of their school days, who warmly received them into their own home on every occasion. Their stay in Japan had been for 26 years.

Mrs. Walser, in answering the reporters' question, said that she was very pleased with the earnest and well-mannered audience, and



that what impressed her most and this in an air of fond reminiscence,—was old buildings on the campus—that they looked just the same as they were then.

She added, "I would say that my first surprise is the girl students on the campus. I believe definitely that is very nice."

Shakespeare's Celebration Held

April 23rd is traditionally thought to be William Shakespeare's birthday, and at the British Embassy in Tokyo it has been a custom for several years to hold a celebration in honour of the poet on that day. This year on account of the mourning in the Royal family, the celebration was postponed to the 27th.

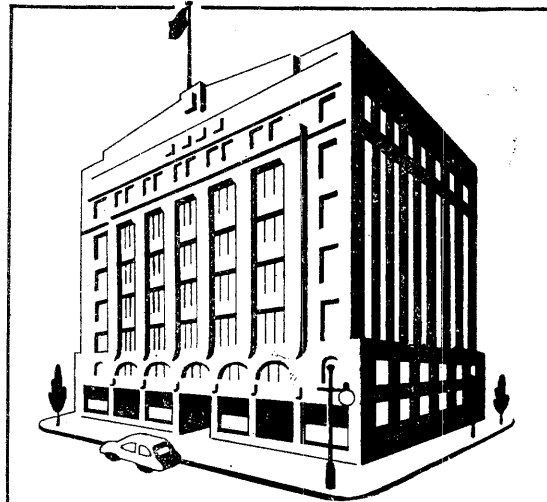
Many of the English community and many guests of different nationality, including Japanese, were invited to enjoy the hospitality of the Ambassador and the presentation of Shakespeare's works by members of the British community.

This being the year of the coronation, the theme of the entertainment was made Shakespeare's conception of Royalty. Instead of presenting scenes from one play, as has been the custom, short extracts

from several different plays were presented with Mr. R. A. Close, the director of the British Council in Tokyo, giving a beautiful speech and introduction for each scene and music of Elizabethan era given by the Musashino Music School quartet.

The stage was a small carpeted platform entirely devoid of stage property. The players—all amateurs from the English community—appeared in plain every-day clothes, but the whole effect was very impressive. The most impressive scene was that from Henry V in which the king went around in disguise among his soldiers the night before the battle.

After the performance, refreshments were served and the guests enjoyed the food and conversations with the players and the host, Sir Esler Denning and his staff.



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SPORTS

WILL RIKKYO WIN THE CROWN AFTER THE LAPSE OF 20 YEARS?

The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League which began this season's games on April 12, completed its first half games. Viewing the past results of this season's games, Waseda and Keio, both expected as the team to win the crown, were defeated by Rikkyo in succession. The reason for this is that Kikuma, ace pitcher of Rikkyo, is apparently now in top condition and has displayed his finest pitching in every game. Rikkyo also knocked out Meiji, the last formidable rival, by Kikuma's pitching during the three-day battle. Rikkyo has thus almost been crowned with the victory. And now it can be said that Kikuma's left arm has captured the general forecast of baseball fans.

But Rikkyo, during on high road to the throne of the League, stumbled against Hosei match for Waseda's ace of Hasei, both days and Waseda was defeated by Meiji. The other hand, Keio coped Meiji in the final game, successively downed Todai with straight winning with 29 hits including Yamashita's second homer in two games and moreover defeated Hosei for ace Kawai's and rookie Fujita's powerful pitchings.

Now the results of the team are three victories and a loss. So Keio has only a chance to win the championship if Keio wins all games left for it. But frankly speaking, Keio appears hopeless of winning the crown unless Todai defeats Rikkyo. This seems to be impossible. However, we really hope our nine to fight it out with their full abilities in high spirit and chalk no more defeats henceforward, overcoming Waseda in the final game of the season.

The game with Rikkyo
Rikkyo 002 000 000 —2
Keio 000 000 000 —0

Keio Marks Victory Over Waseda in Yacht-Race

The 16th Keio-Waseda Yacht Race took place on the 2nd and 3rd of May at Yokohama yacht harbor. Keio overcame Waseda and thus established the record of 4 successive victories. Result of the Yacht-Race between Keio and Waseda since its inception is 10 wins and 6 defeats for Keio.

In this two-day race, Keio displayed its delicate technique against light breeze and calm waves, and chalked another victory, while Waseda, though leading Keio on the first day by a score of 91-81, lost at the last moment. The result was Keio 184-168 Waseda.

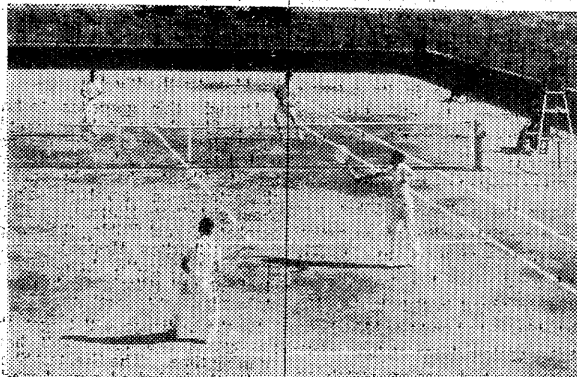
Announcement

Horikoshi, former Editor-in-chief of the Mita Campus, and K. Tsukamoto, former Business manager, have left the Mita Campus April 1953.

KEIO DEFEATED IN K-W REGATTA

The 22nd Keio-Waseda regatta was held at Mukojima on the Sunday on May 10. After the races by the old boys and the freshmen's sculls and eight, both university-eights started from the Eitaibashi at 3:45 p.m. for the Okura Villa. Along the 6,000-meter course, approximately 200,000 spectators gathered on both sides of the river. The race was heated as had been expected; the Waseda eight, which was at first preceded by the Keio eight came ahead in the latter half to be the winner at seven boat lengths. As the result of this race Keio and Waseda have come to tie, both having gained eleven wins. Referee was President Ushioda of Keio and vice-referee, President Shimada of Waseda.

Keio	000 000 000 —0
Rikkyo	000 004 00A —4
The game with Meiji	
Keio	100 000 000 —1
Meiji	000 101 00A —2
Keio	000 000 000 —0
Keio	200 600 10A —9
Keio	100 000 400 —5
Meiji	000 031 000 —4
The game with Tokyo	
Tokyo	400 011 000 —6
Keio	302 010 80A —14
Keio	211 002 103 —10
Tokyo	000 000 000 —0
The game with Hosei	
Hosei	000 000 030 —3
Keio	000 011 20A —4
Keio	001 000 104 —6
Hosei	100 000 002 —3



The 3rd set of the No. 1 double match is played between Yoshimura (volleying), Ohgane (front left) and Waseda's ace Kamo (right beyond the net), Nagakusa (left).

KEIO WINS IN K-W TENNIS MATCH

The 56th Tennis Match between Keio and Waseda was held on both 25th and 26th of April at Keio's home court on the Hiyoshi campus. This match was not only the regular match between Keio and Waseda but also the finals of Kanto Big Universities Tennis League.

It was generally expected that there would be little difference in the technical skill between Keio team, centering around both Yoshimura and Takayama, and Waseda team which possessed aces like Kamo and Nagakusa as the leading players.

But the superstition that Waseda is always defeated when playing on the Hiyoshi tennis court has been rumoured in general since olden times.

After all, Keio overpowered Waseda with the score of 6 to 3. Detailed result of the game was as follows:

Keio	Waseda
Doubles:	
Yoshimura	Nagakusa
O Takayama	Yamada
Ohara	Nose
Minami	Watanabe
Akutagawa	Udagawa
Singles:	
Yoshimura	2-3 Kamo
O Takayama	3-1 Nagakusa

O Akutagawa 3-0 Nose
O Minami 3-1 Yamada
O Ohara 3-1 Akutagawa

RESULTS OF TRACK AND FIELD TEAM

Keio Track and Field team participated in the 4th Heiwashin Relay Carnival at Chukyo and the 4th Kanto Athletic Carnival at Musashino, Tokyo on the 25th and 26th of April respectively. It also participated in the 3rd Mizuho Athletic Carnival on May 3.

In these races sprinter Ozawa chalked excellent records in 400 meters for a newcomer and much can be expected of him in the future considering that he is still a freshman.

The 4th Heiwashin Relay Carnival
100m 1. Takatani 11.9
B.J. 2. Nishimura 7.05m

The 26th Kanto Athletic Pennant Race

110H	2. Tajima	16.6
200m	3. Kamoshita	23.2
400m	1. Ozawa	51.1
400H	2. Yoshimi	59.3
1600R	2. Keio Team	3.30.8
B.J.	2. Kono	6.89

The 3rd Mizuho Athletic Carnival
100m 2. Takatani 10.9
110H 3. Tajima 16.0

400m	1. Ozawa	50.9
800m	3. Tsuda	1.56.5
B.J.	3. Nishimura	6.91m
D.T.	3. Shirai	37.1m
Sweden R.T. Keio Team		2.5.6



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MARUZEN BOOK NEWS

Edman, — The Works of Plato. 577 p. ¥500

Hemingway, — A Farewell to Arms. 355 p. ¥500

Maugham, — Of Human Bondage. 760 p. ¥500

Nevins and Commager, — A Short History of the United States. 552 p. ¥500

Pascal, — The Provincial Letters. 620 p. ¥500

Rawlings, — The Yearling. 400 p. ¥500

Steinbeck, — Of Mice and Men. 186 p. ¥500

Stendhal, — The Red and the Black. 350 p. ¥500

An Outline of American History. 1952. 19x25cm. 146p. ¥200

Nouveau Petit Larousse Illustré. Dictionnaire Encyclopedique. 1953. 13x24cm. 1791p. ¥1800

Dewey and Ratner, Intelligence in the Modern World. 13x21cm. 1069 p. ¥930

Smith, — Wealth of Nations. 13x21cm. 976p. ¥980

CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH

1952. 13x19cm. 1546 p. ¥850

Pocket Oxford Dictionary of Current English. 1952. 10x17cm. 1048p. ¥275

Thorndike-Barnhart's Comprehensive Desk Dictionary. 1951. 15x22cm. 896p. ¥1,100

American College Dictionary. 1952. 18x25cm. 1472p. ¥2,000

Brackenbury's Studies in English Idiom. 1951. 12x18cm. 233p. ¥300

Eunk and Waghall's New College Standard Dictionary. 1950. 17x25cm. 1404 p. ¥2,200

New Desk Standard Dictionary. 1951. 16x23cm. 943 p. ¥1,500

Kenyon's Pronouncing Dictionary of American English. 1951. 15x23cm. 484p. ¥1,200

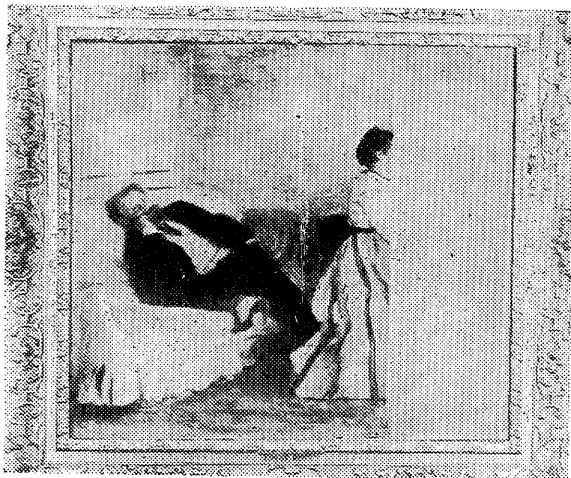
Skeat's Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. 1951. 13x19cm. 663p. ¥825

Cassell's French-English E-F. School Dictionary

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"Manet, lying on the sofa," by Degats.

Transformation of Western Art Shown Among Pictures

SPEAKING OF MATSUKATA COLLECTION

The Matsukata Collection, well known for its many fine Western pictures, has been on view at Bridgestone Museum since this March. It is very interesting for us to be able to view these works which could not be seen for a long time. The works at this exhibition are systematically arranged from the Flemish School to the Post-Impressionist School, including Italian and English works. So we can see the vivid history of arts coming to life. The works of the Flemish School are rather dark and gloomy, and they give us an impression of seriousness like the Gothic buildings.

Rembrandt's art is grave and mystic and we can find these specialties in the expression of the dim light in his "Saint Peter and common soldiers." Especially the contrast of the high tones and the dark tones is very beautiful. Daumier's "Playhouse," in which the dark silhouettes of spectators are painted as chief motif, expresses very nicely the mood of a playhouse of the last century. A famous pastel picture by Renoir, named "Une Petite Fille" represents in bright tones a lovely girl and expresses the warm humanity of the painter. Sisley's three landscapes are each composed of harmonious colours and are quite moving.

Poster Exhibition Held

The world poster exhibition, held at the National Modern Art Museum from April 18 to May 5, displayed 55 posters presented by the poster association in Switzerland, and others collected from other countries including Italy, Spain, U. S. A., North European countries, India, Republic of China and Japan. Since the end of World War II, Switzerland has made a great progress in the poster design field, which depends much on the printing technique of that country. The clearness of color is distinguished and has a marvellous effect in comparison with those of other countries. One of the remarkable tendencies is that the so-called modern style is being used effectively in the commercial art more than in the pure oil painting. This tendency is influenced by the popular abstractionism and ornamental effect in its color composition. The Swiss posters have a fixed size 128 cm by 90.5cm, and this uniformity appeals to us to make us appreciate well. It is said that the Swiss government has had a great interest in the poster design since 1942 when it began to offer prizes for some fine works every year. This time, those posters were exhibited in a solid style which was successful but seemed to be difficult for visitors to appreciate them. Also, there were no explanatory notes which was regretted.

When there was no idea of spectrum analysis, this is before 19th century, pictures were generally composed with the contrast of the high tones and the dark tones and they suggest almost religious mood.

Against that, pictures of the Impressionist School abound in variety of colours and in bright beauty. That is, we find in them plenty of love of life.

Thus, we can find an evident distinction between these two epochs. At the same time, we can recognize this transformation not only in the territory of arts but in the territory of Music and Literature.

The great meaning of this exhibition is that we are able to grasp this significant transformation of Western civilization. (MT)

Book Review

"Look, Feel and Consider"

by Michio Takeyama

The thought of this excellent essayist who is familiar to us as the author of "Lost Youth" and "A Harp of Burma," seems to have shifted from the resistance against Fascism to the repulsion against communism. In his former work, "Possessed People," an indelible suspicion against Russia was expressed, and in this volume, the point of argument is distinctly changed into the advocacy of liberalism.

At the outset, the author insists that we should abandon even neutrality to defend our liberty. But the contents of this book is not so political as one may suppose. In the middle part, you will find yourself wrapped in his abundant warm imagination flowing in an illusion and a fiction. This "imagination" serves us a great deal when, as the title says, we "look" and "feel" and "consider," but, to our regret, it lacks a little in actuality when we face up to the realities of life. (KM)

Speaking of Anderson's First Recital

Marian Anderson, an American famous contralto, arrived at Hana-da, on April 28.

Since the last year, though we have had a great pleasure of directly hearing many foreign musicians, the news of her visiting was a big topic for us, Japanese fans.

Her first recital was held at Hibiy Hall on the 1st of May. Receiving the stormy applause, she appeared on the stage with her accompanist, Franz Rupp. She was not young, nor had physical beauty to appeal to the multitude. But in her demeanor, there was a queenly dignity and in her large, bright eyes, I saw her warm heart.

The program consisted of Bach's Four Arias, Schubert's Lieds, Negro Spirituals, etc.

As for her performance, I have nothing but to say it was wonderful. In fact, as I had expected too much in her volume, I was slightly disappointed, finding that even her vocal richness was never beyond time's influence, though her voice was incomparable in its softness and deepness. In spite of this, we were quite enchanted by her performance.

What created such an enthusiasm among the audience? What was her essential quality as an artist? It may be said, it is neither beauty of her voice, nor her dramatic expression found in Schubert's "Der Erkohig," "Tod und Das Mädchen." It is a profoundness of humanistic emotion, which was completely expressed especially in her singing of Negro Spirituals. These melodies are very simple but very heart-



Marian Anderson

touching, as they have yielded from the racial feelings of those unhappy people, their deep sorrow, pure joy, and hearty admiration for God.

Above all, "Crucifixion" was the best. She seemed to have forgotten herself when she sang it. We were intensely moved almost to tears with an anguish of despair in her deed, expressive tone.

Here, I found a firm spiritual connection between this great singer and her audience. (A. Akagi)

MOVIE REVIEW

The Greatest Show on Earth

"The Greatest Show on Earth" is, in every respect, a representative work of Cecil B. DeMille, the veteran director of spectacular film. As known to all, he has already produced many films of the same kind, such as "The Ten Commandments," "King of Kings" and "Samson and Derilla." But "The Greatest Show on Earth" (production cost—\$4,000,000; total number of extras—285,000 souls; time for production—3 years) is vastly superior in scale to any of them.

In this spectacular film, we are first of all interested in the documentary description of circus life. Owing to the combined efforts of producer-director Cecil B. DeMille and Ringling Bros.—Barnum & Bailey Circus, the film represents vividly the joys and sorrows of steely-nerved troupers living in a gaudily coloured, death-defying world under the Big Top.

Though this gorgeous technicolour film does not have complicated plot except a story seasoned with detective touch, we are entertained without a break by various characters:—an acrobatic circus show girl (Betty Hutton), an aerial acrobat (Cornel Wilde), the troupe master (Charlton Heston), a circus show girl (Dorothy Lamour), an elephant girl (Gloria Grahame), a clown (James Stewart) etc.

So the audience will forget the passage of two and a half hour running time. "The Greatest Show on Earth" is, indeed, a good model of entertainment films which amuse a million souls. This is, perhaps, the reason why it received two of the Oscars awarded in Hollywood the month before last, for "Best Motion Picture of the Year" and "Best Story of the Year."

Of course, the audience may enjoy "The Greatest Show on Earth" to his heart's desire, but at the same time, it is advisable to bear in mind that "The Greatest Show on Earth" is nothing but "The Greatest Show of AMERICANISM," from another point of view, and here is far more valuable raison d'être of this extravagant film. (HT)



An acrobatic show girl acted by Betty Hutton

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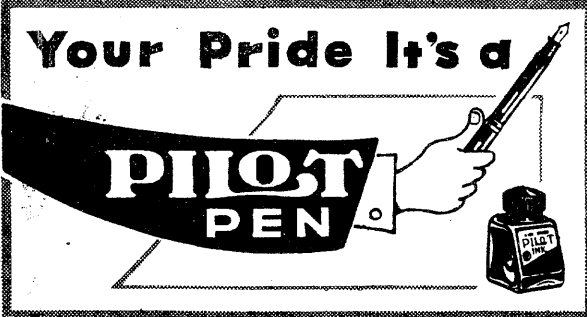
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Alternating Current

The third of May is the sixth anniversary of the day on which the new Japanese Constitution went into effect. It has been debated for a long time whether to revise the Constitution or not since we regained the independence. The point of debate is "war renunciation" which is established by the Article 9 of the Constitution and this problem was taken up as important policy by each party when the election of the Lower and Upper House came around.

In the two elections held last month for both Houses, the Progressive Party and the Hatoyama Liberal Party which declared themselves for rearmament, could not get more seats than they had had before. On the other hand, the Yoshida Liberal Party which took very vague attitude about this issue, got a win and both the Right and the Left Social Parties which campaigned on a plank to defend the non-armament Constitution, increased their supporters. As seen from the above results, the Japanese people obviously entertain some suspicion toward rearmament.

Generally speaking, the youth of this country are very suspicious of rearmament and most of them are against it. But it is not agreeable for older men to censure today's young men have lost patriotic spirit only because of their opposition to rearmament. They, young men, indeed, think of it deeply because it is themselves who must go to the battle-field when a war breaks out. They never fear to die, but they question for what must they fight?

If the spirit which the older generation requires of the youth, means Yamatodamashi which was beaten into their minds in the militaristic days, we can say, the youth of today have not a bit of it. Their painful experience during the war has taught them how miserable a war is and how hollow the word Sei-sen (sacred war) is.

Those who want to promote the rearmament will say Japan should be ready for an aggression from another country. But why do such men want the government to try to reduce the factor that may be detrimental to aggression, in other words why do they want to conclude a peace treaty with Russia and Red China?

It goes without saying that Japan is now under the influence of America and in an enemy relation with

communist countries. In this atmosphere, if Japan is to have her own troops, it may lead up to the World War III and above all it will surely lead the Japanese economy to complete ruin. Can we imagine that we may have many airplanes and Atomic bombs under this restricted financial condition?

Of primary importance is the question what is the rearmament for. Is it for the sake of America? Here is the puzzle for us. Japan has not regained a thorough independence yet.

When the New Constitution was created, Gen. MacArthur praised this Constitution as one of the most ideal ones in this world and expected the Japanese people to promote world peace with it.

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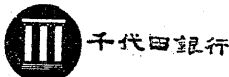
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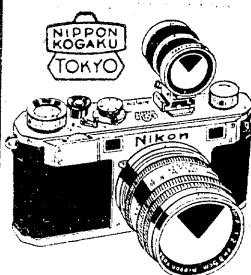
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EDITORIAL

Job and Student

"Is university a gateway for job?"

We are very glad to know that the rate of placement of our Keio university graduates remains high in these days of serious job shortage. This year too, Keio graduates are rather well received by the public.

After World War II, the number of the Japanese university was enormously increased as an inevitable consequence of the new 6-3 Schooling System, which worsened the job shortage of university graduates. This enormous increase in quantity caused, as a matter of fact, an apparent deterioration of quality. University graduates are not valued as high as they were before. And this difficult situation so plagued the students of university that raging torrent of confusion was engendered, in which the true end of education was all but forgotten, because students, as well as others, under such circumstance, could not help minding getting their own jobs before any other thing such as defending the freedom of education.

Employment seems to be more important to the students of nowadays than study itself and there are even some moments when we ask ourselves, "Is university a gateway for job?" Of course university is not the mere gateway for employment. Then, "What is the end of university education?" A reliable point of view tells us that university is an institution, in which students are to build up their personality through intellectual and physical exercise, in which some practical education (which is basis of particular jobs) is learned, and in which academic research is to be pursued entirely free from any outside interference.

Today, when job shortage is the most serious that we have ever experienced, we can not be indifferent to economic affairs. Rather, we would regret to say that economic necessity is to many students the ultimate end of entering university. Nobody can deny the fact that our studies are closely connected with the actual world in which we are living. However, study is nothing else but study and should be pursued theoretically with a passion or love for the truth. And he is a student in name only who has no love of study and cares nothing but for lucrative salary or position after his graduation. There is no progress of learning when it is hindered by the pressing reality of life, that is to say, when freedom of education is so affected as to obscure it.

By the new Japanese constitution, freedom of thought is guaranteed. But, in fact, when the majority of the public have turned their back to the progressive or socialistic ideas, those students who mind only about getting their jobs are also turning their backs to those "dangerous thoughts" lest they should become unemployed after graduation.

They may be charged as sully the name of "student." If they have any remnant of the passion

Special Correspondent of the Mita Campus goes to Australia



Mr. Uyehara

As noted on the first page of this issue, Hillary Mitsuo Uyehara, the special correspondent of our "Mita Campus" is leaving for Australia on June 4, via Hongkong, Darwin, Sydney to Canberra from the Tokyo International Airport.

The Mita Campus will present from the next issue three times successively, fresh news of the present Australian student life with interesting photos.

for study which they should possess as students, they should take without hesitation the subjects that they wish to study most.

But we well know that students of such insipid type are rather welcomed by the public as having moderate ideas about the world. And these students have always the same opinion or thought as their professors have, for they obey and try to parrot what their professors say without any criticism. We know by experience, in most cases, this is an easy way to get good marks in examination, from which, as a matter of fact, better salary or position accrues after their graduation.

In a word, they are not, in the fullest sense of the word, students of university. But we don't think that those students alone are to be blamed. The circumstances in and out of the campus are to be considered.

As mentioned earlier, we Keio students are rather well received by the business world as having moderate disposition. But is not there anything to reflect upon ourselves about this reputation? And we should be naive indeed if we do not find any touch of irony on being labelled a holder of moderate ideas.

We can also find students of another type, who are rather in minority compared with the former. This minority, in groping their way, with a youthful passion for truth, is engaged in some political movements.

But do they not confound the pursuit of truth with propaganda of a particular political party?

They are more "Romanticists" than students, while the former may be termed "Realists."

If so, they are also not on the proper road as students, they can not defend the freedom of university against outside power. Now, we believe that university is not the mere gate-way for employment, even if the public sets a high value upon it as such, nor a place to engage in an agitative propaganda of a particular party. These two above mentioned trends of students reflect a radical change in the world situation and they are both worried over the uncertainty of the world situation—the former surrender themselves before the cold facts of reality for a selfish motive, the latter attempts to reform the world through quixotic dare.

As I mentioned above, the end of university consists in the three points—cultural, specific and scientific education, none of which should be ignored and all of which should be studied theoretically sustained with a love for study.

Now, let us reconsider, what is the true end of university education?

HIYOSHI TOPICS

New buildings:

With the coming of the summer, you will be able to see a new, modern school-building which is now hurrying on its way to completion on the Hiyoshi Heights.

As we have already reported before, this new building, covering about 259,200 sq.ft. with 16 classrooms, was designed by Dr. Taniguchi, a lecturer of Keio University who had already designed and built Keio Middle School (Futaba) at Hiyoshi, and the Third Faculty Building, and so forth on the Mita Campus.

The first-period construction, the concrete-work was finished on May 1.

According to the school authorities, this fine building will be used for classroom work by this September, the beginning of the next term. But, even if we may have such a great building, they say, it is impossible to give up the use of the poor prefabricated huts which are now being used for our classrooms.



Freshmen:

Those who gained "victory" in the hard entrance examination, were cordially welcomed, and they have begun to enjoy their four years' college lives as Keio Students at Hiyoshi.

Various kinds of welcome parties were held, and most of the students who want to lead their college lives significantly, in the club activities as well as in the study, seem to have entered many clubs of their own choice.

And it will not be some time before they will become true Keio boys and girls not only in their looks but also in their minds. Detailed numbers of the freshmen are as follows:

		boys	girls
Literature	Dept.	379	85
Economics	Dept.	755	37
Law	Dept.	847	36
Engineering	Dept.	187	1
total		2168	159

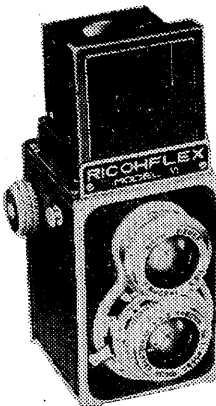
Students' job:

According to the Hiyoshi School employment office, from the beginning of this term, only six students among fifty applicants, succeeded to find their jobs, but all of them are temporary. And this is noticeable tendency of students' arbeits of today.

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