

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS' OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 44

KEIO UNIVERSITY

(Price Annual (Postage inclusive) Yen 10.00 200.00)

April, 1954

"DISPEL SERVILITY"; USHIODA, AT COMMENCEMENT

The graduation ceremony was held on March 20th at Mita with about 100 invited guests and some 2000 parents of the graduating students attending. The ceremony being favored with fine weather was opened at 10 a.m., in the open ground of the campus and President Ushioda awarded diplomas to 1911 students (Economic Dept. 830, Law Dept. 589, Literature Dept. 271, Engineering Dept. 124, and Medical Dept. 97) including 105 of the Correspondence Course.

President Ushioda, in his congratulatory address, wished that the graduates would embody our Founder Fukuzawa's Spirit of independence and self-respect by behaving themselves manly and rationally, in any field they might go. "Servile flattery is," he stressed, "just what you should despise." Prof. Shimada, Dean of the Law Department, and Mr. M. Miyahara, old alumnus of our Keio, made congratulatory speeches also.

In response to the speeches of congratulation, T. Seko of the Engineering Dept. made an address, representing the graduates. After the ceremony, the graduates enjoyed themselves at a tea party and farewell dance party, held in the school rooms.

The following students graduated cum laude:

T. Chiwaki (E), H. Matsumoto (E), K. Yoshizumi (E), Y. Aida (E of the Correspondence course), A. Ishikawa (Law), M. Kinoshita (Law), Y. Nagata (M), K. Hamaguchi (M), H. Kagawa (Lit.), and H. Onishi (Lit.).

NEW WING COMPLETED

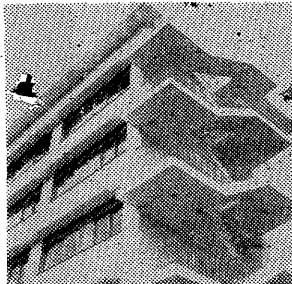


Photo shows the hospital newly completed

After one year's construction, a five storied grand concrete wing was completed at Yotsuya, where Keio University Medical School has its own hospital.

The completion of the work was celebrated on 15th of March with the attendance of President Ushioda, Mr. Ginjiro Fujiwara, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, etc. at Kitazato Memorial Hall. The new wing designed by Dr. Taniguchi cost ¥186,000,000, has 2 special class sick-rooms, 14 first-class and 136 second-class rooms. The hospital charges for each are ¥5000, ¥3000, and ¥1800 a day. The special rooms look like grand hotel and the others too are equipped with radio, telephone, bath-room, cooking-room and nurse-room.

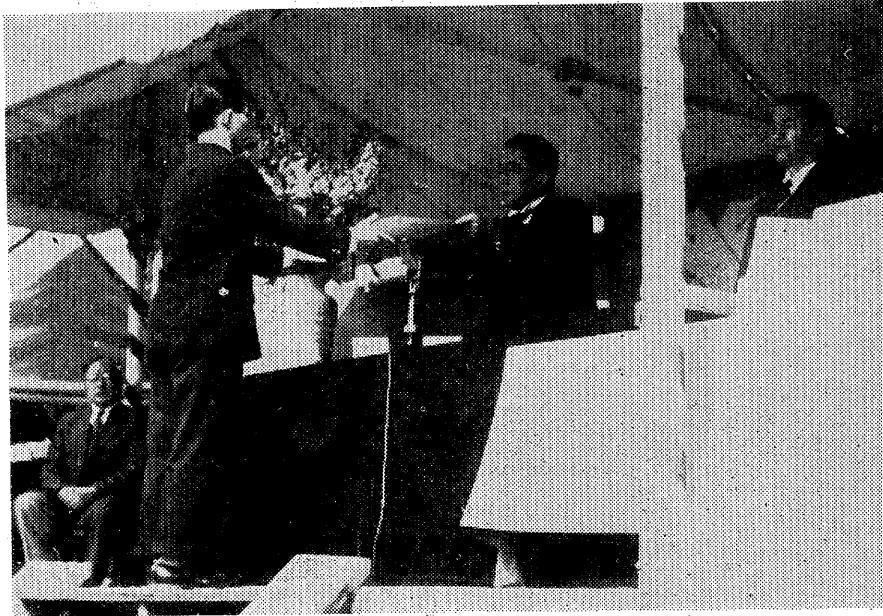


Photo shows President Ushioda handing diplomas to a representative of the graduating students.

Student Conference To Be Held

The I.S.A. (International Student Association of Japan), which held the 14th Japan-America and Second Japan-Philippine Student Conference last year, is planning to hold the International Student Conference this coming summer.

According to the official conference announcement of I.S.A., this International Student Conference will be held for a month during the summer, having four sessions in Tokyo, Kyoto, Hokkaido, and Sendai. The conference in Tokyo is to be held from the 11th of July with the opening ceremony and be completed by the farewell meeting on the 18th. The main theme will be "Crisis of our times". Various problems will be discussed under this main theme in six panels;

KEIO AMERICA SOCIETY MEETS

The annual general meeting of the Keio America Society was held at the Library on 18th March. After the statement of receipts and expenditures for the year of 1953 was reported and the committee re-elected, the members appreciated movies from the American Cultural Center as entertainment.

According to the prospectus of the Society, a regular meeting is held once a month and leading personages among American residents in or near Tokyo are invited for discussion purposes. The activities of the Society are to carry out lectures, exhibitions and other activities deemed proper and necessary.

Mr. Kiyooka, Managing Director of the Society, wishes the students of Keio to voluntarily take part in the society and promote friendship and understanding between America and Japan.

Politics, Economics, Social Problems, Culture and Art, Religion, and Education.

As to the representing countries to the conference, I.S.A. hopes to invite delegates of as many nations as possible in the Pacific area of the world and the representatives of some twenty nations are expected to participate. The foreign delegates will be sixty students both from overseas and from the students now studying in Japan.

To select excellent Japanese students as delegates, I.S.A. is to hold examinations. Applications open May 1st and the exam is to take place at Meiji University at the beginning of June. Sixty students will be selected. The applicants will be examined for their writing and speaking knowledge of English.

Last year, 11 Keio students participated in the 14th Japan-America Student Conference as delegates after passing the examinations.

Many applicants from colleges and universities in Tokyo then took the examinations. Waseda, which sent 14 students to the confabs, was the first in number and Keio was the second. More students from Keio are expected to take part in the conference this year. Further details concerning the confabs and the examinations can be obtained at the Keio English Speaking Society and the Mita Campus.

Farewell Concert Held

A farewell concert in honour of the students who were going to graduate from Keio University in this spring was held at the Y.M.C.A. hall in the Meiji Shrine Outer Field at 6 p.m., March 18.

This concert was given as a present to the graduating boys and girls of this university. The concert was performed as usual by the Keio University Wagner Chorus, the students' own light music society and Hawaiian band, in which some of the players were to leave the university this spring.

Fukuzawa 'Revived' On Campus



Bronze of Bust of Fukuzawa

Each university exhibits 40 articles but it is a question of how many of them can pass the examination. The judging committee consists of six members, to which each university sends one judge.

Details of New Entrance Exams Revealed

The entrance examinations for Keio began with the one for the Economics Dept. on Feb. 27th.

They took place both in Mita and Hiyoshi for four consecutive days; the first day for the Economics Dept., the second day for the Law Dept., the third day for the Literature Dept., and the last day for the Engineering Dept. and the Medical Dept. again.

This year, the number of applicants was 17.5 times greater than the number of acceptances, while last year it was 18 times greater.

The number of applicants is as follows:

Literature Dept.	4201(250) 16.8 times
Economics Dept.	8180(400) 20.4 times
Law Dept.	6520(400) 16.3 times
Medical Dept.	945(40) 23.6 times
Engineering Dept.	1264(110) 11.5 times

The decrease in total number does not mean that applicants for Keio have been reduced. It is due to the remarkable decrease of those who apply for more than two Depts. "This explains that the examinees have become very prudent in their applications and that the situation is getting back to the normal state after the post war disorder," said Mr. Oshima, the chief of the Instruction Office.

The first announcement of the successful applicants was made on the 13th of March. The final announcement was made on March 21st.

The subjects of the entrance essay are as follows:

Literature Dept.	"Why do you wish to have a university education?"
Economic Dept.	"What you think of current world problems"
Law Dept.	"The student's life and its order"
Medical Dept.	"On Friendship"
Engineering Dept.	"I would like to be such a man"

Six Universities To Hold Art Exhibition

The Six universities in Tokyo (Keio, Hosei, Meiji, Rikkyo, Todai, and Waseda) Joint Art Exhibition is to be held at the Toyoko Department Store, Shibuya, Tokyo, under the auspice of the Asahi Press, from the 13th to the 18th of April.

The Keio Palette Club is now very busy with its participations.

President Ushioda said at the ceremony of the unveiling; "It is a matter for congratulation that the bust will inspire the minds of the youth who study on the campus."

Written in the back of the bust, in Fukuzawa's own handwriting, are his famous words "Independence" and "Self-Respect".

FROM CAP TO GOWN IN KEIO UNIVERSITY

KEIO STUDENTS' OWN CRITICISM AND REFLECTION

ON THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Now, the gloomy season of entrance examinations has come to an end. In recent years, it has become a common phenomenon of every year that a great number of high school graduates cannot succeed in the entrance examinations without a few more years' study. These students are increasing every year, although there are enough universities to admit most of them throughout the country. These graduates seem to have caused the recent extraordinarily large number of candidates applying to the traditional private universities of the first class. Of course, we must take into account that the total number of students aspiring to a university education has increased. On the other hand, however, the capacity of the excellent government universities is extremely small. But the greatest cause of this phenomenon is due to the fact that many universities which were born as a result of the reformation of the educational system are not good in their quality and that they are apt to be avoided by the candidates, for students are afraid of their unemployment after graduation from such universities. Though, needless to say, the employment should not be the aim of studying at the university, that is a concern of vital importance, especially in these depressed days when it is difficult to find a job. At this point, you will admit that the reason for enormously heavy applications for Keio University lies in the stability of employment after graduation. In its earlier days, Keio Gijuku must have been a gathering place of students who had found its motto attractive. However, this peculiarity of Keio is gradually being lost. For, almost all the number of applicants, it appears, don't know what the Fukuzawa Spirit is. We are afraid that very few candidates know our founder Fukuzawa's motto—Independent mind and Self-respect. Here we find something impure in the numerous aspirants' motives of applying for Keio University.

A high examination-fee is one of the most uncomfortable things not only in Keio but in other private universities. Most private universities here which have several faculties, generally give only the examination of one faculty in a day so that the candidates may try all the faculties, but with the condition of paying the examination-fee for each faculty. This means that the universities can be paid one or more examination-fees by one candidate. So in the famous private universities, such as Keio, Waseda and Chuo, to which a great number of aspirants come to apply from all over the country, the total amounts of examination-fees are very high. Even though we admit that it has come to be an indispensable fund for the universities when they are in financial difficulties, we cannot but think it is extremely unfair. Judging from our common sense, we think examinations do not cost as much as its fee.

However high it may be, the candidates are obliged to take the various faculty examinations of private universities. This is a result of the common uncertainty of candidates. It is very natural for the candidates that they wish to try as many faculties as possible. And only a few candi-



Applicants looking at the final announcement.

dates can afford the luxury of trying for several faculties. It seems, therefore, that the private universities are taking advantage of this uncertainty of candidates. Here we hope for the reduction of the examination-fee. By that we don't mean to say that all the private universities should cut down their examination-fee. We only hope that the first-class private universities which can gather a very large number of candidates may as well as not cut down the examination-fee in view of giving opportunities to more candidates.

WHAT IS "KEIO BOY"?

Here is a private observation on Keio boys' characters. We shall be very happy if it could be of any service to the freshmen who are little aware of Keio's peculiarities.

In former days, each university, especially the private university, used to have its own characteristics, but after the new educational system was enforced, they say the school color has been lost. We think, it is partly so with Keio University; most students are lacking in their personality.

In Keio Gijuku, as it was a small gathering of students, its most worthy character was to be found, naturally, in the close relation between teacher and student. But at present, the fact is not what it used to be. We deeply regret that, of late, there are very few, if any, students who keep a personal contact with the professors.

There are, as you know, two kinds of student in Keio University. There are those admitted by getting over the difficulties of entrance examination and others who, occupying almost half the number, are pushed up from Keio High School without any formal entrance examination. These two kinds of student show, in their nature, entirely different characters.

The students who came from outside, and accordingly meet the Fukuzawa Spirit for the first time, are all different in their characters, while Keio High School graduates have the type of the so-called "Keio Boy" in the world. As for the Fukuzawa Spirit among Keio High School graduates, they ought to know it far better in comparison with the outsiders, since they have passed the school-life as a Keio student for three years or more. However, they seem to have quite forgotten it.

LOOKING BACK UPON THE PAST YEARS

SOPHOMORE

Spring is coming around again. It is nearly a year since I became a Keio student. Here I'd like to tell objectively what I have noticed in this one year with Keio students. Soon after the beginning of my new life as a university student, I was disappointed to learn that university life was very much like highschool life, being different from what I had hopefully imagined. To my great sorrow, it is rather difficult to find any academic atmosphere here on this campus. Talks on movies, mahjong, music (jazz, mostly), and such sort of things are heard everywhere and that is all. . . . it is seldom that those serious questions are on their lips, which, as university students, they ought to have.

Indeed they do not seem to have any problems. Anyone who studies seriously faces inevitably some questions in life or something. That they do not have any questions means, and it cannot mean anything else, that they do not study or think earnestly and that they are shallow in their thoughts. They just waste their time in playing mahjong, polishing their oiled caps, and jazzing away. Of course I do not mean to deny recreations but so long as they are

students, study must come first, and after that, recreations. Nor do I mean that everyone of my fellow-students has these tendencies, but too many of them are apt to behave like this.

I sincerely hope that these deplorable behaviours will be banished from this campus and we will all be fit for the phrase, "Students should be like students" in years to come. (K.K.)

JUNIOR

The instant you hear the word "Keio", you are reminded of Mita. On the well-known and historic Mita Campus I am to study economics as my special subject beginning in April, completing the two years' general course at Hiyoshi. At this great turning-point of the university life, it may be significant for me to look back upon the past two years and write down something of my present thought.

It is much to be regretted to hear that there are now some university students in Japan who attend school only for their graduation certificates. They are like this as a result of having forgotten their duties as students. Then, what are our duties and responsibilities as students? What should we do as students? Of course, the real students are people devoted to seek truths and facts. What is more important is the fact that our society needs us students most, that is, each individual of students has a duty to play his own part so that the culture and civilization of the coming generation may be better than ours. And I realize that there are many other duties to be fixed upon students by society.

The past two years' university life has gradually formed my firm resolution to fulfill my duty and responsibility as a student, but looking back upon the past two years I realize there still remain much for me to learn.

Whenever I find that my learning makes slow and lagg-

SENIOR

When I came up to Mita Hill after two years in dry but sedately rural circumstances of Hiyoshi Campus, I found something of Keio in the beautiful library building, the modern study hall by Mr. Isamu Noguchi and the wall-paintings of the Student Hall. But I was more attracted by starting a fresh and pleasant college life at Mita.

Yes, special studies, seminar and more active club associations are open to us. We have many chances enough to come in contact with professors at seminar or study hall and friends with whom we may cultivate each other at club activities.

Though in Keio we are not obliged to do any thing; it can be said that if we do not seek, we will be given nothing.

So, one who wants to study must seize suitable professors, and one who wants to associate with friends must participate in club activities.

Of course, both matters can be enjoyed at the same time. Once President Ushioda said to students that he wished there would be many opinions on a problem rather than a unified one in Keio for his liberalism and relativism.

Keio students must insist on themselves actively. Here is a feature of Keio. We must knock a door, then new significant life will open.

"Seek! then you will be given." is the meaning of founder Fukuzawa's true "Independence and Self-respect," I think. (M.S.)

ing progress, I abandon myself to grief. Nathaniel Hawthorne says in his biographical stories that all that he had learned only made him feel how little he knew in comparison with what remained to be known.

Anyone devoting himself to learning must be always in the same mental state as Hawthorne declares, and I am no exception now. (Y.Y.)

EMPLOYMENT CONDITION IS GLOOMY

Graduates who succeeded to get their jobs through hard examinations are expected to display "Our Founder Fukuzawa's Spirits" and to send a fresh air into every sphere of business circles.

But generally speaking, the employment condition of this year was very gloomy for graduates owing to the general

depression. About 30 percent of graduates could not get their jobs despite their high abilities. As usual, graduates who went to banks and industry companies are the most numerous and officers or teachers are the least.

Following table shows the employment condition of this year's graduates.

TOTAL GRADUATES 2,354

(including medicine, 103)

Faculty	Economics	Law	Political Science	Literature	Engineering	Graduate School
	915	354	335	370	150	128
Banks	105	35	27	4	0	4
Securities Companies	24	14	11	3	0	2
Insurance	37	20	11	5	0	0
Commercial Companies	135	40	28	23	3	3
Press Journalism	4	0	3	10	0	1
Publisher	3	0	1	1	0	4
Broadcasting Companies	5	2	2	6	4	0
Movie Production	10	3	0	7	0	1
Railway and Shipping Companies	23	17	7	1	83	2
Industry	202	70	55	11	2	5
Private Enterprise	23	9	14	4	0	0
Teacher	0	0	0	4	0	1
Officer	0	2	0	0	0	0
Re-entered Graduates	1	7	1	9	0	0
Graduate School	8	7	1	3	0	0

(Continued on Page 3)

SPORTS·ARTS

Miss Mitoji Wins
in Skate Meet

The twenty-second All Japan Figure Skating Championships Contest opened on March 12th at Asahi Sports Arena in Osaka, finished its three-day programmes on March 14th.

M. Kobayashi, Meiji University, took top honours in Men's All Japan Championships, and Mrs. T. Yamashita, Osaka Skating Club, won Women's Championship.

Miss Y. Mitoji, Keio University, won the first prize in Women's Junior Championships and Ohayashi Rikkyo University, in Men's Junior Championships.

Besides, Keio's Kobayashi secured third rank in Men's Junior Championships.

K-W Volleyball Periodical
To Be Held in April

The 18th Keio-Waseda Volleyball Periodical Match will be held on April 25th from 10:00 a.m. at Den-En Coliseum.

This time, Keio Volleyball Team is expected to vindicate its honour, as Keio missed the chance to gain five successive victories by its defeat in the 17th Periodical Match last September.

The records until now are Keio's 12 successive defeats, 4 successive victories and one defeat. (4 wins, 13 defeats)

The match is to be postponed until April 29th in case of rain.

Keio Defeats Waseda
in Ice Hockey Games

The second ice-hockey match between All-Keio and All-Waseda was held at the Shiba Sports Center on the 15th of March before many fans. And our teams defeated Waseda with two wins and one tied-game.

In the opening game, Keio High School beat Waseda High School 3-3. The second, Keio O.B.'s and Waseda O.B.'s, ended in a 5-5 tie. In the last game, Keio University fought a close game with Waseda University, but with a strong defense against Waseda's passing, our team won the game 7-6.

THE SIX TO HOLD
PHOTO EXHIBITION

The Tokyo Big-Six University Photograph Contest is scheduled to be held for the first time at Matsuya Department Store in Ginza from April 6 for about two months under the auspices of the Tokyo Big-Six University Photograph Association. The Keio Camera Club consisting of about 120 members is due to take part in it representing Keio University and is expected to show the members' skill they are proud of. Keio is scheduled to meet Hosei from 13 to 18, Meiji from 20 to 25, Tokyo from May 4 to 9, Rikkyo from 11 to 16, and Waseda from 25 to 30, as the schedule of the contest is made according to that of the Big-Six University Baseball League Games.

This contest should not be called the "Contest", rather the "exhibition", because, as this is the first trial and no judgment is to be made. This project must doubtlessly contribute toward the development of the Japanese student photographic art.

JAPANESE CLASSIC
FINE ARTS RETURN
FROM U.S.A.

Ninety-one masterpieces of Japanese classic fine arts, which were taken to America last year in order to deepen the understanding of our proper fine arts among American people returned here safely this February and were exhibited at the Tokyo National Museum from March 12 for ten days.

These masterpieces of paintings and sculptures, including eleven national treasures, were exhibited in USA at Washington, New York, Seattle, Chicago and Boston and some 450,000 American art-lovers were reported to have visited the exhibition out of their interest and curiosity in the fine arts peculiar to Japan.

Introduction To The Movie,
"A Life of Yukichi Fukuzawa"

A pre-view of the film, "A Life of Yukichi Fukuzawa" was given on March 19th at Yomiuri Hall. It is to be shown to the public in May with the subtitle "Thus the Bell of Freedom Rings."

Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of our Keio Gijuku, was really a great forerunner who, in spite of all reproaches and oppressions, brought on Japan a bright, hopeful dawn to democracy. His life and import, shown in the midst of the awful disturbance at the time of a great historical change, the Meiji era, must be really worth being recognized from every point of view.

On the screen we vividly see his younger days simplified according to the standard of junior or senior high-school. The story begins in 1853 when Commodore Perry came to Uraga and 21 year-old Yukichi left his native place, Nakatsu, in order to study Dutch at Ogata Koan's private school in Osaka, and it goes on to tell how he learned western affairs through travels in Europe and the United States, and how he founded our Keio Gijuku at Shinsenja (a little distant from the present place) in 1868 when the glorious reign of Meiji began. Through the thoughts and action of Yukichi Fukuzawa, the first democratic educator, we feel as if we see one glorious page from the modern history of Japan.



Young Fukuzawa Acted
by Kuroemon Onoe

It may be hard to realize what he really was, but the truth of his ideas is still alive today, far beyond the lapse of time, not at all changed. Now is the time we have to make the best use of him. The purpose of "A Life of Yukichi Fukuzawa" will be accomplished if it succeeds to impress deep in the minds of Japanese young generation his true image and, not only that, to let the whole world recognize the vivid picture of Japanese democratic ideals, far beyond literature or language, in order to contribute to the creation of new human civilization.

(continued from p. 2)
three years of arbitrary student-life in the Keio High School with the knowledge of being admitted to a first-class university without examinations may have taken it away from them. But, we must not forget that among them we find some extraordinarily excellent students.

On the other hand, nearly all the outsiders are excellent and diligent. For, if they had not studied hard, they could have hardly overcome the competition of the entrance examinations. So it will not be an exaggeration to say that it is mainly the outsiders that maintaining the academic mind of Keio University.

Though they are gradually becoming the so-called "Keio Boy" they have little to do with the formation of Keio boys' characters.

Thus, inside the Keio University, school characters are, for the most part, formed by Keio High School graduates and the academic reputation of Keio among the public is maintained by the excellent students selected through the entrance examinations from a large number of aspirants. We think this should not be the fact.

It is said that there formerly existed "individualism" in the good sense of the term among Keio students. Fortunately, it seems to be among the outsiders who, in order to pass the severe examination, had to fight their way for themselves.

By cultivating the traditional "individualism" and the Fukuzawa Spirit, we believe, Keio University should develop its characteristics, that is, each student to have his own personality.

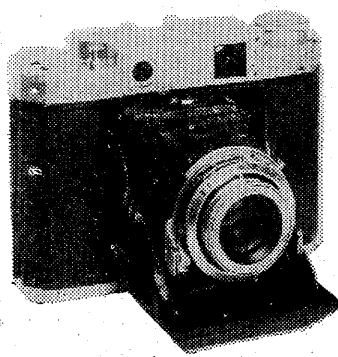
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EDITORIAL

Welcome Freshmen

We cordially congratulate you on your having surmounted every difficulty and become Keio Students. Your four years of college life has already started with brilliant prospects and great expectation. Four years of college life seem to be long and enough time for you, freshmen, to do anything, but we think, on the contrary, it is just like so many months and soon passes away, through the irony of chance, according to the old proverb, "Time flies like an arrow."

Here, we do hope you begin your "Keio Life" with firm resolution and determination, and that you will never look back with regret on your four years at Keio.

Though it should be broken down immediately, there still remains the lamentable custom of making much of the Government and nothing of the people in Japan. And as a result of it, thousands of graduates of high schools rush to the gates of public universities in crowds every year. Of course, nobody can deny that cheaper tuition of public universities, which our taxes have made so, is one of the great attractions to students, but, curious to say, we can find what is called "public-university-favoritism" which maintains there are no universities but public ones in the world. Even though such a wrong custom, which should be destroyed, strongly remains in Japan, you have entered Keio University—a private university.

Generally speaking, among you freshmen, we think there are two types of students; one is the type who has studied continually only to become a Keio Student, and is now intoxicated with his success, while the other is the student who has been somewhat compelled to enter Keio University, because his first trial was unsuccessful, and he could do nothing but come here. But from this day forth, you both are the same Keio Students before all the world. You should firmly recognize, and at the same time, endeavour to be so.

A few months ago, Mr. O., a famous Japanese reviewer, criticized our university under the title, "A university one can graduate from by playing". At the first blush, these words seem to speak insultingly of us, while, on the other hand, seem likely to

VOICE OF YOUTH

ARE ATOMIC DANGERS INEVITABLE?

By Masahiko Shimazu, Senior of Law Dept.

War II has already ended and people are now crying for "peace". The crew of the Fukushima Maru, fishing the tunny on the free high-seas out of the area restricted for Atomic bombs experiments by the United States of America, must have never thought even in a dream that ashes falling from the tropical blue sky were "ASHES OF DEATH".

They could not see the unfortunate radioactivation as they cannot see "peace". They were injured and their tunny caused a terrible public-sensation to the Japanese citizen who uses tunny in Sashimi or Sushi.

It is most unfortunate that only we, the Japanese people, of all peoples of the world, have been inflicted with the Tragedy of Atomic bomb no less than three times. Seeing the miserable bodies of our countrymen, we appeal to all peoples of the world.

First: Atomic experiments are one thing, children's fire-works

are another. The United States of America should show a responsible attitude, and the officers and doctors of both Japan and America must act as fast as they can to aid these fishermen without any complications of international law, formalities or dignity of either country.

The United States is a nation which creates a sensation among townsmen when they help even one boy who fell into a well. We are sure that they understand well the inestimable value of human life.

Secondly: We cannot understand why men have to produce such a strong power for destruction. Nations which can produce such a expensive power are rich and great enough to change the world condition. If they are trying to make the cold condition of the world into the hot condition with the hottest Atomic bomb, we have nothing to say but to insist that "they make their

indicate how we private university students should be.

It goes without saying that, hereupon, we are not in the least trying to mislead you to believe that you should not study. On the contrary, we admit frankly what he said, and warn you not to invest your great abilities in trifling and inconsequential things by being tempted with a bad atmosphere. However, to insist that you study is not our task here.

We urgently want to say that we students of private universities should naturally, live differently from public university students, that is to say, there must exist a difference between us and them, and because of this we can find the significance of our private university. But, in these days we cannot but doubt whether we are going our right way, whether we are as private university students should be.

"The King Of Land, Keio . . ." is a phrase which can be found in our cheering song and, in fact,

we have been glorious victors in any field for a long time. Yet, recently somebody has begun to whisper, "The Keio-Age has gone and . . ." Of course, not to be the first in the sports field does not necessarily mean that our Keio is falling away, day after day. But losing our lead position in that field makes us pause to think. Some people will say that shows Keio University is now being reformed; indeed, we can find such a side to it. But we do fear that we are losing our characteristics that we will be only a school which neither excels in study nor in extra-curricula activities in the future.

Let us remind you again that you have become Keio Students, private university students, and should live as such. Never be semi-official students.

In conclusion, we hope and advise you to join the activities of any club in our university and enjoy and lead a significant four years of college life.

experiments on their own garden." Then, the terror of Atomic bombs will strike at their hearts, also.

It is fortunate that men from those countries making such terrible instruments of death recently have gathered to control Atomic energy.

We propose the best plan to lead this conference to success is that the conference is held at the damaged cities of Japan or before the beds of the injured victims of the Atomic bombs. Then there would be no doubt of its success, because none wants to die.

There is a biological fable about evolution. A sheep has a bent horn to protect its body. Gradually that horn evolves to be extremely bent and at last stabs the head. That sheep must die.

The Atomic bomb which injured our fishermen has a destructive power 500 times as strong as the Hiroshima A-bomb, it is told.

The Atomic Age is the time when we should consider finding the different points between humankind and a sheep. Otherwise the cruel and raging Atomic power produced by humankind will ruin all humankind.

SCANDALS IN POLITICAL CIRCLES

By Masao Arai, Senior of Economic Dept.

"Graft and Scandal"—again we have graft and scandal. It is only a few years ago that the then Premier Ashida was arrested in relation to the illegal loan of the Reconstruction Fund. It is also fresh in our memory that the Showa-Denko Incident caused the Cabinet at that time to be unseated. Moreover, while the trial of this has not yet concluded, a newly brewed storm of scandals and corruptions is raging in all circles of Japan. These are the so-called "Hozen-Keizaikai" Incident and the "Shipbuilding" Scandal. The former involves the President of the "Hozen-Keizaikai" who wasted much money which poor people had scraped on the pretext of making investments and he bribed officials and politicians in order to cover up his fraud. The latter involves shipbuilding companies which received illegal funds by means of bribing officials and also officials illegally giving them funds scraped together from the people at large under the name of taxation.

Newspapers claim that scores of big figures like a man of Cabinet rank, a government official and a member of the Diet are involved in these scandals and corruptions.

Then, what is the cause of these which will surely incur the people's distrust of parliamentary politics. One of the very important reasons is in the close connection between politics and money, in other words, the waste of much money in campaign fund.

Indeed, we think it natural for a political party to get money from somewhere, since it is not a commercial organization. But it is quite a wrong way of making money to swindle poor people out of small sums and also it is outrageous that political parties are handled by the financial ability of a total political stranger such as Mr. Ito, President of the "Hozen-Keizaikai".

In short, the need for a great deal of money in elections has driven the parties to shameless ways of getting money and has compelled them to jump at any sorts of contributions. So we people at large, in cooperation with political parties, should clear the forest of scandal and corruption by establishing a thoroughly just electoral method which does not cost too much money. And at the same time, entrepreneurs should have a spirit of independence and officials should give up their thoughts that it is quite natural for them to receive bribe. If government officials and politicians plan good policies and entrepreneurs carry on their businesses independently, scandals and corruptions of this kind will be less frequent.

We must share the responsibilities of these scandals at the same time, since it is we people who elected such shameless politicians. We should inquire into this problem closely and should be on our guard against the hushing up these scandals by executive members of political parties lest we have graft and scandal again.

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