

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

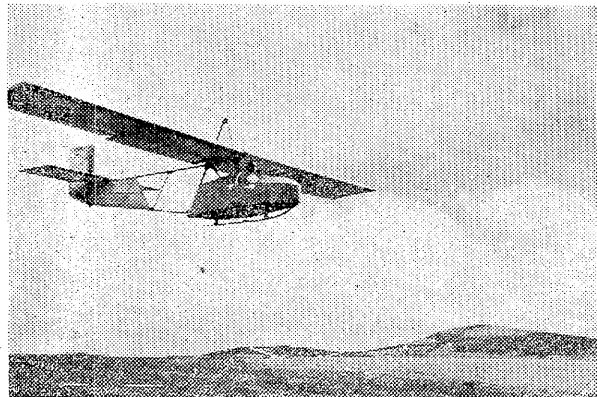
No. 41

KEIO UNIVERSITY

(Price Annual (Postage inclusive) Yen 10.00 200.00)

Oct., 1953

Keio Aero Club Challenges Against The Sky



LET'S MAKE OUR BEST TIMES ON THE WINGS

The Keio Aero Club which was established two years ago to answer the student's yearning toward the sky holds fifty-three members including a girl. The club has its own offices at Mita, Hiyoshi and Koganei.

Besides Keio University, a number of universities in Japan have come to set up the aero clubs. Among these universities, Keio is one of the most active ones, when Japan needs a full capacity of superior pilots and engineers for the civil air transportation. The club holds general training for gliding at Kirigamine every season of the year while the members take trainings three times a week with running and exercises. With Prof. Eiichi Kiyono

Branch School of Keio In The Kansai District

The movement of establishing a branch school of Keio in the Kansai District, which has been propelled up to this time by, as its centre, volunteers of alumni of our university who are living there, has now become more active with the concrete plan made about its funds, site, and institutions. In this connection Mr. Nagasawa and Mr. Kimpara, both Directors of Keio University, went to Kansai for survey.

This concrete plan says the branch school will contain a kindergarten, an elementary school, a middle school and a high school, and that they will be located in Fushimi-machi, Nara Prefecture, along the Kintetsu-Nara Railway Line, and that by taking over the Tezuka-school (about 20,600 tsubo in ground area, 2,000 in floor space) they will form a college town with new dormitories and houses for teachers and their families on the ground of 40,000 tsubo that is offered for nothing by the Kintetsu-Railway Company.

Since the branch school was talked about ten or more years ago, many plans for it have been abandoned because of many difficulties, and though there are many pros and cons, the plan of this time is the most powerful and concrete one that has ever been talked about, and the decision of the school authorities is being awaited.

oka as their honorary president, the Keio Aero Club is in high spirits with the prospect of having a glider of its own, a double-seat soarer, which is expected to be completed within the year. With it the members will aim at breaking a record perhaps a world record for double-seat soarer.

Student's Constituency Suspending

The notice that a student should exercise his right to vote where "the base of his life lies," issued June 18 by the Local Autonomy Board, has been kept in suspense because the investigation of where the base of his life lies requires too much time and money and the opinion demanding to retract it is gaining strength among the public.

That notice means LAB said, a lodging student who is supported for the most part of his worldly circumstance by his family and go home to his native place cannot vote where he is actually living. Because such a great change on the part of people's fundamental right was made only through a piece of official note, without investigation in the Diet, all the papers agreed in criticizing it as undemocratic.

In order to deal with the aftermath of this notice, LAB on September 2 sent another notice that "the base of life" should not necessarily be considered the source of livelihood and that LAB will consult the Election System Investigation Council for some legislative measure to completely resolve this problem.

On the other hand, Nippon Private University Association, the president of which is President K. Shimada of Waseda University, sent October 2 a note to LAB, requesting to retract the notices.

The request was made from the viewpoint that LAB fails to give most of students the favorable opportunities to exercise their suffrage.

None of the Returning Officers Committee to practise the issued notices has started to register the residences of lodging students to vote.

J.U.S. Needs Money To Build Students' Sanatorium

Japan University Service is now canvassing for subscriptions to build the students' sanatorium for tuberculosis aiming at ¥6,400,000. In Japan now there are about 25 thousand students who are suffering from tuberculosis and they are not under adequate treatment.

Hearing of this deplorable condition of the Japanese tuberculous students and of the plan to build the students' sanatorium, World University Service kindly sent \$11,000 (¥4,000,000) to assist the plan. In addition to this sum, JUS has subscribed ¥600,000 up to now in Japan, and with this money, the first construction of the students' sanatorium was started at Inadanoborito, near Kawasaki city, on 15th of June. But to complete this construction, we need ¥6,400,000 more, JUS says. The details of the cost is expected as follows:

for building: ¥6,500,000
for medical equipment: ¥4,400,000
for expenses for subscription: ¥500,000

total: ¥11,000,000
And of ¥11,000,000 JUS has already collected ¥4,600,000 including ¥4,000,000 subscribed from WUS and so the remaining ¥6,400,000 is to be collected hereafter. We are under the obligation to assist the movement, and the sum allotted to us is ¥500,000 which will furnish two beds for Keio students' exclusive use. Let's co-operate in this plan.

The Deans Of The Faculties Change

Several faculty-meetings in September decided the new Dean of each Faculty as follows:

Faculty of Literature: Prof. Yoshio Matsumoto, Professor of History and former chief of the Correspondence Course.

Faculty of Economics: Prof. Fukutaro Okui who specializes in territory-planning and traffic economics.

Faculty of Engineering: Prof. Shoji Majima, Professor of Applied Physics.

Faculty of Law: Prof. Hisakichi Shimada re-elected. His subject is Political Science.

School of Medicine: Prof. Katsuma Abe, who is known for his study of pharmacology. Also re-elected.

The chief of the Correspondence Course has not yet been appointed, but it will be filled in a few days. The university authorities in Hiyoshi said that in each department there would not be any change incurred by the alternation of the Deans.

On the appointment Prof. Okui stated his hope: "I am afraid we shall face much difficulties because of the difference of generation between you students and me. But I will heartily co-operate and welcome whenever you wish to talk frankly with me."

The former Deans, Mr. Nishiwaki, Professor of English Literature and Mr. Fujibayashi of Economics, having finished the two year's term, will remain in their studies and lectures. Mr. Niwa, the former Dean of the Engineering is to retire from active duties in this university.

"Marxism Is Out Of Date" Dr. Cousins

Dr. Norman Cousins, Editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, made a speech on "Marxism and today's American Students", Oct. 2, 3.00 p.m. in the Mita Speech Hall. Dr. Cousins said, "Marxism has proved itself to be a fallacious theory and American students are turning their backs to this rather old-fashioned theory." And he, in concluding the speech, urged further promotion of international friendship among the younger generation of today.

Dr. Cousins left Keio immediately after the speech at 3.45 due to his appointment of seeing Prime Minister Yoshida at 4.00 p.m.

A summary of Dr. Cousins's speech would run as follows:

"What I have been asked most in Japan is about today's American students, about their top concern, reading tendency, their aspiration for future, etc.

Looking back to about twenty-five years ago, many American students were deeply concerned with Marxism, when Karl Marx's theory seemingly dominated the intellectual world. However, at present, Marxism is no longer the top concern of American students because a lot of fallacies and discrepancies with the facts were pointed out in close examination of the theory.

Karl Marx predicted that, in the capitalistic society, the downfall of the middle class and fierce class struggle between capital and labour would be inevitable, which should naturally bring destruction upon the capitalistic society.

But in fact none of his predictions have come true in the United States, in which any talented person can expect to take a leading position in big companies and he can probably run a big company of his own also. In America, most people, including the laborers consider themselves to be of the middle class.

Next, strong trade unions have grown up to be the most effective counter power and co-worker to the capitalists, which is the last thing Karl Marx expected to find. And the labor unions are the strongest bulwark against communism in America.

Thus American people has graduated from Marxism, though did not deny it, after a close research of it.

At present, it seems that American students have no lasting theories to base their thoughts on except some temporary ones. From time to time Soren Kierkegaard's philosophy, Sartre's existentialism and some other thoughts appear to raise nine days' wonder among the American students and disappear soon after. In the past two years, I visited many colleges in America and took an optimistic view regarding the future of those younger generation of my country, as I found them opening their minds wider

(Continued on Page 4)

MR. FUJIHARA DONATES 50 MILLION YEN TO KEIO

It was reported that Mr. Ginjiro Fujihara made a big contribution to Keio again. He donated 10 million yen to Kyoritsu Women's College also.

He is well known as one of the greatest businessmen and the founder of the Fujihara Institute of Technology (the engineering faculty of Keio University now).

His self-sacrificing devotion to education and his heartfelt affection for the student are very appropriate qualities to grace the latter part of his life.

When one of the reporters of the Mita Campus interviewed him, he declared as follows:

"The other day, the students and graduates of the engineering faculty held a meeting to celebrate my 85th birthday. I gave a lecture in the morning, saw the students drama in the afternoon and then we had a garden party on the Mita hill. About 800 students came,—it was a glad event for me. As I have no children, I think the relationship between the students in the engineering faculty and myself is like grandson and grandfather. I was so glad to see my 800 grandsons at this meeting that I intended to give the engineering faculty this contribution and share my gladness with them."

"I hope the graduates of the University will be gentlemen with sufficient knowledge of practical English to enable them to enter business immediately. For example, when you graduate from school you must at least have the ability to read a blueprint or balance sheet. It is not correct to be studying the work while accepting a salary."

"It is very hard in these days to obtain a position or rise in the world if you don't study hard. You must rely on your own efforts."



Mr. Fujihara, talking about his ideal education.

The Rate of Placement Favourable

Beginning with the examinations given by the front-rank banks on Oct. 1, the examinations for employment have become intense.

In utter defiance of a job shortage, the rate of placement of Keio students shows a good result and about 100 graduating students have already been accepted or unofficially informed of their employment.

According to the Employment Department of Keio University, the remarkable trend of employment this year shows that employment through relations has been done away with except in a few department stores and companies, though it was the case with almost all companies till last year. Most students will be accepted before their graduation.

STUDENTS ARE IN A WHIRL OF "JAZZ"

The one, who watches carefully the young generation of Japan, especially students, can easily notice that a greater part of them are absorbed in "Jazz". It is said, as a matter of fact, that almost eighty per cent of the audience of every "Jazz Concert" are students who are whistling, clapping, shouting, and doing other things to enjoy themselves and the quiet audience along with them. Their performances are often more wonderful than the performances on the stage. Moreover, some of them are interested in playing "Jazz" themselves and displaying their performances to the public.

In Keio University, for instance, there are more than ten musical groups such as "Accordion Club", "K.B.R. Society", "Mandolin Club", "Light Music Society", "Wagner Society", and etc., and show their performances on every occasion.

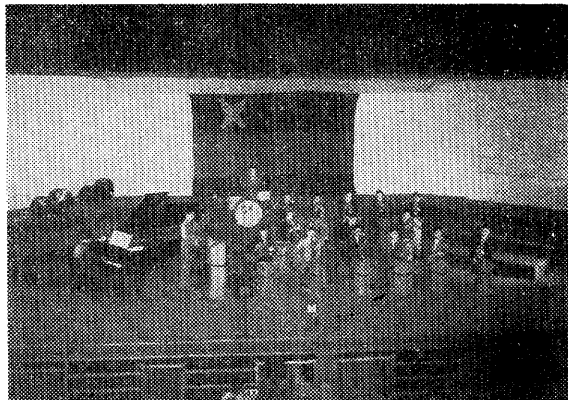
As the best example of "Jazz Rush", a broadcasting station in Tokyo reserves its air for half-an-hour for "the Tokyo Big Six University Musical Contest" under the sponsorship of a big company on "the Golden Hours" every Saturday night, and the program has become one of the most popular ones.

What is "The Tokyo Big Six University Musical Contest?"

It has the same six universities which comprise "the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League", very familiar name to Japanese sports fans; they are Hosei, Meiji, Rikkyo, Tokyo, Waseda and Keio University.

The contestants of that program are as follows;

- Hosei University
 - Western Jolly Boys
 - Plays chiefly Western Music
- Meiji University
 - Meidai Mandolin Club
- Rikkyo University
 - Royal Islanders
 - Plays chiefly Hawaiian Music
- Tokyo University
 - Todai String Quartet
 - Plays chiefly classical and semi-classic music
- Waseda University
 - Orchestra Waseda
 - Plays chiefly Latin American Music
- Keio University
 - Light Music Society



Keio Light Music Society is enthusiastic in playing on the Stage of Hibiya Public Hall.

These bands, except Todai String Quartet and Orchestra Waseda, put at least one "Jazz" number or an American popular song into their number on every occasion of their broadcasting, and the most welcomed numbers are always these Jazz or popular songs.

This contest, though it lacks its final judgement and strictly it can not be called "contest", suggests many serious questions to Japanese people, that is, for example, same of the contestants of the last season (it is held at about the same time with the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League matches, twice a year, in spring and autumn) played on the stages of professional theater under professional promoters, with their school names on their title while their school terms were on.

The fact is now at the focus of various criticisms and disputes. Some universities prohibit use of their school name, for professional publicity and to participate in such professional events during their school terms.

Why is "Jazz" in such a vogue?

Before we begin to consider this question, let us consult with our dictionaries.

What do people think "Jazz" is?

My dictionary answers that question like this:

"Jazz is a kind of music which rose in the United States. It is chiefly used for dancing. The band in the most cases consists of piano, Saxhorn, trumpet, trombone, drums, guitar, bass, violin and other percussion instruments."

It comes from "Negro Music, and its somewhat suggestive, corrupted, and melancholic expression catches the hearts of the human being who are tired of mechanical civilization."

I am not sure if this explanation satisfies all of you, but my dictionary says so. Prof. Murata of Keio University says, "One of the great characteristics of Jazz is in its improvised performance."

So much for the opinions of experts about Jazz; it can be denied that "we need not use our heads to hear Jazz. All we need is our blanked heads and sensitive nerves; in short, it requires our body and fresh energy, not our souls nor brains."

From these facts we can make an uncertain answer for the title, that is to say, what appeals to us in Jazz is its wild speed, its rhythm which shows us the hidden, naked instinct of human being without the reasonable minds and brains.

This concluding, if it is not to wrong, puts up to us a very serious question that we must face somebody, for the days when we are young, especially when we are in school, are the only period throughout our whole life that we can think and learn freely without hesitating for anything.

Can we give this blessed privilege up by throwing ourselves into the depth of transient sensuous satisfaction at that very period of life? It still remains a question.

:: AMATEURISM ::

On Enjoying Sports:

Fall has come down and Keio is to meet Waseda in the traditional baseball match on the 24th and 25th of October.

Each player is burdened with honour and tradition of his Alma Mater to fight against his rival with a courageous spirit. But we may find in this match as usual that some athletes with little regard for their responsibilities make decisive errors in a pinch and some of the cheering part would blame them with abusive words. In such cases who enjoys baseball? Players? Rooters? None!

When a sport is played for honour or victory for other returns, players are apt to lose their spirit of fair play and to take any way to win. In Japan, it seems that Bushido (the warrior spirit of the Middle Ages) has an effect on sportsmen so much that they consider it beneath their dignity to be defeated. Thus amusement and association which are substantial elements in Amateur Athletics cease to exist. Under these conditions, honour and tradition of the Alma Mater become feudal monarchs for the players.

However, a sport can be a true sport only when it is played by those who are fond of it for its amusement and not for other purposes. So, there can not be any disgrace in sports if players do their best. Yes, to do one's best is highly required in sports because, besides etiquette to one's opponents, players are able to feel greater delight after doing so.

What has to be excluded is a madly raging fighting spirit which is bound up in victory or defeat and not sincerity or earnestness in the game.

Sports should be played for

Invitation To Badminton Matches

It was just after the war when badminton, which was originally born in India and was introduced to Japan about 30 years ago, became popular in Japan. With its slender rackets and curious white shuttlecocks, badminton attracted so many boys and girls in the liberating air after the war.

Since then badminton has become very popular, and its technical level has been enormously elevated in this country. College leagues were established, all Japan or local; all Japan championship meeting became one of annual features; and badminton also became one of the games held in the "Kokutai" or National Sports Meeting, and a fund is now under establishment to dispatch champions abroad, perhaps to Philippines for the first time.

In this stage, we are very proud to introduce our Keio University Badminton Club. It is one of the leading clubs in the Kanto-district College League which consists of

sport. This is a fundamental principle of sport generally called Amateurism, on which the Olympic Games stand.

As for rooters, they should obey this rule too and never forget that the best way to enjoy watching a sport is to feel themselves playing in the players' stead and not compelling the players to win victory. It is human nature for students to root for their school team and it is fine as long as their behavior doesn't infringe on the warning that President Ushioda annually announces four or five days before the K-W match, that students must be gentlemen.

On Using the Name of the University

We sometimes hear the criticism that student sports tend to become professional or merely a show for the purpose of advertising the university, because the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League draws many fans, and that the tickets for the K-W matches are sold at a premium. Moreover the playing of certain university Jazz bands using the name of their university at theater has received bitter criticism. These incidents are violations of the rule of Amateurism as described above. But strict Amateurism may prevent sports or other amusements from spreading. The professional is not always bad for students because sport and the like should be played not only by the rich or leisurely, but also by the poor who are obliged to earn their living by sports and the like. This question depends upon how to use the name of the university.

Some groups such as the University Athletic Association which has educational purposes should be allowed to use the name and others must not. But, in practice, there lies a great difficulty in making a distinction between the former and the latter.

Above all, it is of utmost importance to prevent the name of the university, a body of education and learning, from being used by any group which takes advantage of its great name value as a trade mark.

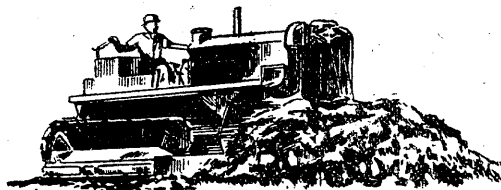
19 college-clubs including the six universities of baseball league. It had been the ace in Japan since the establishment till it was defeated by Rikkyo University's at the spring season this year. The excellent members of our club are now preparing for the coming autumn-season matches in the Kanto-district League.

Keio-Rikkyo Meet which is going to be held, from 12.00 a.m. on 14th November at the Rikadaigaku College Court (or former Butsurigakko) and Keio-Meiji Meet on 3rd November at the same place and time will be the most interesting matches this season.

We hope that you accept our invitation to the matches introduced above. (By Y. Komiya)



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THE HOLIDAY GHOSTS IN AMERICA

By Carleton Mabee, Fulbright Professor in Keio

When I was asked by the Mita Campus to write something about Columbus Day in America I hesitated. Columbus Day is observed on October 12 as a legal holiday in many states, but some states do not recognize it, and it is not very meaningful to most children.

But Hallowe'en! It comes on the last day of October, and I suspect that many children think more about Hallowe'en on Columbus Day than they do about Columbus himself! Hallowe'en is not a legal holiday, but it has deep foundations in the affection of people. So I asked to write about it instead.

The first day of November is All Saints Day, a Christian festival, with origins in the early Middle Ages, on which all saints, even those otherwise forgotten, are honored. The night before it, or the eve of All Saints Day, was apparently from early times associated not only with All Saints Day but with pagan rites involving communication with supernatural spirits. So it is ghosts whom children pretend to "honor" on Hallowe'en.

The term Hallowe'en comes from All Hallows Even, which is an older English form of All Saints Evening.

This is the night children dress up in white sheets, wear masks made of paper bags, and carry about the streets hallowed out pumpkins with candles inside, the light shining through holes cut to look like the eyes, nose, and a few weird teeth of a ghost. Decorations of black cats, and witches riding on broom sticks appear on school windows. Children gather together pumpkins, apples, and corn stalks, symbols of fall, to help decorate for Hallowe'en parties.

It is a night for frolicking and tricks. Youngsters may ring a doorbell and disappear. They may write on windows with soap. Sometimes the tricks go too far.

Often children will visit at the houses of friends in hope of a gift of candy or apples. In my own home town in New York State last year some of the children and young people took the occasion of the excitement of Hallowe'en to visit the houses of the neighborhood, but this time to ask for gifts for the U.N. Children's Fund. This idea is spreading among some communities as a constructive way to channel the energies aroused by the spirits wandering on earth on this day. But the thrill of playing ghost is likely to remain the central charm of Hallowe'en for children.

My First Impressions About Keio

By Alan D. Smith, Fulbright Student from America

My arrival at Keio was quite unceremonious, having taken a taxi since I did not know exactly where the university was located. When the driver informed me that I was in front of Keio, I inquired "where", for I was on Mita-dori and saw nothing which appeared to be a school. Pointing up the hill, he indicated the entrance and I at once saw the impressive Library building towering above the surrounding town. It seemed out of place. While I do not know exactly what I was expecting, I felt this University compared favorably with the best of academic traditions.

By now, I have become acquainted with the various facilities of the Mita campus and know of the great progress which has been made in restoring the buildings. The Noguchi Room fascinated me and I feel it is an excellent example of the combination of traditional Japanese and modernistic architecture. The discovery of the

Enzetsukan, constructed in a typical New England style, pleased me greatly as my home is in that part of the United States. I feel it is unfortunate that the reconstruction of the auditorium has had to be delayed and I hope it will be soon restored in its original style.

The location of this division of Keio quite surprised me, standing above the crowded and noisy town. The campus grounds to the south are more spacious than I had expected.

The most important asset of any university is the quality of the student body. Although I do not feel competent to judge yet, I must note a decided enthusiasm and independence in both the academic and extra-curricula activities characteristics of my own undergraduate days.

My "first impressions" record favorably on my memory, and I know my lasting impressions, which shall return home with me, will be those of diligent, independent and progressive learning.

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. Send your letters of introduction to the Mita Campus or to the following persons directly.

Mr. Kohji Inoue (21)
No. 28, 1-chome, Den-en-Chofu, Ota-ku, Tokyo.

I wish to correspond with any American student who is interested in literature, movie, sports, and music of any kind. I am a junior of the Literature Dept. of Keio Univ.

Mr. Kojiro Kamioka (21)
No. 23, Yamagi-cho, Sasebo City, Japan
Hobbies: Sports, especially base-ball and tennis.

REPORT FROM AUSTRALIA

By Mitsuo Ueyehara, Special Correspondent
of the Mita Campus

(3) An Interview with Prof. Macmahon Ball

At: Melbourne University,
On: 26th, August /53

Whilst my stay in Melbourne, Victoria, I had the experience of residing at Ridley College. Ridley College is a theological college of Church of England, one of the colleges attached to the University of Melbourne. My visit to Melbourne was due to the introduction of various student bodies and particularly to Prof. Macmahon Ball, Dean of the Political Science Dept., Prof. Macmahon Ball was formerly the Chief Delegate of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth to the Allied Council for Japan during the period of March, 1946 to Sept., 1947.

As Prof. Ball welcomed me in his official lounge, I strongly noticed his appearance as a scholar rather than a politician. He immediately says, "It's a pity we don't have a few more students from your country" which alone verifies the professors pro-eastern outlook, and noticing the professors enthusiasm about Japan I commenced in asking him his impressions of Japan.

Q. What are your general impressions of Japan?

A. I was most amazed at the damage caused by the war and realized the ATOM consequently leads to vast destruction and thus defeat. But it is a fact and an important fact that the Japanese people are scientifically skillful and hard workers for I was greatly impressed at the rapid reconstruction of the major cities.

Q. And your impressions of Premier Yoshida?

A. Premier Yoshida is extremely skillful, a typical diplomat endeavoring to extract every ad-

vantage from the occupation authorities to answer the demands of the Japanese people at the early critical stage of the occupation.

Q. When you were representative at the Allied Council, what were the major problems on the agenda?

A. The inflation was a vital matter of concern. And also the land reformation which I doubt the results are being a credit to the nation.

Q. Were there any disagreement amongst the allied nations?

A. The Soviet policy was to discredit the occupation. Occasionally there were problems which the United States and the British Commonwealth disagreed to, such as the fishing and whaling boundaries and the mining at Marshall Islands.

Q. Do you consider the Allied Council was any direct influence on the General-Headquarters?

A. None whatsoever. It was merely an organ to advertise to the Japanese people the democratic rule of occupation.

Q. The six years of occupation has changed the page of history for Japan, and has now resulted in close ties with the United States through the Japan-U.S. Security Alliance.

A. The value of the Japan-U.S. Security Alliance depends on the extent on which it would defend Japan. I see definitely no threat from any communist area and as long as Japan's sovereignty is hindered by the stationing Garrison Forces, Japan remains to be politically unsettled and is a political 'vacuum area' amidst international strain.

Q. As a Japanese student in Australia I have noticed of some possible racial prejudice towards Japan.

A. A closer relation between Japan and Australia is most essential, and to overcome any such antagonism is to create first a human relation which would lead to a concrete political and diplomatic relation. I heartily welcome and sincerely support any social, cultural interchange with Japan. If a scheme could be organized to permit an exchange of students it could definitely contribute to relax such unfortunate tensions.

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EDITORIAL

Is Calamity Inevitable?

In the fall every year, our country, Japan, situated in the northern part of the monsoon area and facing the Pacific Ocean, is inevitably swept by, at least, a few typhoons.

The other day, Typhoon No. 13 named Tess raced across the main Japanese islands bringing torrential rainfall and high winds.

A newspaper reported that 35 persons were killed and 10 of them were buried under a landslide in Osaka, and also that 145 people were injured and 116 missing. It goes without saying that there were many other persons who lost their houses, furniture, cattle, ships and harvest crop.

On the other hand, low-lying coastal cities and towns were damaged by some of the highest flood-tides, ever experienced in Japan, caused by the typhoon. Japan also lost more than 10,000,000,000 yen by this raging, hateful demon.

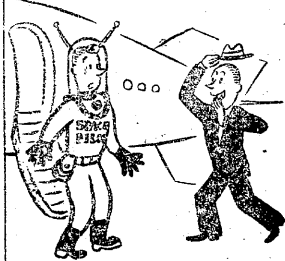
Just consider this figure of 10,000,000,000 yen!

It is said however that this figure is ever less than that of flood-damaged southwest Japan in June.

Is damage from typhoons inevitable?

No! After a typhoon or a flood, many donations come from not only all parts of Japan, but from many other countries as well. For instance, during the flood, Italy dispatched the Relief Corps of the Red Cross Convention to the damaged area, and supplied medicine to the sufferers.

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VOICE OF YOUTH

"ANTI-AMERICANISM IN JAPAN"

By Hideo Ishii,
Sophomore of Law Faculty

Many Americans, of late, seem to be nervous about the gradual pervasion of the Anti-Americanism stirred up by Japanese journalism. But, has such an Anti-Americanism, which is much discussed, ever pervaded most people of Japan? Some Japanese concerned with the fact that what America has done for Japan is sometimes opposite to the silken word of "Democracy" or "Freedom", have raised their suspicions.

A fine expression, supported by Japanese leaders, declares that thanks to the Peace Treaty, we enjoy Japan completely independent and assured of its peace by American army. Nevertheless, setting eyes upon the actual phases enables us to recognize the American domination over Japan after all. In order to maintain "Freedom" and "Democracy", Japan offered many military bases which may involve our country in the war, if the world situation grows tense. With all the resolution in the Constitution of Japan, that never again shall we be visited by

Without thinking of the donations or service from outside, we find many of them, including money, clothes and other daily necessities, in the paper with the names of the donors. If such a large sum of money for donation had been offered before the typhoon or the flood, and our government also had been offered more money and sincerely worked towards preventing such a terrible calamity, what would happen?

The weakest points of river banks would be reinforced to bear the torrential streams, the bottoms of rivers would be dredged to make the water run smoother, and as a result of the abovementioned, people's consternations would be considerably reduced, and above all, we might be able to say "A typhoon came, but we didn't loose anything."

Are typhoons inevitable?
No!
The other day, many physicists

the horrors of war, a marked tendency to evade conscription is seen lately among the rising generation. Besides, American foreign policy has an important bearing upon the economic and political affairs of Japan.

Then, for the Japanese in the face to such grave situation as above mentioned, it is natural that their speeches and behaviours in the consideration about the future of Japan, should not be always agreeable to America. It would be premature for Americans to regard the various criticisms of America as a manifestation of Anti-Americanism in Japan.

To blame the Japanese for such reason is just like to blame a child, who has become critical of what his parents do with the growth of his mind and body, to be undutiful. The present reaction to America is probably based on the earnest concerns of the Japanese with their own country standing at cross-roads rather than on an Anti-Americanism.

Most Japanese people are convinced that an Anti-American movement which weighs on the mind of America never leads Japan to prosperity. It is very important for both Japan and America to exchange opinions in the mutual recognition of bare facts so as to form a true Pro-Americanism and Pro-Japanism.

from all over the world came to Japan and together with Japanese physicists held conferences in some of the principal cities.

For half a century, they had used their energies in making "the Atomic Bomb" and also have been doing research on a much more powerful bomb, the Hydrogen Bomb.

There is no need to say whether it is good or bad to use these bombs for war, but nor only we Japanese who first experienced two miserable baptisms, but also all the nations of the world, hope that the bomb will be used in a more useful way for peace.

The Atomic Bomb, precious legacy which all human beings produced and left behind, should be used to retain life and not to kill it. Is it impossible to use the Atomic Bomb to avoid the terrible fatal typhoon which has Japan driven into poverty?

Hiyoshi Topics

"A NEW DRESSING-ROOM"

To have a special dressing-room, which has been eagerly desired recently because of the increase of girl-students, will be realized in the near future.

According to the school authorities, by the 15th of November, we will be able to have a modern wooden one storied building at Hiyoshi-Hights. The building, covering 86 tsubo, was designed by the Maintenance of Ways and Works Section of Keio University and it consists of one locker-room, two dressing-rooms, two shower-rooms, two toilets, one barn and one administrator's room. After completion, this will be widely used by every student of our school.

"THE ATHLETIC MEETING"

On the 18th of October, the 1953's

grand athletic meeting in our school will be held at Hiyoshi-Ground. It begins at 8 a.m. and ends at 4.30 p.m. with a rich programme of entertainments.

(Continued from Page 3)

than ever to the whole human being.

Ralph W. Emerson has been brought back to life again and other humanists of the world are also given much importance among them. This tendency may show that they have come to understand themselves each to be a consisting element of the human society.

They are seeking for spiritual reliances, perhaps those of humanistic and cosmopolitan nature.

They are wishing to do something for others so as to make the world a good place to live in together, and for this purpose many of them are wishing to go abroad for study after their graduation.

I wish the younger generation will succeed in promoting international friendship.

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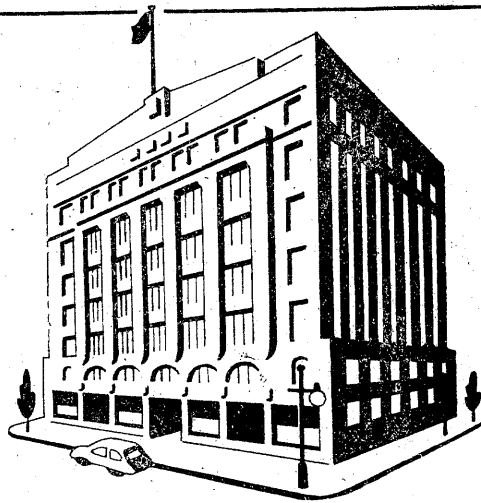
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