

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

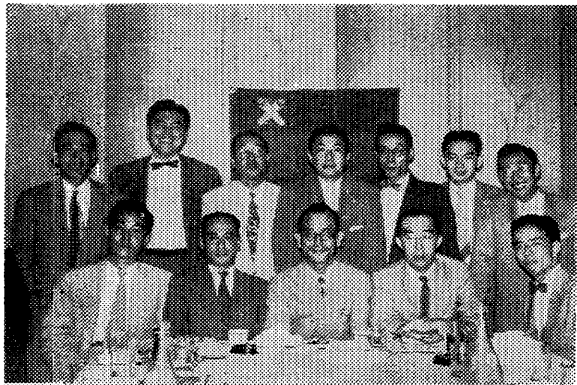
No. 40

KEIO UNIVERSITY

(Price Annual (Postage inclusive) Yen 10.00 .. 200.00)

September, 1953

New York Mita Club is Born



New York Mita Club holds its 1st Meeting

It has been announced by a letter from New York that New York Mita Club was formed in the city of New York on the 7th of July this year. The newly established New York Mita club reportedly consists of twelve members engaged in business in New York, six students studying at Columbia University and four other members living in neighbouring cities. All are graduates of Keio University. This is the first time that Mita Club was established abroad since the war.

In our Keio University, every graduates of the university naturally becomes a membership of a local Mita Club, or Mita-Kai, according to his residence or his employment.

It is a matter for great congratulation that Mita Club has been set up in America, especially in New York, the center of world business,

where the relationship Between Japan and America should be much closer in the future than now. We hope heartily that the club will be successful and prosperous.

The letter also states that Mr. Masami Shimazu, President of Hankyu Department Store, was the first guest of the club, as he visited New York last summer, while the second guest will be Dr. Koizumi, the former President of Keio University who is now touring in as the tutor of the Crown prince. Whoever going to America or intends to live in America is cordially invited to join the club.

The address of the Club is
The New York Mita Club
c/o Okura & Trading Co., New York
Mr. Hirano, Secretary.

Prof. Hiramatsu Returns

Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu returned to Tokyo after finishing his mission to attend the World PEN conference held at Dublin this May, after which travelling through 17 countries for nearly four months—America, Canada, England, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, India etc.

In America, he said, many State Department officials in Washington were much pleased with his frank and open-minded talking as to the present undignified Japanese educational and cultural states, while he was received with warm welcome from two groups, professors of oriental study and those of English literature including the writer. Moreover he had a chance to talk with the famous writers, John Farrer and John Day.

In England, he was treated as a guest of British Council and received a warm welcome too. He found that many people in both countries desired the translated Japanese literary works and reference books for understanding the present Japan in many respects to be published in their own countries.

Very surprised to know that English people pay high estimation and respect to their own tradition and civilization, that is, English people are conservative, while the people of America favour with scientific rationalism whatever can be understood from their ordinary life, Prof. Hiramatsu said.

Karuizawa Conference Held

Japan National Student Conference sponsored by Kaizosha, one of the big book companies in Japan was held at Katsukake, Karuizawa in Nagano Prefecture starting from August 17 continuing for three days.

The attendants were 29 in number who were recommended from the All Universities Autonomous Committees in Japan which includes two women's universities.

Eleven of the total were representatives of the cultural groups of the universities, Keio, Waseda, Tokyo, Gakugei, Meiji and Tokyo Women's universities represented the Tokyo area.

The discussions were held serious and concerned with the liberty of study, autonomous of the university, the school life, the student movement and real understanding and the responsibility of our nation. Views on these subjects were eagerly exchanged. It was concluded that professors and students should cooperate as they are situated on the same station, that is to say, the common pursuit of knowledge, and a close relationship should be kept between the university and the people. Criticisms as to a feudalistic opportunistic policy of a university itself was voiced by many universities at the conference.

As to the problem of our consciousness and responsibility, the attendants seem to betray nonconfidence in the grown up people of Japan but displayed a fresh and strong attitude for construction of our next generation.

Comings and Goings on and off Mita Campus

14th Japan-America Student Conference Held in Tokyo

The 14th Japan-America Student Conference was held at Sophia University from July 12 to 19, with the opening ceremony at Industry Club, Marunouchi.

This Student Conference between Japan and the United States has been an yearly event in both countries, continuing since 1934 except during the World War II.

The conference was opened on the 12th by the opening address of Mr. Horiuchi, the head of the Japanese Delegation, a student of Keio, who is the President of the International Student Association of Japan.

To hold this 14th Student Conference, the I.S.A. invited two American delegates from the United States and one from Hawaii. The Americans now staying in Japan were also invited to join the conference and some 60 participated in the conference.

As to the Japanese delegates, I.S.A. selected 61 students from every college or university in Tokyo, after a severe competition.

Keio English Speaking Society dispatched 11 students as delegation to the Conference, and they were seen chiefly in the Social tables debating earnestly and fluently. The Conference, this year, was

Cambridge Rugby Team Meets Keio

The Cambridge University Rugby Football Team, headed by Dr. S. V. Perry, Dr. P. F. Cooper and Captain P. T. F. Wheeler arrived at Haneda airport by B.O.A.C. Jet Comet plane on the 1st of September.

The Cambridge University Team, which represents one of the most well-known universities in England for its tradition with Oxford University which visited Japan last year, is scheduled to play a series of eight games with the Japanese teams. They met Keio team and

won the victory with the score of 14 to 3 at Prince Chichibu Rugby Field on Sept. 13.

When after the game, they attended at the reception given by President Ushioda, at Mita Students Hall.

The team is reported to be more active in the offensive than the Oxford team in its forwards and many Japanese rugby fans are of this team from the home of Rugby England, though they have observed the fine plays of Oxford Team last year.

This is the second time that the Japanese Rugby Football teams meet with English team. A big welcome awaits the Cambridge Team and we hope Cambridge Team will learn much about Japan in culture and character at this chance so that they may promote better understanding between both nations.

Announcement on Fulbright Scholarship

The United States Educational Commission in Japan and the American Embassy announced the opening of application for the competition for the whole-expenses "Fulbright Scholarship."

It says as follows: Candidates in all fields of study are eligible to apply, and those applicants who have not previously studied in the U.S. will be given preference. In addition to the regular program, there are two special projects this time. One is in the field of political science with emphasis on the study and observation of the functioning of representative government in the U.S. on the local, state and national levels.

The other project is in the field of labour-management relations. Students studying or working in these or related fields are particularly encouraged to make application.

To be eligible for consideration in this competition, the applicant must be

1. Under 35 years of age
2. Citizen of Japan
3. University graduate or a member of the 1954 graduating class.
4. In good health
5. Sufficiently qualified in English to engage in graduate study in the U.S.
6. Have a bona fide academic purpose

Application forms will be obtained at American Cultural Centers, the Ministry of Education, the American Embassy and Consulates, and the Secretariat of the Fulbright Commission.

The completed application forms should be sent to the U.S. Educational Commission in Japan, 15 shinsaka-machi, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, and all preliminary application forms must be postmarked on or before Sept. 21.

Prof. Carlton Mabey, a Fulbright Professor from Clarkson College, New York, is to come to Keio for the coming year to teach American Civilization, and Mr. George Bonn, a research-scholar from Rice-Institute, Houston, Texas is also to come.

Keio Sends Five Professors Abroad

The University authorities have decided to send five professors abroad at university expenses in order to give them opportunity for world wide observation and study. Those selected are as follows;

Prof. Fumio Kuriyagawa, Faculty of Literature

Prof. Nagamichi Hanabusa, Faculty of Law

Prof. Hideo Shimatani, Faculty of Law

Prof. Motoyuki Koike, Faculty of Economics

Prof. Susumu Harashima, School of Medicine

Prof. Kuriyagawa, English Literature, will go to England, France and other European countries leaving Tokyo on October 1. He intends to visit London University, Oxford University, and other famous universities in England.

During his one-year's study abroad, he will concentrate his energy on seeing the real back ground of French Literature which has a close relation with English Literature in the Middle Ages.

Prof. Hanabusa, Diplomatic History, and Prof. Shimatani, Commercial Law, will start on September 22. They will travel through England, France and Germany and, if they have time, the United States for six months. They will study their respective subjects and their methods of teaching.

Prof. Koike, Agricultural Economics, is to inspect the agriculture of England, France and West Germany for a year.

Prof. Harashima started already on September 5 to the United States. He will study Public Health and Preventive Medicine for seven months partly under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Five professor's common aim is to inspect the state of affairs and the method of teaching in foreign universities.

Here after the school authorities will send several professors abroad

every year. Aside from the above, Prof. Emer. Sumie Kobayashi of the Faculty of Literature and a veteran authority of Education left Tokyo by air on July 11 at the invitation of the New Education Fellowship to attend its meeting in Denmark. He will also inspect various phasis of education in Europe and America before returning Tokyo in October. Prof. Kobayashi's tour is partly sponsored by the Committee for Free Asia.

Prof. Yoshi Kusama of the School of Medicine left by air in August for London to attend the first World Conference of Medical Education. He will return in November after a tour of inspection through several countries of Europe.

New Faculty Member For Library School

Three American professors of Keio Library School left for United States and new foreign professors have arrived to teach in the Library School students from September.

Mr. Everett T. Moore and Mrs. Jean Macallister Moore left Keio Library School to return to California University and Miss Norma B. Cass to Kentucky University.

Our new professors are Mrs. Ruth Strout and Miss Anne Smith and Mr. Masanobu Fujikawa. Mrs. Strout who has been at Denver University Library in Colorado will chiefly teach cataloguing of books. Miss Smith is a Canadian and had taught at British Columbia University in Vancouver. Her speciality is bibliography. Mr. Fujikawa who graduated from Keio Library School one year ago, studied at some colleges in the United States. Having come back to Japan in July he will teach students of Library School as the one and the first Japanese teacher among the foreign professors.

THE KEIO CORRESPONDENCE COURSE CLOSES ITS SIXTH SUMMER SCHOOLING

The Keio Correspondence Course closed its six weeks' summer schooling on Aug. 29. It had been in session at the Mita Campus since July 20. In spite of the considerable heat of summer, 2334 attendants including 180 women, far more than those of last year, listened intently to lectures in the room filled with them.

Keio University opened the course consisting of three departments, Literature, Economics and Law in April 1948 and graduated 158 correspondence students for the first time last year. The number of applicants has been increasing considerably every year.

There is, however, a deplorable fact that the Keio Correspondence Course has now some 10,000 students, but this year only 2334 of them attended the summer schooling which is absolutely necessary to complete this course, and what is worse, the number of successful graduates broke below 10 per cent of the graduating class students.

According to school authorities, the great reason for this fact is that 90 per cent of the correspondence students have a regular job and this greatly prevents them from attending the summer schooling because they can hardly take a six-week holidays. This may account for the reason why teachers of primary or high schools, who have nearly two months' summer vacation, formed 60 per cent of the schooling attendants this year. Another reason is that it costs a student more than 15,000 yen to live in Tokyo for six weeks to attend lectures. That may be a heavy burden for most students.

Under these hard conditions, a professor in charge said that the correspondence students worked so hard and eagerly asked questions on what was lectured that all professors unanimously praised them highly.

We reporters of this paper had an interview with a few correspondence students. A 35-year-old man, working for a certain commercial firm in Osaka and now specializing economics in this course told us that being given permission by his firm, he could afford time for attending the schooling with comparative ease and did not feel embarrassment that might be brought about from being a student while a salaried man like other students did.

Especially in his case, he entered this course not to receive a university degree but to pursue economics.

But such students as he are exceptional and there seem to be not a few who entered this course for the purpose of taking a university degree rather than pursuing their

studies. This tendency can be found in the day-students. This must be attributed not only to students but also custom in Japan which is to make much of university degree instead of true ability. We should do away with this evil custom as soon as possible.

A young lady student, teacher of some high school in Chiba Prefecture, said to us that she wanted to have an opportunity to talk with professors. The correspondence students met together merely a few weeks in a year, so that they could hardly have any chance to contact with other minds and that aged students, it seemed to her, did not feel like speaking freely with young ones. To spend a significant six-week life in Keio, they should have more time for discussing on some current issues or talking on the problems of life with each other.

All the students said that in their homes far away from Keio, whenever they heard or saw the news of Keio, they felt dear and remembered those happy days which they spent on the hill of Mita and lodged together on the Lake of Yamana at the foot of Mt. Fuji.

Indeed, there are many respects to be improved about the Keio Correspondence Course, but it has made a remarkable progress in the past five years, and both school authorities and students have a bright future though there may lie a thorny path.

NO INVOLUNTARY UNEMPLOYMENT IN KEIO, PROF. TAKAGI SAYS

The campaign for employment of graduates for the coming year will commence with the examinations to be given by first class banks on October 1st.

Professor Takagi, Chief of the Employment Department of Keio University, viewing the situation said that the prospects of employment this year will be just the same as last year notwithstanding the general depression in the economic field.

Regarding the date of the examinations, there has been, for a long time, strong objections towards the early holding of such examinations by school authorities and some employers. This is seen in the statement made by national universities and Nikkeiren, and Japan Business Managers Association, to the effect that it is their hope that employers will set the date for examinations later because students are influenced more or less by such examinations and are unable to devote themselves to their school studies.

In this connection, Professor Takagi said "Keio will respect the decisions made by the Shigakurenmei, Private School Federation. But our established policy will not be changed." However he warned that there are some departures from this policy line saying "It is very regretful that we often see a few students who are depending upon the help of their relatives for their jobs without any effort of their own."

Last year more than one hundred

ALL JAPAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

The final tennis championship match of 1953 for all Japanese universities was held between Keio University and Kansai Gakuin University, the champions in Kanto and Kansai area, at Koshi-en tennis court in Osaka on 30th and 31st of August.

Keio easily gained the championship by great activities of Okane, Obara and Minami. It was the first time for Keio University to obtain the championship since the end of War.

Keio (7) doubles 2-1 (2) Kangaku singles 5-1

Flood Victims among Keio Student

This summer's series of three heavy rainstorms ravaged western Japan.

Many villages and towns were blotted out in a sea of muddy water in the wake of flash floods and landslides.

The raging flood, which broke through river embankments, killed a great many people and washed away their houses.

Some of Keio students who have their native homes in Kyushu lost their houses to which they would have gone back for this summer vacation.

The number of these unfortunate students is as follows:

Kumamoto Prefecture 6
Fukuoka 5
Saga 2
Oita 1

Our heartfelt sympathy is due them.

Cambridge Overcomes All-Keio in Rugby Match



Scramble in the first half: Photo shows Cambridge forward wheeler and Beer attempting to break through on a dribble. Trying hard to block Beer is Keio's Honjo while Fukuda lies on his back. Action occurred near Cambridge's ten-yard line. (Asahi Shinbun photo)

unfortunately she lost her parents by a shot and at the same time she observed the death of her only friend—a puppy. Brigitte Fossey as Paulette plays innocently this solitary child. One can hardly forget the sorrowful figure of Paulette embracing her puppy in her arms.

When Paulette stood alone by a brook near a country village, a boy named Michel came to the same place. In a little while the two children became good friends with each other and Michel took Paulette to his house. Michel's father granted the boy's request and allowed the orphan to be a member of his home. Michel had entertained the affection to Paulette as his little sister. For the purpose of pleasing the little girl, Michel stole the cross from the graveyard, and with it they decorate the secret cemetery for their buried puppy and other animals and insects.

However, their secret pleasure could not be continued for a long time. Paulette must be taken to an orphan asylum. Michel entreated his father not to deliver Paulette to the policemen and confessed his secret sin to relieve the girl. But, in vain, Paulette was taken away. In a memorable scene, Michel throws the cross into the river with the indignation and disappointment in the grown-up person. Then Paulette is at the station. She suddenly hears a voice of a woman call "Michel", she runs after the woman into the crowd.

We cannot be fully content with this ending part, nevertheless it is quite impressive.

BOOK

"RAIN" BY SOMERSET MAUGHAM

Now that Somerset Maugham has become one of the most popular English novelists in Japan, it may be worth while to take up for this column one of his most widely-read works, "Rain".

That man is full of contradictions is to him a known reality and so far furnished him with themes for many of his works. The extreme duplicity of human nature, which he finds very amusing to depict, is well illustrated in this short story.

With his characteristic irony and careful observation, Maugham describes how a benevolent missionary made up his mind to save a prostitute out of her sinful life, but how in the end he proved himself to be no better than a brute by violating the penitent woman. The pangs of conscience drove the priest to suicide. The story ends with her scornful curse, "You men! You filthy, dirty pigs! You're all the same, all of you. Pigs! Pigs!"

Maugham has evidently profound hatred for the missionary, while he is willing enough to shrug a tolerant shoulder at the wickedness of the harlot. This is not because the priest violated the very woman whom he made to give up her business, but because he was helplessly blind to the limitations of human nature. It was, therefore, his arrogance that drove the missionary to the tragic end.

MOVIE



Brigitte Fassey as Paulet with her only friend, a puppy.

This "Jeux Interdits" directed by Rene Clement has made a sensation as an exceptional film dealing with the dreadful ravages of war and its pitiful little victims. Clement vividly describes the rush of frightened refugees on the way from Paris to the southern part of France at its very beginning.

Paulette, little girl, only five years old flew from place to place with her parents evading the shells of German Bombing Planes. But

MARUZEN BOOK NEWS

Concise Oxford Dictionary.	English ¥850	Boas, G. - The School Book of English Verse.	¥450
Concise Oxford Dictionary.	French ¥825	Parker, E. W. - The Poets' Way.	¥300
Pocket Oxford Dictionary.	German ¥685	Pound, E. - The Spirit of Romance.	¥880

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Fowler, H. W. - Dictionary of Modern English Usage.	¥685
Horwill, H. W. - Dictionary of Modern American Usage.	¥685

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Saintsbury, G. - A Short History of English Literature.	¥825
Strachey, L. - Literary Essays.	¥410

Your Pride It's a

PILOT PEN

SODA KIICHIRO'S ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY

A digest of passages from "KEIZAI TETSUGAKU TSURON" by Kozo Sugimura

By H. M. Akami

Kiichiro Soda, father of economic philosophy in Japan as developed along the lines of German idealism, was born in Yokohama in 1881, and after attending the Yokohama Higher Commercial School, went abroad on an extended tour of education to Europe. In England, he studied at Cambridge; then, the succeeding year saw him in Germany attending several universities. Later on, he went to France, and returned to Japan in 1913. The Doctorate in Law was accorded him in 1916. He wrote in the German language his noted "Money and Value," and the "Logical Nature of Economic Laws," receiving a Japan Imperial Academy award for them. Soda taught at Tokyo Commercial College (now Hitotsubashi), and also in the literature dept of Kyoto University. Following the footsteps of his father, he succeeded as the head of the Soda Bank in 1915, in 1925 was elected to the House of Peers. He died in August, 1927, at the age of 46.

Soda's basic ideas of his economic philosophy are embodied in his "Money and Value" written at the age of 28. In this book, the functional theory of money is developed from the standpoint of philosophy. He tried to state here the developmental relation of money by beginning with an explanation of subjective consciousness of each evaluating subject and proceeding therefrom to a transcendental and a prior money concept, a concept which he termed "pure commendation form" of economic values and holding a similar position vis a vis economic goods as the Platonic ideas to individual particulars of the phenomenal world. The problem, thus, for him was to clarify the development of money concept in the developmental process of an "evaluating society." This conceptual development proceeds in three steps, from affection value (subjective), to object value (objective), and finally to intermediary value, wherein money becomes a pure objective concept.

He reasoned in this fashion. The study of theory of money will lead presently to the problems of economic value, and the scrutiny of this, because it is nothing less than a critique on economic science, will help to raise questions on the meaning of the economic value society. Money is a means of exchange and coincidentally the objective expression. Thus, emphasis is placed on pure objectivity of money. It is determined quantitatively only in exchange. Economic goods are not ends in themselves but only means to an end; they therefore are characterized by pure fungibility, and the emphasis is from substantive content to functional capacity, and from utility value in themselves to one of intermediary value. It is at this stage in the progress of economic thinking that the conception of money is given rise to.

Soda continues that although money value and its material content are very intimately related in the primitive stage of life, gradually with the generalization of the idea of intermediary function or exchange medium, it becomes a fungible, something which can be represented or replaced by other goods even though it may yet not have a special function of its own. Money value is thus separated from the value of its material content, as bank notes and other present day credit securities attest to. In these notes and securities, there is in reality a partial separation of intermediary values from the value of goods themselves

When this separation becomes complete, intermediary value enters a state of complete autonomy, and money in this state is a simple pure exchange medium completely divorced from its material content. However, the possibility that such a pure, abstract, objective concept of money value can be realized in practice is a question left for later philosophers to solve. From the beginning, Soda did not question the genetic and ontological possibility of this ultimate pure money concept; his problem was only put in this fashion: "Can the autonomy of such an idea of value be proved as an epistemological a priori; or is it necessary that such a proof be given?"

Again, in reality, the concept of abstract payment cannot be conceived in the mind without relation to some concrete thing. The payment concept is not conditioned by any time difference. It is without content whereas money possesses content. The function of money is an external, objective, quantitative expression, while the thing expressed becomes a simple, psychical phenomenon, internal, subjective, and unquantitative. The relation between money and State is in the manner which G. H. Knapp opined in his theory of "chartalism." If the money concept becomes purely objective as Soda's theory states, money of a foreign country is also money. Money as valid money is the premise to the existence of an "evaluating society," money currency, economy, and also the logical and conceptual premise to such a system. Accordingly, the money concept is the basic concept of the economic principle of State, and all other concepts are deduced therefrom. Thus, it follows that if money concept is not clear, it is impossible to theorize on the principle of State economics, and impossible even to understand correctly economic concepts, Soda says.

REPORT FROM AUSTRALIA

By Mitsuo Uyehara

Special correspondent of the Mita Campus

(2) RURAL EDUCATION (EDUCATION POLICY) INTRODUCTION OF THE AREA SCHOOL



Mt. Wellington from the Hunter St. Dock.

When observing the education system of Tasmania we cannot help being impressed with the concern the state gives to its rural education. I had the wonderful opportunity of meeting and discussing with a high officer of the Education Department the methods of education here.

"State education in this country, which originated in the demand for a literate people, is now passing to the stage when its object must be to produce a cultural people." This is the high aim which the education policy is based on. He goes on to tell me that "so wide in its connotation is education that many, even of those in authority, fail to distinguish between education and subject knowledge, and often mistake means for ends, not realizing that education is for life."

In this state, Tasmania, it has long been recognized that education, limited to the years of the primary course, is totally inadequate, for the age of 14 is too young

to launch a child upon the career of a wage-earner. No doubt the education course should provide an open highway from the elementary school through the secondary school to the university. But this does not mean that every boy and girl must go to the university, or even complete a full course in a secondary school. It means that there should be no obstacle in the way of those who desire to take such a path. To give a full university course to every young man and women is neither practicable nor desirable. It will be far more advantageous, both for the individual and the community, to ensure that every youth gets at least the foundation of a sound general education to enable him to live a fuller life in his particular sphere. The establishment of an area school was sought by the State Director of Education, Mr. G. V. Brooks, when he went abroad in 1935. It was to bring past-primary education within the reach of every country child.

The rural area school, designed to provide a course of education extending beyond the limits of the primary school level, is constituted by combining a number of district schools into one large school, conveniently located, to which the pupils from outlying districts are conveyed at public expense. This naturally presupposes a policy of consolidation of schools. Prior to the establishment of area schools, consolidation of schools was advocated by the Dept. of Education,

Pen Pals Wanted

International friendship is the basis upon which world peace should be established. Promote international friendship by corresponding with friends in the world. For this purpose, we are taking the trouble to introduce you, with much pleasure, pen-friends beyond the Ocean. Send your letters of introduction to the Mita Campus or to the following persons directly:

Miss Anna-Maria Braun

The International Correspondence Bureau,
München 15, (Munich 15)
Lindwurmstrass 126-A,
West Germany

Miss A.M. Braun wrote us the following letter:

Readers of the Mita Campus—young and old, either sex—desiring friendly correspondence with English-knowing persons in Germany are requested to send their letters along with their photos to me.

If several correspondents are wanted, the same number of introductory letters should be handed in. All mail received will be distributed to congenial would-be friends over here.

Schools, Organizations and other Groups of persons are also welcome and may send their letters collectively.

Since hundreds of German children, students, ladies and gentlemen are waiting for the first letters from abroad, it is hoped that many readers will sit down and write a letter to their would-be friend today.

Yours sincerely,
A.M. Braun

To the Readers abroad:

Mr. Eiichi Yamada (31)

10, 2-chome, Shimouma Setagaya-ku Tokyo
Hobbies: Photo & reading
Wish to correspond with any person who is specializing literature & pedagogy.

Miss Shigeko Kambara (21)

c/o Mr. Minazuki, Kakei-cho, Yamagata-gun, Hiroshima Pref.
Hobbies: Music & literature
Wish to correspond with American boys or girls interested in literature.

Former Keio Student Describes Harvard Commencement Week

By Noritake Kobayashi, Harvard Class of 1953

Our commencement week began on Sunday, the 7th of June, with the Baccalaureate Service at the Memorial Church. The church was built to the memory of Harvard men who fought and died in the First World War. The next day, we had a big dance, "Senior Spread," in the Eliot House Court yard; Eliot House is one of seven undergraduate dormitories standing along the Charles River. Seniors and their dates in formal dress danced all through an early summer night under the stars.

On Tuesday, we attended the Class Day Exercises at Sever Quad-rangle. Prayer by the Dean of the Divinity School was followed by the reading of our class-poem and orations. In addition to the formal orations, the annual Ivy Oration was read by James O'Neil of the Harvard Lampoon: "We stayed here so long, we learned so little, and we spent so much money!" Harvard students have not experienced so much economic hardship as many Japanese students here; it is however not easy for most Americans to pay 600 dollars' tuition. After the Class Day Exercises, we sailed in a big boat on the Charles. We enjoyed dancing and drinking on the deck in the moonlight.

One day before our commencement, we had a concert by the Harvard Band and Glee Club at the "Tercentenary Theater," the theater being temporarily established in front of the Memorial Church. School songs, "pop" music and critical analysis of "Yale" songs were played and sung. I can never forget my pride when I ran up to the theater with all the graduating students in order to sing my last "Fair Harvard" at the end of the concert. I found myself singing arm-in-arm between Mr. Furness, an American lawyer who is now practicing in Tokyo and was in Cambridge at that time for his 35th reunion, and his son George, a graduate student at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

put progress was slow. The post-primary syllabus of work in the area school is planned for two-years, and is designed to follow on from a six-year primary school course. As a large proportion of the children commence school at the age of 6, it should be normal for them to be ready to embark on the post-primary course when they are 12. School attendance does not become compulsory, however, until the age of 7, and, for that reason, as well as many others it happens in a number of cases that the 12 years old has not reached the point of graduation from the primary school.

Head teachers of area school are given discretionary power in planning courses, a fact that operates in fitting the studies undertaken to the practical and cultural needs of the community.

Classroom studies comprise.....

1. English—literature, grammar and composition.
2. Mathematics—practical arithmetic, mensuration, geometry, commercial principles.
3. Social studies—history, geography, civics, religious instructions.
4. Art, music, health knowledge, first aid, physical training.

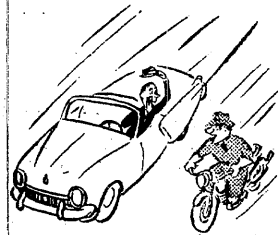
June 11th was Commencement day. I assembled in academic cap and gown, with 900 other seniors and thousands of graduating students from several graduate-schools, for the academic procession in the Harvard Yard. The procession was headed by the sheriff and deputy sheriffs of Essex County who wore long sabres. Next to them there came President Conant and the members of the University to the applause of the students: Some professors were dressed in black, others in crimson, yellow and even green, the colors and styles of the academic caps and gowns varying according to the different degrees and schools. The procession was followed by the presentation of diplomas at the Tercentenary Theater. Students, their parents and guests packed the big space between the Memorial Church and the Widener Memorial Library—the library has one of the greatest numbers of books in the world. Here President Conant delivered diplomas to us with his greetings. "I welcome you to the society of educated men!"

In the afternoon, I listened to addresses by those given honorary degrees by Harvard University that day. This year, among others, the Canadian Foreign Minister, the Honorable Lester Pearson, received a doctor's degree and gave a speech at the Harvard Alumni Association Meeting. Following Foreign Minister Pearson, the new president-elect of Harvard University, Mr. Pusey, was introduced to us by President Conant, who was resigning his present position for his new job of United States High Commissioner in Germany. Mr. Pusey was elected by the Board of Overseers because of his good record in a small Middle West college. His election to the Harvard presidency was unexpected, and even rather surprising to everybody in Cambridge; we may recall, however, that President Conant was an unknown young professor in physics at Harvard when he succeeded his great predecessor, President Lowell.

In the evening, inviting a few good friends, I gave a small cocktail-party. After the party, we went to see *South Pacific* at the Boston Opera House. Then, next day, I left from Boston Airport for Tokyo on a big four-engined plane.

Commissioner
(Ed.: The author graduated from Harvard cum laud with B.A. in political science.)

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EDITORIAL

Don't Deprive us of Suffrage

The Local Autonomy Agency's notification regarding the constituency of boarding students has been a target of bitter criticism.

According to this notification, we students, if supported financially for the most part by our family, have to exercise our franchise at family's residence, as lodging-houses are only temporary residences, where, the Agency says, students can't vote in the public elections.

In consideration of the great number of lodging students, this problem is not confined to them alone but is the problem of all the students.

Under the Civil Code and Public Election Code, nobody can exercise his suffrage at temporary residences such as lodging houses or any kind of dormitories, the Agency explains. Amidst the tumultuous pros and cons vis a vis the notification, the latter differ in opinion as to the definition of home-residence. As we spend the greater part of student's life at lodging-houses or dormitories, we should naturally exercise our suffrage where we are staying. And many of us make money more or less, while studying, so, how can the Agency know that a student is financially supported for the most part by his family? This investigation should be too difficult and troublesome for both students and executive officers.

In recognition of the public clamours against this measure, the competent authorities pleaded that it has no political plot such as checking progressive students, that it only intends to treat the students just the same as constituents at large, that the measure neither deprives students of their suffrage nor forces them into abstention, as absentee-voting is available for boarding-students.

We could acknowledge the Agency's measure if election be taken to mean polling alone. However, the most important thing in election is how to choose proper representatives to the Diet or to other local public assemblies. Separated as we are so far from our constituency, how can we know the proper from the improper among the many candidates? This is just the point we find fault with this measure and the Agency seems to evade mentioning it. If we elect the improper, they may turn our parliament into another "boxing-hall" or the like.

We are much ashamed at the very thought of our pugilistically inclined parliament, where violence is seemingly as necessary as rationality; perhaps we are to share the blame for that since we elected them.

To exercise our suffrage most effectively we need to know the candidates of our constituency well and thoroughly. For that purpose, we should be active in our efforts to have repealed this ordinance, which, as a matter of fact, leaves us no other alternative but voting for a candidate whom we know very little or abstaining altogether.

VOICE OF YOUTH

Don't Waste Our Taxes

by Minoru Kawanabe
Sophomore, Eco. Dept.

The rich are rich because of having saved up money by living close, sometimes, it is said. Converses are not generally true, but on rare occasions they are true.

Even though it seems a little too late, it is only right that Japanese Government has decided to place a strict limitation on imported luxury goods.

Spending her scanty dollars, importing a number of foreign goods which are beyond her means, and her people rushing into OSS (Overseas Supply Store) or SPS frantically—these have been the recent Japanese tendencies which are quite unwhole some. And the precious dollars wasted there, it is said, works out to be more than 30,000,000 dollars for the past two years. What is more absurd, every man and Jack in Japan, seems to believe he can not assume dignity without having been abroad. And those "Every Man and Jack" who went abroad last year spent five million dollars as announced officially. But, in fact, they always bring some "black-dollars" with them, so they must have spent ten million dollars or so, while those foreigners who came to Japan last year spent eight million dollars in all. These acts do only mean that we toil and moil to get dollar, while on the other hand we are spending the precious dollars at our ease. Blessed are the rich in spending!

This year, too, after the end of the Diet, hundreds of our dear congressmen have left or are leaving to visit foreign countries for a month or so. They are our representatives who should take care of how our taxes, fruit of our blood and sweat, are spent. But these Representatives themselves are indiscriminately consuming our taxes after having changed them into dollars on foreign tours.

Those who go abroad are limited by the authorities how much they can spend a day—a student five dollars, a professor ten dollars and a congressman thirty dollars. As for their transportation, the former two are asked to refrain from using aeroplane or the firstclass cabin, but the latter, congressman, is at liberty to use both. In place of sending one Representative, we can send three professors or six students. And as above mentioned, this year great number of "thirty dollar class" are going abroad. We have already decided to be more economical. How can we save our precious dollars? Why we Japanese are so careless of spending dollars? The poor are poor because of having spent money by living luxurious.

The truce in Korea put an end to the abnormal flow of dollars into Japan. Consequently today's economic condition of Japan, which had been under the artificial prosperity caused by the special procurement, is very precarious. By what way can we Japanese get out from this great economic distress and consequent political crisis? I think, there are two ways; one is MSA aid and the other is the trade with Red China or an attractive alternative elsewhere.

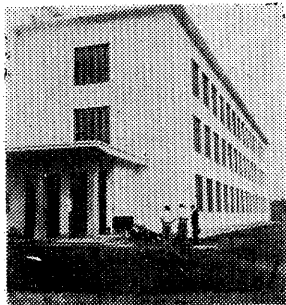
MSA aid And Today's Economy of Japan

by Yujiro Yamamoto,
Sophomore, Eco. Dept.

The former, MSA aid that the Japanese government has resolved to accept, requests the Japanese the military duty, that is, the increase of the self-defence-power. If we accept this aid, the Japanese economy is to take a militaristic organization, and in consequence of decisive dependence upon America the economic and political self-support will become difficult.

More than that, there is a possibility for Japan to repeat the same tragic process as she had experienced before the World War II. Then all the Japanese who wish to maintain peace must be against the acceptance of MSA aid. Now by the trade with Red China only can we escape from the economic distress and political crisis. The reason why Japan must turn toward Red China for trade is that Japan's entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade seems to be postponed for some time, and many friendly nations do not remove tariff obstacles in the way of exports from Japan. And considering from the economic point of view it is natural that an island should be connected with its neighboring continent.

Modern Building Appears at Hiyoshi



This three-storied concrete building, with 16 class-rooms including one big lecture-hall, is nearly finished, and we shall be able to take lessons there from the beginning of the new term.

We fear that the abstentionists may increase among students as an expression of their dislike to this measure, we should never abstain from voting, as abstention threatens democracy from its foundation.

Zengakuren gave instructions to its member universities' affiliates to the effect to wit, "Fight against this outrageous step! This actually deprives us of our suffrage." And movement against it are spreading throughout the country. While opposed to this ordinance, we must inwardly re-examine our attitude toward election.

Are we surely taking prudent attitude in electing our representatives, upon whom the future of our country depends?

Any sincere constituent can see how short-sighted this government's measure is. We ask the government to re-examine the step and repeal it at once.



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