

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS' OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 43

KEIO UNIVERSITY

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Dec., 1953

PRESENTATION OF THE SECOND FRASER PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST HELD

On 27th of November, the presentation ceremony of the second Fraser Prize Essay Contest, under the joint auspices of the British Embassy, Hokuseido Press and Keio University was held at the Memorial Room of Library Building on the hill of Mita.

This essay contest was established with Mr. George S. Frazer's royalty for his book which he donated to Keio University.

Many essays were brought in by the closing date in December 1952, and after a long and deliberate examination by Mr. R. A. Close, the Representative of British Council, Prof. Nishiwaki and Mr. J. Nakatsuchi of the Hokuseido Press, the results were announced.

On that morning, the British Ambassador, Sir Esler Denning, and Mr. Vere Redman of the Embassy, the Directors and Trustees of the University, and the parents of the winners, drove up to the Mita campus and were present in the room.

After President Ushioda's short address of greetings Prof. Kiyooka, master of ceremonies, made a brief speech on the Fraser Prize Essay Contest and asked Sir Esler Denning to present the prize to the winners. Mr. Close, as the representative of judge, made comments on the essays and concluded with the words "I hope that better works may be presented next year."

After the ceremony, tea was served.

This year's results are as follows:

Second prize ¥10,000 each
Yoshitaka Iguchi (Junior, Faculty of Economics)
The Second Industrial Revolution in Great

ALL KEIO ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS DECIDED

It is one of the annual fixtures of our university to hold a prize-contest for the essays on Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio University and the greatest liberalist and educationist that Japan has ever produced.

This year as usual our university authorities announced the title of "The Liberal Ideas of Yukichi Fukuzawa."

The prize winners had been decided as follows: Regrettably no person to receive first prize was found among the applicants. The second prize went to Shoji Matsumoto, the 6th term student of the Correspondence Course Literature Department, and Hikaru Fukuyo, a senior of Literature Department. They will receive 30,000 yen respectively.

The third prize winners were Yutaka Hara, a junior of Economics Dept. in the graduate School, and Shunsaku Nishikawa, a junior of Economic Department.

The rewards for them are 15,000 yen in cash.

The excellent work among rejected ones was that Hideoyoshi Mena, a senior of Economic Department. His winning prize is 10,000 yen.



Above photo shows British Ambassador Sir Esler Denning is handing the award to a prize winner.

Britain or the British Economic Since 1945 as an experiment of a New Economy.
Yotaro Shimomura (Junior, Faculty of Economics)
British Trade Unions in Post-War 1945-1950

Third prize ¥5,000 each
Yoshinori Nemoto (Senior Faculty of Economics)
Arnold Joseph Toynbee's View of History
Kyoko Nakano (Post graduate)
Some observations on "To the Lighthouse" by Mrs. Virginia Woolf.

Yuichi Saito (Junior, Faculty of Literature)
A Study of Double Genitive.

Michio Sakata (Senior Faculty of Economics)
On the Rate of Growth Economics.

Fourth prize ¥1,000 each
Five students won.

English Oratorical Contest Held

The All Keio University English Oratorical Contest was held from 1:30 on the 28th of November under the auspices of Keio University English Speaking Society.

Before some 100 listeners, twenty participants made earnest speeches about many problems.

After consultation with the four judges, Prof. Gitler, Dr. Mabey, Dr. Stout and Prof. Kiyooka, winners were announced by Prof. Kiyooka as follows.

First winner Mr. Nozaki
Second winner Mr. Honjo
Third winner Mr. Okumura
Fourth winner Mr. Kurokawa

Mr. Nozaki spoke under the title of "World peace and the

PROF. HIRAMATSU ELECTED THE CHAIRMAN OF C.T.J.L.

The committee for the translation of Japanese Literatures which was set up in PEN Club Tokyo on the 16th of November under the sponsorship of Mr. Y. Kawabata, a widely famed writer of popular literary work, for the purpose of translating Japanese literatures into English to introduce them abroad, has selected Prof. Hiramatsu, one of the advisers of the Mita Campus as its chairman. The committee consists of more than 30 members including two foreigners, Edward S. Deckers and Glen Show, the Cultural Attache of the American Embassy, Tokyo, and expected to establish closer relationships between the two nations through their literatures.

Prof. Hiramatsu who had returned from a round-the-world tour after attending the World PEN meeting, held at Dublin last summer as one of the representatives of Japan, with the idea to establish the committee to satisfy demands on the part of the Americans and Englishmen said that until up to now only a very few books, novels and literature, have been translated into English from the modern literary works and that those books to be the objects of the present project would be the representative Japanese literary works by living authors.

Individual Approach".

As a representative of Keio University, he is to participate in the All Universities English Oratorical Contest in the Kanto District.

This contest was closed successfully about 4:00 p.m.

Mr. D. J. Enright Visits Keio

Mr. D. J. Enright who is a poet and a professor of English at Koonan College, Kobe, visited Keio University on his first coming to Tokyo since his arrival in Japan this September to give his lecture, "Introduction of Modern English Poetry" in Room 9 at 10 a.m., November 25.

He was to give a lecture at Tokyo University the day after his appearance at Keio. About one hundred students and scholars of Keio, among whom Prof. Nishiwaki Prof. Ishii and Prof. Iwasaki, listened to him speak on the English Poetry in the first half of the twentieth century. He traced the poetic history from the beginning of the 20th century for almost 50 years in general when Victorian Romanticism decayed and Georgian Poetry appeared.

He gave an examples of Mr. Ezra Pound who made a creative translation of Chinese and Roman verses into English and wrote "a textbook of Modern versification" between 1908 and 1920 for the benefit of the experiment in the rhythms of the speaking voice which noticed itself as the return of "light" verse as opposed to those of the singing or declaiming voice.

Ezra Pound influenced T. S. Eliot who wrote "The theory of poetic impersonality", which showed the separation between, "the man who suffer and the mind which creates". The decade from 1930 saw Stephen Spender, Cecil Day Lewis and Louis MacNeice who are well famed poets.

Nowadays, there is seen a half hearted return to traditional or romantic verse as some young poets hope for the future modernism are to continue, he said.

ALL J.S.R.C. HELD IN KYOTO

An All Japan School Reconstruction Conference, sponsored by the National Federation of Students Autonomous Association, was held in Kyoto from the 8th to the 12th of Nov.

Some 1,000 representative of various universities including Keio's ten, were present at the nation-wide students assembly. The conference, at the final meeting, unanimously confirmed that it is attributable to the rearmament policy of the Yoshida Cabinet that our schools remain thus devastated, and it also decided that students, at unity with professors, labourers and other civilians, must fight against the policy. From the outset, the conference got into trouble, as the demand for use of rooms was rejected by the faculty of Kyoto University.

The conference was held separately in several universities.

Moreover, on the evening of November 11, the fourth day of the conference, the police and a group of students marching on a bridge got into scuffling and fifteen students fell headlong into the river, some of them seriously injured. Some 700 of the students who participated in the conference gave a protest-demonstration before the Kyoto Municipal Police Station.

Despite these disturbances, the School Reconstruction Conference itself was held quietly and enthusiastic debates were heard from beginning to end.

The speech being finished, he took a luncheon with Profs. Nishiwaki, Kiyooka, Ishii and Iwasaki in the guest room.

PRESIDENT USHIODA MEETS THE STUDENTS



President Ushioda gave an opportunity to Keio students to talk with him to promote mutual understanding.

On November 26, twenty-eight students who attended the first round-table confab in the third conference room questioned earnestly about many problems of school life, and President frankly answered the questions.

Q: We think it is one of the greatest features of the private school that the President and the students co-exist with close contact in school life as they did at the early period of Keio Gijuku. So, please give regularly a lecture or opportunity to have some conference with the students.

A: I had once some regular conference with students but they did not show much interest except only four. Most of the students were indifferent to such a matter. I am too busy to give a lecture regularly because of school

business as President, but I will make efforts to come in contact with students. Remember that self-respect which founder Fukuzawa said does not mean isolation.

Q: We expect some directions or instructions from president about a current question as to school life.

A: I will give you my instructions on my special study of political philosophy or receive your consultations with pleasure, but you are already grown up, so on other problems, you should study, think, judge and act for yourselves, and should be responsible for what you do. I fear that students blindly follow what President or other professors say. I hope that there will be various opinions on one problem rather than a unified opinion in Keio, for I stand by relativism, democracy and liberalism.

Besides the above mentioned, questions about graduate school system, Mita festival, students board of Keio, school building conditions, students suffrage, activities of autonomous committee were continued for more than two hours in mild atmosphere. One student said, "I could re-recognize President through this confab."

It is expected large number of students will attend next time. The date of next confab will be announced by autonomous committee.

HOW KEIO STUDENTS HAVE SPENT UNIVERSITY LIFE IN 1953

A Table-talk About Student Movements, Mita Festival, etc.

May Day:

A. Let us start our table-talk on the students' movements of this year. Student movements broke out in series this year, beginning with students' participation in the May Day demonstration. What was the attitude of Keio students on May Day?

B. I want to mention two points. One is that there were more participants from our university this year than last year, but they were far fewer than from other universities. And the other is that about thirty Keio boys joined an anti-May Day rally of some Rightists' circles, carrying a slogan, "Crush Red May Day."

C. In participating in it, I got a joyous impression. The demonstration parade was conducted in an orderly way and in the atmosphere of a laborers' festival. Among many harsh or stinging slogans, I found a humorous one, carried by working girls, "We Never Marry Personnel of the National Safety Corps."

D. I had expected fewer participants this year. Last year, some laborers rioted, causing some bloodshed between laborers and policemen. However, I found more participants this year than last year.

A. How do you account for the fact that fewer students from Keio than from other universities joined the May Day Demonstration?

B. I think it is because we had (and have) no atmosphere among us of easily joining demonstrations of that kind. People say, this is because Keio students mostly belong to well-to-do families.

D. And besides, some of us might take a May Day Demonstration for something violent or communistic, and they hate joining it for fear that it would hurt our job chances.

Anti-Rearmament:

A. Anti-Rearmament movements are spreading throughout our country, in which students are also taking active parts. What attitude did Keio students show to these movements?

B. An investigation about the opinions of Keio students held at Hiyoshi shows an increase of anti-rearmament feeling among us.

D. Anti-rearmament students say that it is the war that devastated Japanese school buildings, and rearmament is delaying their reconstruction.

C. Some students started, in our campus, a campaign against the establishment of maneuvering grounds at Mt. Myogi and Mt. Asama for US forces.

A. Has the campaign anything to do with anti-American feeling?

C. No, I hardly find such feeling in our university.

Student Franchise:

A. What do you think about the Local Autonomy Board's notice on the transfer of students' franchise to their native place from their present school dormitories or boarding rooms?

B. Government must have issued this notice in order to reduce the students' influence in general elections as students are seemingly inclined to vote for liberty-loving parties.

D. A n y democracy-loving people can see how undemocratic this notice is. To my great regret, the opposition to this outrageous notice is seemingly feeble among Keio students, though Keio UNESCO club and some home classes are opposing it actively.

A. Our President Ushioda

Attendants:

Mr. Toshio Shimizu The Student's Committee of Economic Department

Miss. Hiroko Iida The Students' Autonomous Committee.

Mr. Hiroshi Yuki The Mita Shimibun

Mr. Seita Ishiguro The Mita Campus

Ed: We held this table-talk at our Office on 29th of November.



Students are parading, carrying a slogan, "Oppose War" in this May Day demonstration.

admonished us of a danger of engaging in political movements. He wishes us to be more careful and prudent in doing so. Have you anything to say about his instruction?

D. We, of course, would like to devote all our time to our study if it is possible. But we may safely say that it is the existing circumstances that compelled us to stand for the defence of the freedom of learning. Students' movements are, in most cases, not political ones.

C. It is just what I was going to say. I think that we need to and have a right to defend freedom of thought if Government intends to suppress or deny it.

A. Is it not dangerous for the students' movements if they are conducted by political parties?

B. I don't care if the purpose of students' moves agrees with the policy of some political parties.

C. I hear that in Doshisha University, the school authorities leave every thing to the hands of students and they would not interfere with what students do.

D. Our school authorities seem to be too meddlesome with students activities. For instance, our School Code rejected official recognition for several students' circles at Hiyoshi.

A. I think more mutual understanding between our authorities and students is needed, and in this connection, I am very glad that our President is willing to talk frankly with us.

Mita Festival:

A. What do you think about the annual "Mita Festival" held on Nov. 14th and 15th?

B. This year, visitors amounted to some 25000 and if I remember rightly those of last year were only 5000. This fact alone is enough to prove the success of this year's Festival, I think.

C. A friend of mine who attended this Mita Festival told me that this was better than any other university's. This had a gay side, such as the Jazz concert or dancing parties and, on the other hand, this had a quiet side, that is, students

made public the results of their daily studies.

B. The Agriculture Research Circle took up the problem of price of rice and explained the reason why the price is so high in Japan. This seemed to attract much attention among the women, especially the middle aged ones.

B. This is a festival planned and carried on through all Keio University, and so the school authorities, I am sure, should help us students far more.

Placement:

A. A recent trend in the company entrance examinations show that examinees attach importance to the applicant's thoughts and for those who have communistic thoughts it is quite impossible to pass the examination. I think therefore these examinations seem to oppress the students' freedom of thought to a certain extent.

B. One of my relatives has a position with a certain company now, after arbeit for one year in the same company when she was a senior. We university students are to study for four years but, to tell the truth, some students study only for three years.

D. In these hard times, many students must work his way through a university. I think it is a great pity that we are not able to put our hearts and souls into our study during the four-year-university life.

C. There appear to be many problems about the placement of girl students.

D. I heard that girl students will not work for many years after getting a job because they may resign from the company when they marry.

C. They say that a first son can't get a good job, since he has to succeed to his father's business. Our studies in this university, it seems to me, have close connections with getting a position. We cannot find a spirit of learning the Truth among us Keio students.

D. There is not any academic atmosphere in Keio and it looks just like a training school for leaders of companies. Those who wish to go on to a post graduate school, first of all, cannot help taking into consideration his living as well as his school expenses.

A certain professor said that even after completing this course, you cannot become a good professor unless you can live without any income for five years.

Our Hope:

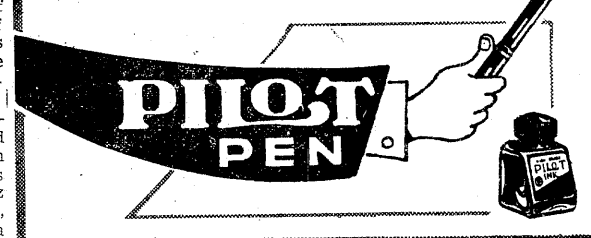
A. Please tell me about your ideals about this University or something of the sort.

B. We should better understand our founder, Fukuzawa, his spirit and his thought. I think what we want most is an academic atmosphere in Keio.

C. We youths have a great future. We have the duties to create a greater academic atmosphere and to develop our society.

D. We students should understand Fukuzawa's spirit, see realities and then take action based upon them.

Your Pride It's a

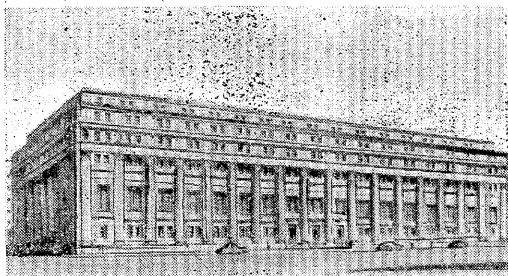


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OSAKA

TOKYO

Merry Christmas

No one will deny that Christmas is the most popular and, at the same time, the most merry annual function in the world. This year, too, Christmas joy is near at hand. As a result we made a plan to issue these Christmas Special Pages, and got some kind contributions and photographs under the title of "Christmas in My Country" from some foreign residents in Tokyo.

On the other hand, we four members of the Mita Campus looked for the typical Christmas in Tokyo to present Christmas through our eyes to our readers all over the world.

We hope that our labours will contribute to our readers' memories of a happy Christmas in 1953.

Christmas in Britain

Jean Davidson

We British think of Christmas first and foremost as a time of the year when families gather together and reunite to settle down to a really good session of eating and drinking. It's the time of the year when excessive eating and drinking is viewed with tolerance and understanding. In fact, if you don't over-eat or over-drink, then you are suspected of not having enjoyed your Christmas!

To the children, of course, it means lots of parties, and presents from Father Christmas, and a general relaxation of parental control.

The first real signs of Christmas in Britain come with the sudden display, practically overnight, of Christmas Cards, decorations, holly and mistletoe in the shop windows. Each department store has its own Father Christmas and Fairy

Grotto, and as the days go by, excitement increases as more and more toys and Christmas presents make their appearance in the shops. Britain rouses herself from the now mild, but still strictly enforced austerity measures of wartime, and everything seems to be in abundance, though at a price, with the exception of still rationed goods such as butter, bacon and meat. For once, however, the normally economical British housewife will unblushingly pay exorbitant prices for "delicacies" and special Christmas fare. But then, it's a time for legitimate extravagance. In the shopping centres of towns and villages Christmas carols are heard over loud speakers, in much the same way as is heard on the Ginza every day. Since this is essentially a

family affair, it is in the homes that many of the Christmas activities take place. So the house must be decorated for the occasion. These Christmas decorations come out every year although they have to be supplemented each year by new purchases, and when the festivities are over they are stored away again until the following Christmas. The decorations are many and varied, but perhaps the most popular, especially among the children, are the paper chains. Cut-up strips of different coloured paper are bought, and the whole family sets to, and pastes them together to make a chain. These chains are then festooned around the house, together with coloured lanterns, silver bells and, of course, the inevitable Christmas Tree. This is the pièce-de-résistance of any house decoration, and so is usually given a place of prominence in the house at the window of the front room. Other essential Christmas decorations are holly, decked round the picture frames, and mistletoe, hanging in some advantageous position

in the Hall. Everyone wishes for a white Christmas—and this explains



the annual popularity of the Bing Crosby record "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas." But our hopes are very rarely fulfilled. Our parents tell us, of course, that it wasn't always so—in the "Good Old Days"

every Christmas was a white Christmas. And the explanation given for this current failure on the part of the elements is apparently just that "things are not the same as they used to be."

In the world of entertainment there are special Christmas shows and musical recitals, the most popular of the latter being performances of Handel's Messiah. As for musical shows, the most typical at Christmas time is the Pantomime. This very British form of entertainment emerges only at this time but tends to carry on until the end of January. It is a kind of musical show based very loosely indeed upon well-known fairy stories such as Cinderella, Puss-in-Boots, Dick Whittington and Mother Goose. In pantomime the part of the hero or, Principal Boy, is taken by an actress, and that of the Dame (the old women in the story, usually the Principal Boy's mother) by an actor comedian. This topsy-turvydom is an essential part of any Pantomime. The latest songs and

(Continued on Page 4)

Refreshment...

For Every Occasion



Wilkinson
NATURAL MINERAL WATER
Tansan



Bire-ley's
THE NON-CARBONATED
Orange Drink

SOLD ALL OVER JAPAN

jokes are incorporated into the script, and very often during the show the audience is urged to join in the singing—which, incidentally and somewhat extraordinarily for the normally reserved British, it does with great gusto and enthusiasm.

But it is said that Pantomime is now dying out and appeals only to the children and older members of the family. Young Britons prefer a less "cissy" form of entertainment at Christmas and usually take themselves off to dances or, if they do see a show, then they prefer a modern adaptation of the Pantomime on ice and visit ice-shows like "Puss-in-Boots on Ice", "Cinderella on Ice", and so on.

So, I would say that Christmas is the time when the British let their hair down and generally set out to enjoy themselves. If you go in a "pub" (drinking saloon) around Christmas time you can sense this atmosphere immediately. All the pubs are packed out at this season and are full of people drinking, singing and talking. Here it is quite in order to join in other people's conversations and, even though you are a stranger, your presence and opinions, whether they be on the latest football results or the policy of the Conservative Government, are very welcome indeed.

In the churches there are special Christmas Services, the most popular being the midnight service on Christmas Eve, and these services are broadcast over the BBC for the benefit of people who cannot attend.

On the BBC on Christmas Day a special programme has now become traditional, and I doubt very much whether many families would miss hearing it. This programme is broadcast in the early afternoon and comes on just at the time of the day when the Christmas meal is finished and everyone is in a relaxed and attentive mood. The theme is Christmas as spent in all parts of the Commonwealth and precedes the annual Royal Christmas Message. From countries as far apart as Cyprus, Kenya, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hongkong and Singapore we hear of Christmas Day festivities, and are united as one family in this world-wide exchange of greetings.

And following this very moving programme comes the Queen's Christmas message. This year's broadcast is the first of its kind outside London and will mark the 21st anniversary of the Royal Christmas Message. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are now on their world tour of the Commonwealth, and this year Her Majesty the Queen, the Head of the Commonwealth, will broadcast her Christmas message from New Zealand.

Yes, it will be a truly family Christmas this year in the widest sense of the word, and, as such, will win itself to the hearts of all Britons.

Christmas in Hong Kong

Alfred Choy

In the Far East, we could never forget the existence of the international city, Hong Kong. Taking its advantages—the insular boundary, the central location in Orient, the British colonial government, and the geographical features—it has indeed an importance and an international atmosphere.

Every kind of religion is in its uppermost endeavour in propagating their own religion. And since Christians, both Protestant and Catholic, are doing most finely X'mas in Hong Kong is indeed a noticeable festival for them, Christmas and its merriment has also the effect towards all the inhabitants.



To face the approach of the X'mas day, all crowded streets will be finished with luxurious decoration and X'mas sales are always been taken places before hand. The exchange of presents among Europeans is quite obvious and common, but a step further the exchange is also done between Chinese and European, and Chinese themselves. Moreover, at those people in Hong Kong are commonly far from their own natives, they have to send X'mas presents back to their homes. Thus we should know a rich market for their need is indeed a necessary matter to consider of, and luckily the British Colonial government is doing well for that. We can get every kind of things at cheap prices and also of good quality. In fact, it's the main reason that makes Hong Kong more attractive both for tourists and settlers.

However, before than anything else, X'mas cards are being on sale. Even those shops which are not selling anything like cards before will take this opportunity to alter their profession to selling X'mas cards. It isn't a queer scene to look at a crowd gathering in a big shop full of X'mas cards and selecting the suitable ones for their parents, sweets, and friends. It have also a good

difference. The highest one may be hundred times than the cheapest. People would never be stingy in getting the fine cards; for they take X'mas as a very important occasion.

Now as the X'mas day coming near, they will please those cards they will have received from others, among the X'mas ornaments is their livings. They are proud of the quantity and quality of X'mas cards they do receive.

Since X'mas is an European festival and is only welcomed by those who are Christians or who have some things connected with Christianity, the most of the conservative Chinese (Chinese occupies ninety per cent of all inhabitants) are quite calm about it. They are rather anxious of the coming Lunar New Year (China New Year). Yet, as nearly all the renowned schools are sponsored by Christmas Religious Societies their children are more or less enjoying the X'mas day, or rather the latter are taking this chance as to make a good pastime on social intercourse. X'mas dancing parties will be held here and there at individual homes, and in order to avoid confusion, they will have it much quicker than the X'mas day. Some of them may even have it one month before.

Besides those personal parties, there will be a good number of balls being held by the senior members of whole school. They invite formally other school's students both boys and girls. They use the school hall and do enjoy all the up-to-date dancing under a leader who is leading the whole attendants to enjoy dancing or to do games. Some parties are so prearranged that every attendant has to disguise himself in his wearings.

However, the most worth seeing day is the X'mas Eve. It's indeed a typical X'mas Eve in this world (Though the writer has not yet lived many other places.)

As soon as the sun sets, those Protestants will gather to Protestant churches and pray or hum hymns and thus to pass their X'mas Eve merrily in church. It is always after their X'mas dinner at home and they used to go to the church to gather with all families. After their praying, their children will gather in a hall and do enjoy square dances, games, and many other good pastimes.

On the other hand, the Catholic church will not commence their X'mas mass until the time near the midnight. Before the mass beginning, all the Catholics will be in the big church hall waiting for the commencement for it is always

too crowded and they may be out of the church when the ringing of bell telling the midnight takes place. During the mass, they are very solemn and all ladies are with black or white veils. Following the proceeding of Father's pray, they do pray quietly and seriously. Some are even not daring to cough or sneeze.

Now how about those bachelors, those soldiers and those merry-seeking non-Christians? Yes, some of them do attend the church to fulfil their obligations. But as soon as it's over, what they are to do is to get themselves drunk. In Hong Kong you can seldom see the drunk as those in Japan. But X'mas Eve is the only night you can see them on the street. Policemen or M.P. will not care them very much on that night. They are not only wearing funny clothes but also doing cute action. They are rather charming than awkward.

Big hotels and restaurants will close their doors much quicker than usual, but on the contrary, balls and bars will continue their business till midnight or even to late hours. For them, it is rather a merry-making day than a X'mas day.

To face the rush of crowd during these few days, the merchants are never losing their chances. Usually there will be a great number of street stalls made on the less traffic roads and they make them just like a prosperous market. The main object of building these are to face the need of goods for Chinese New Year. But instead of commencing their business few week before the Chinese New Year, they open them few days before the X'mas day in order to make some business from those crowds coming out during that day. This time, the merchant arrange more goods as to suit European tastes, and in fact the purchasers are mostly of Europeans.

The further light system specially arranged on the X'mas day illuminates more brightly the worldly famous night view of Hong Kong. And the merry cheering arise more soundly the noisy place of Hong Kong.

Yet, when the dawn is near the cheerful air will be gradually replaced by calmness and quietness. The morning greetings will be equally the words "Merry X'mas to you!"

Christmas in Hawaii

Henry Chikings

Yuletide season in Hawaii is, as in anywhere else in the world, a very happy and merry one, with X'mas trees, Santa Claus, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, pumpkin pies and all other trimming to go with them. The people on the Islands, Christians and non-Christians alike, send out X'mas cards, exchange X'mas presents and celebrate the merry occasion, and every body's happy. On X'mas Eve, they have big parties, eating, drinking, singing and dancing to the melodies of Ukulele and Hawaiian guitars. On X'mas Day, good people go to churches and sing carols and hymns.

Thus, Christmas in Hawaii differs very little from X'mas celebrated in other parts of the States or the rest of the world, except maybe in the following three aspects.

1) Christmas is usually referred to as a white X'mas and of course there is no snow in Hawaii and you can not see anyone riding in a sleigh with jingle-bells on these tropical islands. Instead, there are white clouds floating through the blue sky, over the green sea, and the warm sun skinning on the cocoa-nut and palm trees that are swaying gently in the cool Trade Wind. People ride in their cars through the pine-

apple fields and go to the beaches. Picnics are held on the white sands, some people swimming, some fishing and others playing musical instruments and singing the songs of the Islands. There are not too many places where you go swimming on a X'mas Day.

2) Besides the traditional American X'mas dinner of roast turkey, there are so many varieties of European, Hawaiian and Oriental dishes that any gourmet of glutton would be satiated and satisfied at a X'mas party in Hawaii.

3) If the spirit of Christmas can be expressed as "Peace on the earth and good will towards men," one can say that everyday in Hawaii is a X'mas: for, Hawaii is one of the few places where the people of many different ethnological backgrounds live together and there is no racial prejudice and antagonism among them. This spirit of Hawaiian hospitality is especially evident during Yuletide season and the Kamaaina (old-timers or natives) greet the Malahini (new comers), "Malahini Mele" (Well come, strangers!) during this season.

So, as they say in Hawaii, Mele Kalihimaka! (Merry Christmas!) to every one and all!

Coffee & Lunch

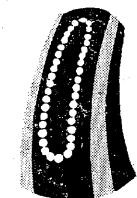
MATSUBISHI

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Christmas in Tokyo

Christmas in Japan, especially in Tokyo, comes about one month earlier than any other country in the world. Strange as it may sound, but people who live in Tokyo can recognize the fact of the matter easily if he is not a blind.

We can find Santa Claus, having a smile for everybody, in the advertisement column of any newspaper at the beginning of November. By the appearance of this Santa Claus, the commercial battles of Christmas sale in Tokyo are opened.

In the main street of Tokyo, many department stores are very busy decorating their show-windows, and some sandwich men who wear Santa Claus' clothes, casting smiles to the passers-by, walk here and there, holding advertisement boards.

In such circumstances, we walked the main streets of Tokyo to present the Christmas mood here to our readers. The following is what we could pick up on that day:

After passing the middle of November, and when the cold winds begin blowing all day long, every the merchant of Tokyo, not of Tokyo alone but of all Japan we dare say, suddenly and strangely show signs of activities. But the reason why they become so active is very easy and simple to explain.

It is that they are seriously thinking how many things they may sell under the name of Christmas Sale and how they may pass their new year, and they are now carrying out what they had planned.

On the other hand, salaried men and workers are anticipating the year-end bonus, and their wives also hope that the husbands' bonus may be more than what might be, and at the same time, they worry about what they must buy for their children and themselves. The cheapest for the best are what they are looking for. Among young men and women (of course including students in our generation) there are some who are worrying about the Christmas presents for "him" or "her" through the morning class hours.

These are the fundamental feelings current among the Japanese people of present. It is not strange that we find a hundred "Merry Christmas" on the Ginza Street, and they pursue us even to the gloomy corners of the street.

Among such confused people, we went to Mitsukoshi Department Store, one of the most famous in Japan, on the Ginza Street.

It was Saturday afternoon; there were many people, middle aged women gathering at a provisions counter, and the costume department was filled with young men and women

selecting mufflers, gloves or neckties for themselves or for their partners and the cosmetics counter swarmed with young women. In front of the Christmas cards and Christmas decorations, many teenagers and some foreigners gathered selecting cards for their friends. There we found a mother who was being pestered by her child into buying some costly Christmas decorations. The child was grasping her mother's Kimono sleeve with one hand, newly bought pretty doll in the other.

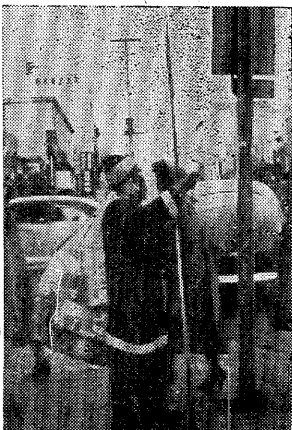
We asked one of the sales girls of Christmas cards, "Are you busy?" But her answer with a smile was quite an unexpected one. She said, "We look so busy in appearance, but almost all of the customers are only lookers-on now, and we are not so busy yet. They have not the money to buy so early. They will buy Christmas cards and decorations gradually as Christmas comes nearer at hand." To be sure, we found many people who looked in at show windows or decorations for Christmas, but hardly any persons who bought articles for Christmas.

We went out of Mitsukoshi and came to Takashimaya Department Store. The central hall of this store, different from others, was decorated with religious figures and made us recognize that Christmas was the greater annual function of the Christians. It led us to some holy land far away. A decorated stage revolved and some beautiful Christmas carols came out. Many young men women listened, forgetting the passing hours.



Out in the street there were a woolen yarn shop, a clothing material shop, a tailor, a restaurant, a camera store, and many other beautiful stores. Every store was decorated with an advertisement board with "Merry Christmas," a Christmas tree, and many gaudy coloured papers. From some music shop the tune of "White Christmas" and "Jingle Bells" were coming out, and some young girls dressed up splendidly were stepping in tune with the melody. It was a wonderful scene of Christmas mood in Tokyo.

A mechanical Santa Claus



standing at the entrance of a beer hall was beckoning automatically at the passers-by. A burst of laughing abruptly arose inside. Foreigners with large packages were walking along and soldiers swinging their cameras followed. People who were walking on the Ginza Street were all dressed up and looked nice, but behind these brilliant-looking Christmas sale, there were many miserable people who were struggling for mere existence, and the merchants themselves participate in this struggles. The sandwich man who wore Santa Claus' clothes looked merry in appearance, but he must be sad in his mind.

We prefer Christmas for peace and solemnity to Christmas for sales and noise.

Christmas in Taipeh

Joseph Chan

Indifferent from any other great cities in China, Taipeh, Formosa is also celebrating the X'mas day.

Comparing with the population of Teipeh, however, the celebrating people in Taipeh are very limited. Say, it may be only the 10 per cent of the whole. Therefore X'mas in Taipeh is not quite notable, unless you are in the surrounding of doing it—you must be either a Christian or one of those who are obliged to celebrate X'mas day.

They, the settlers in Taipeh, do seldom exchange the X'mas cards or any presents on X'mas day, though they do luxuriously on Chinese New Year. What they will do on X'mas Eve, is merely to go to churches and pass a solemn and meaningful (at least they feel so) one night. Some home may decorate X'mas tree at home but it is rather a strange view to see it placed in drawing-room while the New Year is approaching and another typical Chinese decoration for the New Year should be placed.

In some jazz loving homes, a sort of dancing party may be held. But it's rather a chatting, eating, and drinking party than a ball. Some music lovers may open a concert on those days near X'mas, but they are only taking this chance of holidays for their appreciation of music but not of the intention of celebrating the X'mas day.

The shops may have some decoration but it is merely to tell that there is a day called X'mas but not on the account to sell more goods on these days.

Bars and Balls (now the latter is not doing business as the Chinese government forbids them) are extending their business to late in the night, but the atmosphere is not anything particular to notice as a X'mas day merriment.

If you happen to say to somebody "Marry X'mas!" he won't certainly answer you the same, but will rather ask you "Are you a Christian?" with a curious and surprising eyes. In fact, very few of them know the exact meaning of the greeting words.

X'mas in Taipeh is nothing but a day which is printed on calendar as a festival day. But it is not a public holiday, nor an important festival day.

Should this be a day of Buddhism Festival Day or the Chinese New Year Day?

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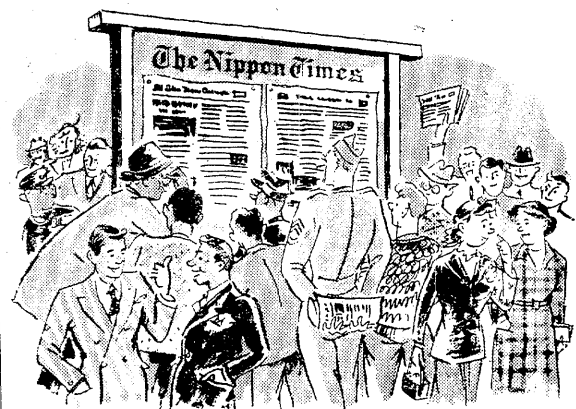
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LOOKING BACK OF THE ARTS OF 1953



Top of Japanese Movies "Tokyo Story"

MOVIES

There is left of 1953 less than a month. During the past months many things have happened and are buried in the memories of people; in the world of films there have been also a lot of things which are worth keeping in the mind. Almost a thousand films have been produced and have appeared on the screen. The report below is collected by the method of examining the Keio Students' opinions by random sampling. In the process of examination, we did not apply such restrictions, as for instance, the usual practice of requesting opinions, "of movies released in '53," but, instead "of the movies which you have seen in '53." The reason why we have used

a method of expression instead of using the very popular one, which is the former, is very simple. We just thought it was very difficult for an ordinary student to distinguish the movies released in '53 from other years' productions.

So, among the films you see below, there are very old ones such as "The Third Man" and very recent ones such as "From Here To Eternity." But such old movies as the former are still kept in the heart of people who have seen them, and therefore have made reappearances on the screen in '53. The students who have recommended them have seen them in '53. Therefore, the rating of each movie is not so important, the most important thing is "What kind of films have enchanted us?" and "What films have disappointed us?"

TOP AND BOTTOM

The Top Five

(Foreign Movies)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Jeux Interdits | (French) |
| 2 Limelight | (C. Chaplin's) |
| 3 Shane | (American) |
| 4 The Terminal Station | (British and American) |
| 5 The Fallen Idol | (British) |

The Bottom Five

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 1 Gentlemen Prefer Blondes | (American) |
| 2 The Niagara | (American) |
| 3 The Luxury Girls | (American) |
| 4 Shane | (American) |
| 5 Task Force | (American) |

The Top Five

(Japanese Movies)

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Tokyo Monogatari | (Tokyo Story) |
| 2 Nigorie | (In The Midst Of The Slum) |
| 3 Gan | (A Wild Goose) |
| 4 Ajin | (The Man I Love) |
| 5 Kani-kosen | (A Floating Crab-Cannery) |
| Ani, Imoto | (A Brother and A Sister) |

DRAWINGS

Now the time has come to sum up the fruits of this year's artistic activities.

At first glimpse, on the whole, there is more marked vivacity than last year. We have had several exhibitions held by some representative groups as usual, and more one-man shows than usual (it is a special phenomenon this year) throughout the year. A surprising mass of works have gathered in to be shown.

Japanese artistic world seems to have attained the most prosperous state since the end of the War, at least on the surface. Indeed, an enormous flood of works has embellished the fall season with their variety and gorgeousness. But, do they really show their substantive richness?

Looking over these group exhibitions, Nikakai, Shinseisaku, Kodobijutsu and so on, (rather a difficult task for a common appreciator), except for some of the characteristic works most of these works although displayed brilliantly, are lacking in the true expression of the artists. They attract lookers' with their hot colors or their fashionable,

new styles, but fail to touch the deeper depths of their feelings. This regrettable tendency is prevalent among the pieces exhibited from the groups of abstractionism to those of realism. Of course there are a few respectable works among them, such as T. Hayashi's "Landscape" (Oil Painting), Yasui's "Yugawara" (oil painting), Yamamoto's "Gap", (Japanese painting) etc.

Umebara, Nakagawa, Tsuruoka, Arioka, Wakita, also impressive.

There is a serious intention to create real originality in Japanese art. In what direction does it seek for its development? This must be the most important problem of today's Japanese art. On the other hand, many valuable works of foreign masters were introduced, and contact with western art has been accelerated more and more.

This year, we have had several international exhibitions, of fine art, of photograph, of commercial art, etc.

The most remarkable of them is the International Fine Art Exhibition held at Ueno Museum in May, and the Roualt's exhibition held at the same place from September to

MUSICS

Retrospecting on this year's music, the most remarkable thing, seemingly, is that, from classic to jazz, many world famous musicians, have visited Japan, some for the first time, others for repeat performances. Yes, there have been so many that we can hardly remember all of them.

In Spring, Geiseiking, Szigetty and Anderson and in Autumn, Stern, Solomon, Levy, Hischu, Monblan, Martinon, Cugat and the members from J.A.T.P.

Of course in every instance the player showed refined and sometimes almost perfect technique and evoked delicate feelings from most of people who listened. It is possible that they felt something beyond description in them.

Geiseiking played Debussy and Ravel with perfect technique and with such a beauty as none who has played them can express it better. He drove us into the world of fantasy as if he had had magic fingers on the keyboard.

Szigetty gave us mature and rather soft romantic playing.

Stern showed strong and rather precise mechanical technique burying his young burning passion within it.

Martinon has conducted the N. Symphony Orchestra with much tact and skill and this new conductor must have entranced the audience.

J.A.T.P. made jazz fans as hep as they could be, with their solo plays.

I know, some people think that the invitation of musicians would work for a raising of the level of music in Japan and also for maintaining international friendship.

Moreover some have interpreted such sponsorships as akin to oases in a desert. These things must have truth partly of course. We know, of course, music lovers are always yearning for good music and it is a must for them to listen to high leveled ones and to satisfy their strivings Musial sense.



Top of Foreign Movies "Jeux Interdits"

But when I consider the present condition of Japan, especially from the viewpoint of economy, I wonder if it is indispensable to invite many foreign musicians, not a few but more than ten, paying much money for them.

We should know our expenditure for culture and recreation is limited except for a few people in some class and I'm afraid some seats in the with these people. There seems music hall are constantly filled to be not a few who always pride themselves in having stepped into music hall to see the faces of musicians. They would say "I went to see Stern," "I have been to Solomon's, too," or "I also listen to so and so." But I sometimes wonder if they really love and understand music. And all the artists having once visited Japan, say, "I've never experienced such a warm reception" and also "Japan is a good place to earn."

We have to think what these words mean.

In a word, it is a waste of money. I think these mean nothing else but to increase the expenditure in Japan, and help the money to flow out of the country.

To speak in such vein will offend some who love music and they might say that anyone who says such a thing must have no affection for music or must not know the real meaning of art. Of course, I myself, know that the more musicians come, the more opportunity lies for us to select from among them. But with all these facts, we should remember that we are apt to forget we have first to reconstruct



Isaac Stern (NHK Photo)

our national economy by austerity and make our life much more balanced. Here, we have to think what culture or civilization really means.

It shouldn't belong to only a special class but should be for everyone.

Have you ever thought what kind of culture or civilization those people who live in small towns or villages live by?

As I love music very much, I cannot help thinking, in the first place, to change our world so as to make it a much better to live in. Then, we, music lovers, shall be able to listen to music with much more ease and pleasure.

I wonder why we cannot get to the idea of making fertile our desert before we seek for an oasis.

In the end I ask for the reflection of people who have invited or are inviting the many foreigners to serve their commercial purposes.

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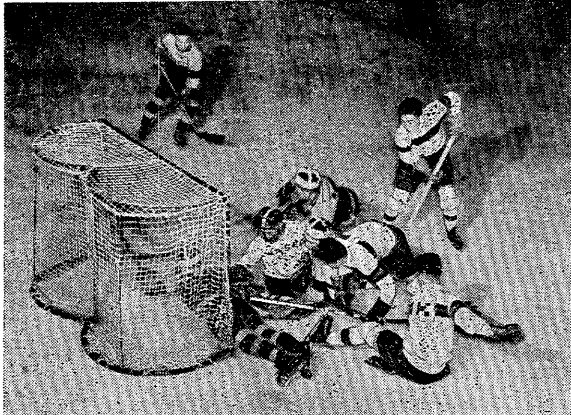
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Keio wins a victory of 5 University Ice Hockey League after the lapse of 19 years. Above photo shows at the final game of K-W match of 5 University Ice Hockey League, Keio Forwards rush upon Waseda goal.

JUDO
March Keio 4-6 Osaka Metropolitan Police Board
Nov. Keio-Waseda 0

KYUDO
April Keio 58 (hits)—57 Doshisha
June 1st Keio-Waseda Periodical Match
Keio 94 (hits)—81 Waseda
July All Japan Student Archer's Meet

BOAT
March Keio is defeated by Waseda at 22nd K-W Boat-race.
Sept. All Japan Boat Championship Race 3rd rank

SWIMMING
June 26th K-W Swimming Match
Keio 14.5-24.5 Waseda
Water Polo K-W Match
Keio 3-2 Waseda
July Water Polo All Kanto Intercollegiate League 2nd rank
August Keio wins All Japan Water Polo Championship.

BASEBALL
April Tokyo Big Six University League Spring Season 3rd rank
Keio 0-2 Rikkyo
May Keio 2-1 Meiji
Keio 2-0 Tokyo
Keio 2-0 Hosei
Keio 1-2 Waseda
Sept. Tokyo Big Six University League Autumn Season 4th rank
Keio 2-0 Hosei
Keio 1.5-2.5 Rikkyo
Keio 2-0 Tokyo
Keio 0.5-2.5 Meiji
Keio 2-1 Waseda
Keio downs Waseda after an absence of four seasons.

SOCCER
May 33rd All Japan Tournament 3rd rank
June 4th K-W Periodical Match
Keio 4-1 Waseda

TENNIS
April Keio wins the Championship of All Kanto Intercollegiate League 56th K-W Periodical Match
Keio 6-3 Waseda
July All Japan Student Tournament
1st rank—Doubles Takayama Yoshimura
August Keio 7-2 Kanseigakuin
Oct. K-W Periodical Match
Keio 6-3 Waseda

HEAVY GYMNASTICS
June K-W Periodical Match
Keio 478.25-531.75 Waseda
July 3rd Keio-Doshisha Periodical Match (Keio

2 wins 1 loss)
Keio 413.10-415.55 Doshisha

FIELD AND TRACK EVENTS
Oct. 29th K-W Periodical Match
Keio 32-25 Waseda
Keio wins a victory after the lapse of 6 years.

EQUESTRIAN FEATS
May 8th Tokyo Six University League
2nd rank
June 4th All K-H Periodical Match
All Keio (—) 91.5
All Hosei (—) 163.5

HOCKEY
May Spring League 4th rank
June 32nd East Japan Student Championship Tournament
2nd rank

RUGBY
Oct. K-W Match
Keio 17-10 Waseda
2nd All East Japan Intercollegiate League
5th rank

ICE SKATING
Sept. All Keio 3-14 Cambridge
March All K-W Ice Hockey Match
Keio 5-8 Waseda
18th K-W Hockey Periodical Match
Keio 4-3 Waseda
Nov. Tokyo five University Ice Hockey League
1st rank

BASKET BALL
June 11th K-W Periodical Match
Keio 56-52 Waseda
Kanto University Championship Tournament
Keio 54-35 Keizai
Keio 81-40 Kanto
Keio 48-59 Meiji
Oct. Kanto Intercollegiate League 4th rank

PINGPONG
April All Kanto Intercollegiate League 6th rank
Oct. Kanto Intercollegiate League 5th rank

YACHT

May 16th K-W Race
Keio 184-168 Waseda
5th Keio-Doshisha Race
Keio 217-213 Doshisha
June Kanto Intercollegiate Race
1st rank by the score of 399 out of 8

VOLLEYBALL

July 6th All W-K-M Meet
All Keio 1-2 All Meiji
All Keio 2-1 All Waseda
17th K-W Match
Keio 1-3 Waseda
Sept. Kanto Intercollegiate League 2nd rank

WRESTLING

April All Kanto Intercollegiate League 3rd rank
Sept. All Japan Student Tournament
1st rank (Keio)
Fly-weight Kitano
Light-weight Kawamoto
Welter-weight Takeuchi
1st rank (Keio)
Fly-weight Kitano

BOXING

May 7th Kanto Intercollegiate League 4th rank

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

April K-W Periodical Match
Keio 21-0 Waseda
Sept. Keio-Doshisha Periodical Match
Keio 20-6 Doshisha

HANDBALL

June 6th Keio-Kyoto Periodical Match
Keio 18-4 Kyoto
Sept. 1st K-W Periodical Match
Keio 5-8 Waseda

FENCING

May 3rd Keio-Doshisha Periodical Match
Keio 1-2 Doshisha
Kanto Intercollegiate League
4th rank
All round 5th rank

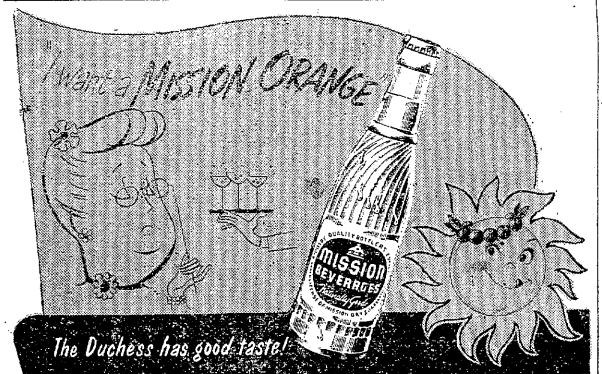
BADMINTON

May 1st K-W Periodical Match
Keio 14-1 Waseda
Kanto University League Spring Season
2nd rank
Nov. Kanto University League Autumn Season
4th rank

AUTOMOBILISM

June 3rd All Japan Student Automobile Race
2nd rank
August 1st K-W Automobile Endurance Race around All Japan
Keio: time—123.54 (hr.)
distance—3,721 (k.m.)
velocity per hour—30.0 (k.m.)
Waseda: time—131.54
distance—3,716
velocity per hour—28.2 (k.m.)

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EDITORIAL

Be Prudent in Student Movements

The world changes so rapidly that we are apt to lose our way in this unsettled world. It must be meaningful to look back upon how we students have coped with this changing world in this year of 1953.

In May, our president Ushioda gave a message to freshmen saying, "Present social condition must be too unstable and too agitating for you to give yourselves to learning alone and sometimes you may well feel impatient to take some political actions in your effort to better the world. But remember that, being a student, you must take a longer view of this changing world and to examine its each aspect calmly. I hope that you will never act hastily before establishing a firm foundation under your own feet."

This instruction of the President sounds reasonable. But does it still hold good when the Freedom of learning seems to be at stake? We have to examine and analyse the nature of the recent student movements.

On the first of May, about one hundred Keio students participated in the May Day demonstration and another thirty joined an anti-May Day rally of some Rightist circles.

However, the rest of Keio students, which means almost all the Keio students showed indifference to the demonstrations.

On the other hand, anti-war movements of some kinds attracted much attention of our students. The farther the rearmament of our country advances, the stronger the opposition will be, because the devastation of our campuses is due to the war and we know that another war will bring nothing but complete destruction of all the campus equipments. In this connection, the National Safety Corps of our country is the target of bitter criticism among students as well as other peace loving people.

But at the same time, some think that Japanese rearmament is necessary to guard our country against aggressions of other nations.

In connection with this problem, a nation wide movement against the establishment of maneuvering grounds for U.S. forces is spreading all over our country and is spurring the anti-American feeling in our national sentiment. As a matter of fact, to set up the maneuvering grounds in our narrow territory is to rob our farmers of their farm lands. These farmers have sympathy of our students and many of us took part in these disputes.

VOICE OF YOUTH

ON CHRISTMAS

Elko Tsuda
Freshgirl of Lit. Dept.

Christmas is approaching again.

In our country, Christmas has been celebrated gorgeously these several years after the war. Even from November, many department stores and shops are decorated with wonderful Christmas trees, models of Santa Claus and other pretty things. And in the every main street, garish advertisements of Christmas Sale are seen and noisily heard. According to the phenomenon above mentioned, the habits of making presents and attending parties on Christmas have been very popular among the younger people of Japan. They seem to celebrate Christmas only for pleasure.

In a sense, this may be good as it is. But it has a serious problem in it when we observe the tendency from the view point of "true Christmas." As

And this Summer, another students' movement broke out. This is against the Local Autonomy Board's notice on the transfer of students' franchise to their native place from their present school dormitories or lodging places. This notice is generally understood to be an infringement upon the fundamental right of students to vote. In fact, suffrage of a good many students are now kept in suspense due to this undemocratic notice. Some students' circles of our university solicited signatures within our campus to their petition addressed to the Local Autonomy Board.

On November 17th, about 750 students from universities in the Tokyo area joined a demonstration sponsored by the Metropolitan Federation of Students Organization and paraded main streets to Tokyo carrying such slogans as, "Safeguard Democracy", "Guarantee Students' Right to Vote", "Get Out Nixon" and "Oppose Rearmament and Conscription." But we found scarcely any student of our university among them.

Turn our eyes within our campus and we find a campaign at both Mita and Hiyoshi for

almost all the Japanese people are not Christians, and in general, they are always quite indifferent to the Christianity. Of course there are some who believe in God and celebrate their Christmas sincerely. But it is fact that the great majority have much interest only in Christmas. This is because the festival has some colorful aspect beside its main purpose. In reality, crowds of people rush into the department stores with shopping fever in their eyes, and as to merchants, they aim at only their economic profits under the pretext of Christmas. They are eager to decorate their shops gaily with attracting things so that they may sell as much as possible. Both are liable to forget the substance of the festival. How superficial and ostentatious Christmas it is! In Japan, Christmas is losing its religious atmosphere and becoming a day of ordinary amusement in proportion to its popularization. Is it all right? People may

the reduction of prices of food at the campus cafeterias. This campaign achieved its reasonable request supported by all the students.

Thus looking back upon this year's student movements briefly, we find that they were mostly caused by their desire to defend the Freedom of Learning, and that they had something, more or less, to do with international tensions.

And a noticeable tendency of 1953 is that, so far as Keio students are concerned, they showed much interest in the actual or familiar problems of our campus life. We must be prudent, as our President Ushioda warns, in engaging in students' movement especially in those out of the campus lest we should become puppets of those extremists who would employ our moves as means of their political propaganda.

All the people in the world want peace earnestly, but no peace would come without mutual understanding among them.

We, members of the Mita Campus, are making every effort to promote international friendship in order to establish Peace in the world.

have a thought "Christmas is pleasant with many presents and cakes." Is that all about Christmas?

What is true Christmas? What is its substance? We should be more sincere about the problem. It is the celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ as every body knows. So if we do wish to, with no Santa Claus, no presents, and no turkeys, still we can celebrate the birthday from the bottom

of our hearts. I don't mean that we should be frugal of presents, turkeys and other things. It is of course desirable that people make their Christmas pleasant and delightful as much as they can. But the superficial Christmas is nonsense. They must not ignore the essence. I warn them that they had better think over what the true celebration is. What is necessary is our reflection and consideration.



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Merry Christmas To You All!

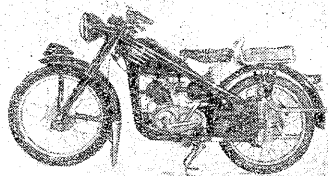
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