

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS' OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 46

KEIO UNIVERSITY

(Price Annual Postage inclusive)

Yen 10.00
„ 200.00

June, 1954

LEADING FIGURES MAKE SPEECH HERE

The lecture meeting as an event of Political Science Society Week was held on May 19 and 20.

Committee of this society intended to call Keio students' attention to the problem how they should live among tension of world situation by this lecture. Room no. 31 was filled with earnest students for two days.



(Mita Studio Photo)
President Ushioda speaks on "Memories of Ruski"

Bridge-Buildup Plan Welcomed Here

A students' organization of Stanford Univ. of Stanford, Calif., U.S.A. proposed the establishment of an "affiliation" with Keio students' bodies. This proposal was brought to the International Dept. by a letter from Mr. Keith K. Nelson, director of the Affiliation Dept. of the Institute of International Relations of Stanford University.

The aim of this proposal is, according to the letter, to build a "bridge for vital cultural exchange." It runs as follows: "Our idea of an affiliation is not one of mere official pronouncements. We feel that an affiliation can become a bridge... that will bring about mutual goodwill, respect, and understanding... School organizations could be put in contact with similar societies in the other university. Committees of interested persons could be formed."

This is the first opportunity that Keio students have ever had in receiving a formal proposal asking for cultural and intellectual exchange from overseas. This letter was followed by the recommendation of Prof. James T. Watkins of the Dept. of Political Science of that Univ., who has deep understanding and experience of Japan. Stanford's choice of Keio as its partner is owed much to his suggestion, Mr. Nelson says.

Prof. E. Kiyooka, director of the International Dept., handed Stanford's proposal to the representatives of "Bunren" the League of Student Cultural Associations, and sent the reply to Mr. Nelson that he wished for this kind of activity created by students' own initiative and that his students would be very eager to accept the proposal. He also wrote to Prof. Watkins asking for more detail about the activities of the Institute of International Relations.

"Bunren" made the formal reply to Stanford that it is glad to accept the proposal, with the introduction of 47 cultural associations and the preparatory steps are now under consideration. Mr. Norihiko Yamada, Bunren's Executive General, said when interviewed that first of all he wants to introduce the outline—especially the atmosphere and color—by means of tape recordings and films of campus scenery but that it must be borne in mind that there exist considerable difficulties not very easy to overcome and it will be required for both schools to make an effort to overcome them.

According to the letter of Mr. Nelson, Stanford's students' organization has had an affiliation for three years with the Free Univ. of Berlin, Germany with great success. This encouraged them to establish an affiliation with Keio.

The International Seminar to be Opened

The American Friends Service Committee is to hold the 1954 International Student Seminar in Tokyo from August 3 to 17. The purpose of the Seminar Program is to provide experience in international living and to encourage a lasting and intelligent concern for working toward peace.

The seminar enrolls young men and women from various countries for group study and discussion of current problems relating to world peace. The main theme is: "The world and the East," since the world, especially Asia, is in the process of great change, and the youth of today are anxious to take part in this process.

Students from several countries of Asia and the West will meet in Tokyo this summer for consideration of these problems and of ways to reduce existing tensions.

On the first day, May 19, lecturers were President Ushioda, Mr. Feremz, former premier of Hungary and Doctor Koizumi, ex-president of Keio Univ.

President Ushioda gave a lecture under the title of "Memories of Ruski," by whom Ushioda was taught at Oxford. He told about great scholar Ruski's figure, lectures, habits and his way of thinking, especially his recapitulatory way of observing facts, and suggested something to students.

Mr. Feremz Nagy could not give a lecture but give an advice briefly for he had to leave Tokyo that night. He urged Japanese students to have strong, progressive and deeply patriotic students organization. Knowing that our mark, crossed pens mean "Pens are stronger than swords," he said that hoes are stronger than pens because he has been endeavouring himself to farmers in his motherland Hungary.

Doctor Koizumi emphasized that students should read more books under the title of "Students and Reading."

He said four duties of university citing the words of ex-president of Harvard, Comant; 1. to provide a place to research arts and sciences 2. to cultivate students 3. to give techniques to students for profession 4. to help sound college life.

He said these four must be balanced in university, and then the first three can be gained by reading. When we read a book, we must respect it but never fear it and train our capacity to observe things as Fukuzawa did



(Mita Studio Photo)
Mr. Fujiyama

and to think as Soseki through reading. He ended his lecture with introducing the most impressive books for him. 1. Autobiography of Fukuzawa 2. Faust by Goethe 3. War and Peace by Tolstoy 4. Communist manifesto by Marx and Engels.

On the second day, May 20, five leading men in the financial circles were invited to speak be-

All Keio Regatta Held

The annual Interclass Regatta of Keio University was held at Toda, in Saitama Prefecture, on May 23. On account of the rain that had been falling since the previous night, the meeting was opened at 9 a.m., about half an hour later than scheduled. But the rain had stopped before 11 a.m. and in the afternoon even sunbeams sometimes came down through breaks in the clouds. Though the river-breeze was rather chilly, many crews, including a teachers' crew and two invited Waseda University crews, competed with all their might for the Trophy Cup of the Keio Athletic Association. The Regatta was closed at 5 p.m.

fore about 600 attentive Keio students.

Lectures and their subjects of the day are as follows;

Mr. Seijiro Yanagida, President of Japan Air Lines His title is "The future of Japan and Aerial Business." Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of Japan chamber of commerce and industry. "The present economic situation in Japan." Mr. Yukiteru Ozaki, Ex-member of the Diet and son of the famous politician, Gakudo Ozaki. "The future of Japan." Mr. Sozaburo Chigira, Head of Mitsubishi Bank. "Problems on Japanese economy." Mr. Yasuzaemon Matsunaga, Director of the electric power company. "The future of Japan and Keio University."

The first lecturer, Yanagida stressed the importance of aerial service as the means of paying debts for other nations as well as that of conveyance.

Mr. Fujiyama, big senior of Keio University, referred, in his lecture, to the problem of "deflation," enforced by the Government. This will create a serious stir on the economic circles, especially on minor enterprises.

His opinion is as follows; The Government has to devise such schemes as to reduce taxes or to relieve the unemployed at the same time as the deflationary policy. Otherwise, it is inevitable that its policy will bring about the bad effects on the economic world.

And at the same time, difficulty of living will be felt all the more keenly. He went so far as to charge the Government with incompetency in its policy towards Japanese economy.

After the speeches made by Mr. Ozaki and Mr. Chigira, "Answers to Questions" concerned with college life under the present social situation, was held between Mr. Matsunaga and the students.

Matsunaga's answer pointed out that Keio students lack in spirit of resistance because generally speaking, they are well off. In addition to this, he asked that all Keio boys have to effort to learn what our great founder, Fukuzawa taught.

The instructive meeting for about five hours was at an end successfully with the closing address given by the manager of the political science society.

Keio U.S. Society Invites Kabuki Actor

The regular monthly meeting of the Keio America Society took place at the library on 28th May at 4 p.m. with the attendance of some fifteen Americans and as many Japanese.

Mr. Sanshiro Ichikawa, a famous Kabuki actor, was invited to the meeting to talk about late Ichikawa Danjuro 7th, an outstanding Kabuki actor, with interpretation of Prof. Kiyooka, managing director of the society.

"A large bell must be struck by a large hammer, otherwise the bell won't sound right. I'm afraid I'm a little too small a hammer to strike the great bell, Danjuro." With this prefatory remark of his, the meeting began. Having mastered the old form of Kabuki which had been handed down to him, he tried to break with it and created what they call a new Kabuki. At the same time, he respected old Kabuki as well and did brilliant performances of old numbers. Among them are Benkei, Shibaraku and Sukeroku. His innovation was well illustrated by the fact, quite new to Kabuki that he co-acted with foreigners. When he had performed before a famous Shakespearian actor, Irving, he was invited to England by the English actor who had been so moved by his acting.



(Mita Studio Photo)

Mr. Ichikawa and Prof. Kiyooka

Several new things about Fukuzawa in connection with Danjuro were found out in Mr. Sanshiro Ichikawa's story on the remarkable artist. The first play Fukuzawa saw was one of Danjuro's New Kabuki numbers. He was so much impressed with Danjuro that he made a poem for the great actor which is as follows;

"Famous are the wonders of an actor's art, But a scholar, from all such toys far removed, Living through fifty springs the one 'enlightened' man, I wake now in the maze of Pear Garden's magic." "A scholar" in the second line had been thought to mean Fukuzawa himself but by Mr. Ichikawa's explanation it was made clear that the "scholar" should be taken as an artist, namely Danjuro.

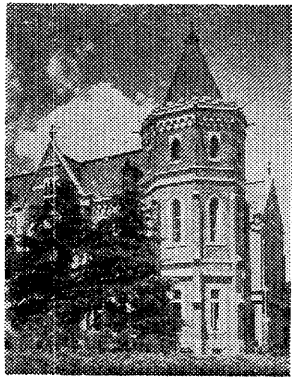
"Danjuro's idea in art was 'creation'. So he did not teach his disciples more than a single explanation or two. This idea somehow coincided with that of Fukuzawa's and this coincidence of idea made the two eminent persons great friends." With this word, the story on Danjuro 7th ended.

HISTORY OF FRIENDLY RIVALS; KEIO & WASEDA

Keio and Waseda are the two most famous Japanese universities in all respects. These universities, which may justly be called the two main sources of the democratization in early Japan, have given great service to the culture of the country as representatives of private universities and as strong allies against temporary authorities (Because the trend of the past authorities was in general bureaucratic, private schools used to be persecuted.) For this reason both have had a great respect for, and a sense of kinship with each other since their establishment. At the same time, this fact destined Waseda and Keio to be worthy rivals thereafter. This has caused these two universities to be called at times "Oxford and Cambridge of the East."

THE CONTRAST OF SCHOOL COLORS

The spirit of rivalry which exists between Keio Gijyuku University and Waseda University has a unique colour that cannot be seen among any other universities of Japan. By this rivalry, it is not meant that we look upon each other as enemies, but that we have among each other merits which are worth competing for, whether it be in the academic field or in athletics. The public sentiment in short



Gothic style Library of Keio University on The Mita Hill

is, Keio is the stylish type while Waseda is the Bohemian type. The distinct contrast that is formed between our two universities has a great influence on the existence of this rivalry. For instance a contrast which can surely be seen is the caps we wear. They are of the opposite shape, ours being round and shallow, and theirs square and deep. In the olden days before the present day clothing was introduced

to Japan, the popular wearing apparel among Keio students were the kind of "kimonos" worn by the young masters of merchants, while Waseda students wore "kimonos" common to the bullies.

But let us get to the bottom of this sentiment and try to find its origin in a more serious point of view, rather than by mere external appearances. The origin of this contrast came to light at the time these two oldest private universities were founded by two great liberalists of Japan, Fukuzawa and Okuma. Their aim as liberalists had a very great resemblance, but they took completely opposite means in the achieving of their aim.

Fukuzawa's anti-feudalism and modernism is the basis of his thought of not participating in politics, and it would not permit him to mingle with officialism, and repelled it harshly. His immortal saying "God doth not create man on top of man" is an expression coming from this belief. There is a famous anecdote that says at the time of the civil war of the Restoration, Fukuzawa, although hearing the booming of guns, continued his lecture at school without paying any attention to the commotion. This is a good example of his not participating in politics. Rather, made the enlightenment of students, leader of the future generation, his main duty. This is why he did not suffer political persecution like Okuma did.

Okuma's philosophy of attaining this common aim was to put his political ambition into practice and to win the people's heart. It can be said that while Fukuzawa

put his whole life into the management of his school the management of Okuma's was a subsidiary business.

Turning our eyes to the literary world, strange as it may seem, a striking contrast also is presented. Generally speaking Keio has the noble, poetic and urban quality while Waseda has the common, prosaic and rural quality.

Comparing the graduates, there is a greater number of "Keio-men" in the business world, but there are more "Waseda-men" in the political world. The fact that these two founders' different view of life had influence in the forming of the school traditions of such contrast is a very interesting phenomenon.

The nature of this spirit of rivalry is in a good sense, a friendly rivalry, respecting each other's virtue, and hoping for the advancement of each other's learning. As long as Japan is on the face of the earth, Keio and Waseda, although taking different paths, will walk arm in arm to reach our founders' goal.

The bells of the red Gothic architecture soaring from the greenery of the Mita campus, ring out the "Fukuzawa Spirit"—Independence and Self-respect. The tower of Okuma Hall overlooking the crowded streets surrounding it is the symbol of the "Okuma Spirit"—Independence and Freedom.

As the years go by we hear voices saying that our founder's spirit is being vulgarized and that the other founder's spirit is changing to bureaucratism. Now is the time for the revival of our old traditions which we have overlooked. For we inherit them not only for the preservation of our school traditions alone, but for the prosperity of our country, as well.

TRADITIONAL BASEBALL MATCH

Since the first game, played in 1903, the Waseda Keio baseball game has enjoyed world-wide fame as the "So-Kei Sen", (the name means only a match between Waseda and Keio, but it is used particularly, in reference to their baseball game). This traditional game has not only been the decisive one for the championship of Big Six University Baseball League in most seasons, but as the biggest amateur game of the most popular sport in Japan, it has literally divided Japanese in two and has filled the Meiji Stadium with more than 70 thousand fans season after season.

Since the first game of the match, Keio has won 52, lost 61 and tied 2 out of a total of 115 games.

Sometimes the excitement on both sides went so far as to create confusion. The greatest incident happened in 1906 when modern Japan was under construction and the bloody temper of the "samurai" (feudal soldier) still remained in the mind of the people. The baseball of these days was quite a funny thing; catchers wore a kind of skirt not to pass balls. The bunt system was regarded to be "a violation of chivalry" and a curve was a foul practice then. But the cheerers of both schools were far more serious about the game.

The first game of the series in 1906 was won by Waseda. After the game many triumphant Waseda boys danced around the house of Fukuzawa, founder of Keio, singing their school song. The following day when Keio beat Waseda, Keio boys, cheering for their school, paraded again and again before the statue of Okuma, the founder of Waseda.



The statue of Okuma is seen with the Hall at his back.

The day for the final contest came. The cheerers of the two universities, making up their mind to come to blows started a long parade for the grounds en masse. "General" Yoshida, Waseda cheer leader took the head of the Waseda men riding a horse and wearing a sword. The game, which may have ended in bloodshed literally, was suppressed by order of the astonished principals of the two schools. It was not until more than fifteen years later that the Waseda-Keio game was resumed.

The next confusion was brought about by an apple thrown from Waseda's side in a midst of the game to the Keio third baseman. The fielder at once threw it back into the bleachers and Waseda boys rushed to the fielder; the game could no longer go on. The Keio team had to leave the stadium with police escort.

The most brilliant record was set last autumn by Keio's southpaw, Kawai, who completed the first no hitter in the history of the Waseda-Keio match in the first game of the season and two days later hurled again for his team and stopped Waseda with just one hit.

Thus the traditional Waseda-Keio baseball duel comes to the present. It will continue as long as the two schools exist and elevate both team forever.

unhappy in the second half. The Keio boat collided with Waseda's right after the boat passed the bridge. This accident deprived Keio's boat of the blade, which caused the decrease of speed and unbalance. Waseda took advantage of this chance, thus gradually leading Keio.

This was the turning point of the race. Waseda won by three boat lengths. A sportsman-like attitude plainly recognized Waseda's Victory without any protest to the accident, was so agreeable to the spectators of the race.

We must keep in our memory that the senior high school boys of both universities raced in the light oar race first time in our boat history.

The earnest racing of these two high school boys gave the fans a great harvest. In this race Keio defeated Waseda.

FUJITA SLAUGHTERS WASEDA COMPLETELY

The traditional Keio-Waseda baseball series took place on May 29, 30 and 31 at Meiji Shrine Stadium. Keio defeated Waseda owing to Fujita's wonderful pitching. As the result of this, Meiji won the pennant of the spring season of Tokyo Big Six University League and Keio ranked second. Hino, Keio shortstop, became the leading hitter in the last game.

The First Game

The linescore. RHE
Keio010 010 201-572
Waseda000 000 001-144

In the second, Sasaki walked and advanced to the second-base by Nagano's sacrifice bunt. Hino scored him with a single to center. Here Kimura replaced Ishii. In the fifth Keio scored one run with two precious infield errors, again two runs in seventh by the slugger Yamashita's timely single, and added one run in the last inning by a skillful double-steal.

On the contrary Waseda was annoyed with Fujita's swift out drop and shoot till the eighth inning, and freed itself from a shutout game by marking one run, which it could bet with two singles and one infield grounder.

The Second Game

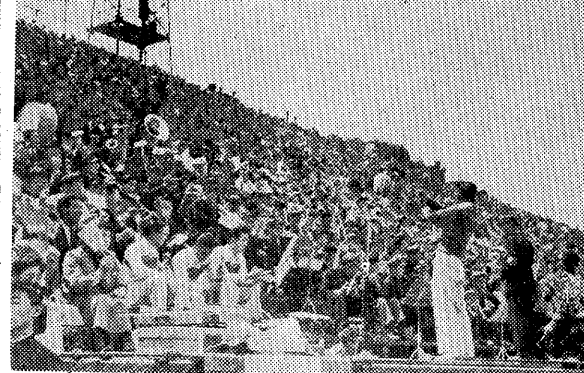
The linescore. RHE
Waseda112 001 030-8 91
Keio000 020 100-3 192

Waseda downs Keio onesidedly. It pounced on three Keio pitchers, Tako, Naito and Ikenoue, and scored eight runs with eleven four balls and nine hits, four of which Kimura, the winning hurler of this game, batted. Though Keio smashed ten hits from him and marked three runs, he pitched throughout whole innings holding the prevalent score. Keio could not use ace Fujita for two consecutive days, so the bench could not help doing such a folly as it made Tako, an experienced outfielder, go on the mound as a starting pitcher.

The Third Game

The linescore. RHE
Keio000 100 120-4 90
Waseda000 000 000-0 23

Fujita allowed only two singles to Waseda and shut them out. Only one runner could reach the second-base and could have one scoring chance in the seventh when Edamura singled and one runner walked. In the fourth Hiraide tripled to left. Yamashita batted a rightfield fly



(Keio Topics Photo)

Keio Students are rooting for their nine with blue red and blue fans in their hands.

scoring him home. And in the lucky seventh Keio scored one run with two hits and left-fielder, Hashimoto's big error. Moreover, in the eighth inning Hiraide and Kondo singled, and knocked out Kimura who threw out three consecutive days. Then Sasaki doubled them home from Nakahara, the relief pitcher. This game was carried out despite a light rain.

Thus Keio won the victory over Waseda, but the games were not

exciting and interesting because each of them was a onesided game. Keio cheering, holding Japanese fans in their hands was very effective and conspicuous.

KEIO-WASEDA REGATTA

The 23rd Keio-Waseda Boat Races were held at noon of the 9th of May on the river Sumida.

Keio fought very well in the first half. At this point the race was close and exciting as it was a see-saw one. But Keio was

Round-Up of Keio Cultural Association —Wagner Society—

Keeping the honourable tradition

The Keio Wagner Society basks in the glory in the longest history among other Keio Cultural Associations. Named after the celebrated musician, Richard Wagner, the orchestra and male chorus started their activities in 1901 and the birth of female chorus, four years before now, newly added a gay colour to the organization.

One early summer day, a reporter had the chance to interview Mr. Ban of the orchestra and the leader of the male chorus. "Mental harmony is our main purpose," he stated, "through which we aim at building up our character. At the same time, we are making efforts to popularize good music widely among the students. There are supposed to be a lot of students who love music, but most of them enjoy only listening to the performances by others. It is really pitiful not to play themselves. Well, we are hardly content with merely sitting down and listening, and not only that, to play or sing alone still does not satisfy us. When we do it together with others, bringing forth a harmony, we feel pleasure, indeed. Moreover, though practice means hard work, we learn with each other what cannot be learnt so long as we are alone. We cannot deny that jazz is awfully popular among the young generation in Japan now. It must have something appealing to our feelings, but it is so simple. It may be nothing but rhythm and consists in enjoyment for players themselves, not for others."

As for its present activities all members of the Wagner Society are quite eager. The orchestra, with over forty members, rehearse once a week and they will be on the stage of the Seinen Kaikan on June 20. They have already achieved a brilliant success at the Big Six Universities Orchestra Concert held last December. The male chorus, consisting of eighty singers, is to be on the programme of the joint concert for the Big Six Universities Chorus on June 7, at Hibiya Hall, and June 8, at Kyoritsu Hall. In September, it will present a joint concert with Waseda, Doshisha and Kansai-gakuin. Forty members of the newly born female chorus, too, hold their practice once a week and although not having given their own concert yet, they are planning to join the male chorus in concert in June.

The concert tour and lodging by Lake Yamanaka during every summer vacation surely add most pleasant memories of school-life to all Wagner members and, by always promoting their aim

Lunch, Coffee

まっぴし

慶應大学正門角

Tel. (45) 8055

— INTRODUCTION TO THE MOVIE — GRAND PRIX PRIZED "HELL'S GATE"

"Hell's Gate" with so called Eastman Colour used for the first time by Daiei Motion Picture Co. in Japan won the Grand Prix in the International Motion Picture festival held at Cannes, France, in May.

This was the sixth international film prize awarded a Japanese work since the never-to-be-forgotten "Rashomon". Except the Shinto film, "Where the Chimney Can Be Seen", which received a prize at the Berlin festival and the "Life of Oharu", another Shinto picture which got a Venice Prize, all the prize-winning works have been Daiei Pictures.

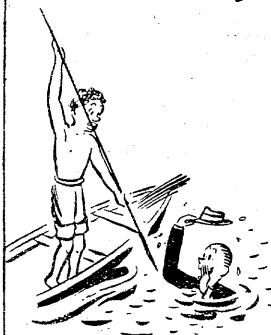
This picture is starred by the world famous actress, Machiko Kyo, and actor Kazuo Hasegawa, together with a large number of other popular actors and actresses. The story of this picture originated from the novel by Kan Kikuchi who is well known for his ancient novels in Japan.

The legend tells that about 8 hundred years ago, there was a great ruler, named Kiyomori Taira in the ancient capital Kyoto, while Yoritomo Minamoto, the opposition of the ruler and a powerful samurai plotted for the overthrow of the government taking advantage of the ruler's absence, which is the War of the Heiji Era.

Yoritomo Minamoto accompanied by his retainers attacked the Imperial Palace with fire. The Imperial guard deceived the enemy's eyes by making a vicarious sacrifice for the Emperor and his sister who escaped safely out of the palace to another place. The beautiful girl volunteered herself for the Emperor's sister, Kesa in her name and a wife of samurai at the palace. Actress Machiko Kyo plays the part of Kesa and actor Kazuo Hasegawa plays a chief samurai named Morito to escort the carriage of Kesa. They escaped safely into his brother's house. His brother was founded to be a traitor by Morito. Morito and Kesa met for the first time at the house. He was

of mental harmony, they will bring a successful future to the Keio Wagner Society.

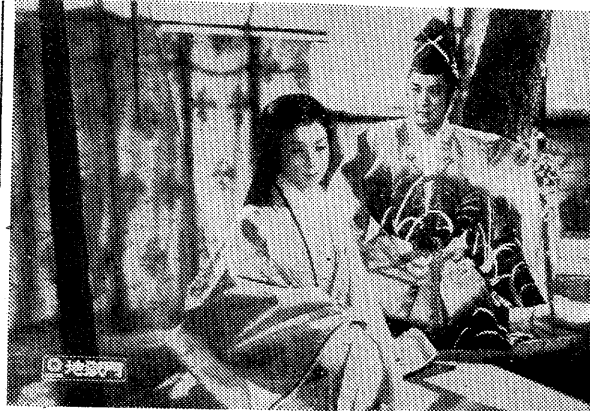
"Take my Tip!"



ASAHI BEER

always"

ASAHI BREWERIES, LTD.
TOKYO, JAPAN



Morito is confessing his love to beautiful Kesa

engrossed her beauty and went off into ecstasies to her, but she disappeared without saying Good-bye to him while Morito was altercation with his brother.

Morito afterwards, went in a hurry to see his master, Kiyomori, and told about the sudden attack by the enemy. They in armour, returned to Kyoto immediately to fight with them. They got the victory as the result and Morito fortunately managed to find Kesa and were much pleased with each other's safety.

Morito had stamped the beautiful Kesa in his mind and felt passionate love towards her. He asked her to marry him without knowing that she was a married woman whom her husband loved as much as Morito did.

But all these facts only made Morito disappointed and humiliated, he still never gave up her and more and more, he was going to have her married with him in his own way, threatening her that her husband would be killed by him.

Now Kesa had determined to be killed in the place of her husband in his room and at last Morito sadly and terribly killed her without knowing that it was

NIKO'S
Lunch House

Newly Opened



At HIYOSHI CAMPUS



Products

MEIJI HOMOGENIZED MILK
MEIJI VITA MILK
MEIJI DOUBLE MILK
MEIJI GUERNSEY MILK
MEIJI YOGURT

The Mainichi

- ◇ 日本で最大の発行部数を誇り ◇
- ◇ 最も権威ある英字新聞 - - - ◇

英文毎日にはほう大な毎日新聞の機構のなかからつくられる国際的な新聞でまったく独自の編集がなされている。清新な角度から見たさまざまなニュースや評論は他の英字紙や邦字紙に見られぬ驚異をあなたにあたえる。

購読料金 1 カ月 250 圓

毎日新聞社・英文毎日

東京都千代田区有楽町

BOOK REVIEW "TWELVE ESSAYS ON FEMALE"

This book consists of twelve essays contributed monthly to "Fujin Koron", "The Ladies' Review." Since it was published, it did not take a long time to gain remarkable favour among the young people and to become one of the best sellers of this month. It is worthwhile asking what interested the readers so much. Half of it may depend on the author's fame as a critic and novelist. But it is not all.

Lately, many books treating of the same problem from various points of view, psychologically or sociologically, have appeared and have been well received.

Some of them are valuable for their original opinions based on scientific standpoints. But most of them are not written for the Japanese, so they are not very familiar to the Japanese readers.

This book is written as lectures for the female readers. These deal with the serious problems for women, such as affection, marriage, home, etc. But this is not a guide book for happy home life.

According to the author's opinion, the most important subject in life is not lead a happy home life, but to live humaraly.

The most interesting is his acute, realistic view of life and human nature clearly written with an air of easiness and simplicity. Through his humorous satire, there is shown his earnest intention to give his readers something to depend on. A.A.)

of the film caught the fancy of the foreign judges who could understand these things even if other elements of the photoplays were not very intelligible without a knowledge of the Japanese background.

Meiji
"Joy of Living"

... is increased by the daily consumption of MEIJI MILK, for it not only contains all the health giving properties the body needs, but helps to preserve that youthful bloom and figure.

MEIJI MILK

MEIJI MILK PRODUCTS Co., LTD.

The Mita Campus

Hon. Pres. Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka

Editor in Chief ... M. Kawanabe
Business Manager ... S. Hasui
Assist. Business Mgr. ... M. Arai
Associate Editor ... M. Shimazu
Liaison Dept. ... R. Tsuda
News Editor ... K. Mita
Feature Editor ... H. Ishii
Sports Editor ... Y. Yamamoto
Art Editor ... K. Satomi
Advertising Mgr. ... A. Yaegashi
Circulation Mgr. ... T. Matsumura

Reporters

Ishiguro, Konda, Ueno, Inoue,
Sakiyama, Murakami, Otake,
Akagi, Tashiro, Kanda, Ohoka,
Tsuda Mano, Hasegawa, Sawazaki
Shirai, Hiraide, Yamanouchi,
Ochi, Hattori, Kurahashi, Kashiwabara,
Nakahashi, Yahagi, Fujii

Advisers

Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu
Lect. Hideo Nishioka

Office

The Mita Campus, Keio Univ.
Mita, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
Office Tel: (45) 2318

EDITORIAL

Overworked Students

Nearly two months have passed since the new term began and students have gradually settled down to their studies, free from the relaxation caused by the long two-month spring vacation.

Just at this moment, we heard a sad story of one lady student whose health broke down from overwork and malnutrition. It is said that she had to earn her living expenses and school tuition as well. In addition, she supported her home with money received from herarbeit.

Some people may say that she is far happier than those who cannot afford to receive a university education, however anxious they want to; others may say that a university education is not so important as to ruin one's health like she did.

However, in Japan, there has been a ridiculous trend since the Meiji Restoration that a man's worth is judged mainly according to his academic career rather than by his true abilities. To graduate from a university means to leave the door to rapid promotion wide open. And what is worse, this tendency has become marked lately. The above mentioned opinion is, therefore, too sweeping. In fact, aspirants for the universities have remarkably increased year by year and, to our regret, not a few of them want to enter the universities only in order to receive a degree. This is, of course, a wrong custom in Japan, but it cannot be remedied in one attempt. We students should always try to improve the situation gradually.

Needless to say, a university is a place where profound theories are studied and for this purpose more than half of the Keio students are studying. In the case of this lady student, she must also have been pursuing the same purpose, shaking off many difficulties which had befallen her.

There seem to be many students placed in situations similar to hers in our university, although people say that most Keio students are sons and daughters of well-to-do families.

For those students who have a strong desire for the pursuit of learning, but financially bad off,

"International Understanding in Practice"

by Mr. R. A. Close
The Representative of
The British Council

I first came to Japan 21 years ago and the train of events that led me to do so may be of interest to the generation which was growing up during the last war. One of my earliest recollections was the feeling of shock in the air when my father opened the newspaper at breakfast and read out the headlines announcing the start of First World War. That great struggle going on less than a hundred miles away in Flanders lasted the whole age of childhood. Yet the noise of the Zeppelin raids over London, and now and again the guns' thud-thud blown by a south wind across the English Channel, did not make nearly so much impact upon me as the solemn two-minute's silence round our village War Memorial every cold eleventh of November. For me, the purpose of that silent ceremony—to remind and to impress—was amply fulfilled: I belonged to a generation whose most impressionable years were filled with the belief that we had seen the "War to End Wars."

To the generation older than my own, the First World War had of course seemed more realistic and more tragic. One of the most memorable expressions

both the government and the school authorities should take every possible step to help them.

President Ushioda has repeatedly stressed that we students must concentrate our whole mind on studies and not indulge in political movements on our campus. We are studying for the purpose of developing our intellectual faculties and cultivating a wide range of knowledge to equip ourselves as good leaders of our future society.

To realize these ideals, those students as mentioned above should be placed in circumstances where they can devote themselves to their studies without any anxiety.

We clearly understand that private universities like Keio have found it harder and harder to maintain themselves under the increasing economic difficulties of Japan. Whenever we see the once splendid lecture hall standing in ruins from the air-raids during the wartime, and when we see the school rooms

of their reactions to it came from a group of distinguished writers who met at the Royal Society of Literature in London in 1917 to plead for the creation of some sort of cultural organization which could act as "a prophylactic against the infection of barbarism on our times." It would be wrong to suppose that "barbarism" in this instance meant the behaviour of people other than ourselves. It is so easy to blame the evils of the world on to other people. The barbarism against which the Royal Society of Literature hoped civilization could be defended was bred from the decay of moral values for which each thinking person must take his share of responsibility.

Be that as it may, there were men who saw the need for taking positive steps, in the face of threats to international peace, to foster a better understanding between peoples. At the end of the twenties and the beginning of the thirties, economic depression throughout the world and the frustration of the efforts of the League of Nations to achieve its primary object, brought a greater sense of urgency into the speeches and writings of those

overflowing with students, we keenly feel the magnitude of our university's financial difficulties. Therefore, it may be rather difficult for the university authorities to help those students financially.

Thus, we largely cannot help but expect the government to help. The government of today has been involved in various scandals and has spent money like water on the so-called "machiai" politics. Also, the government has drastically cut the social security budget in defiance of public opinion in order to increase the security forces.

The government, instead of wasting so much money on rearmament and "machiai" politics or something wrong of that kind, should expand the social security and scholarship system. And, at the same time, our university and its alumni must give further consideration to an improved private scholarship and financial assistance program.

who attempted to put understanding between peoples into practice; and it must have been this note of urgency that influenced me in my post-graduate days to make my way out to China with the idea that I could do something, however insignificant, in this vague process of a reaching towards some better relationship between human beings. It was from China that I came, during my summer holidays, to Japan.

I realized as soon as I started that between such an ideal and realization of it the gap is enormous. There was, as there still is and no doubt always will be, an endless amount of sentimental, even silly talk on this subject. To reconcile one's faith in the ideal with common sense and practical realities was not easy; and one seemed to be spending one's time and effort on little endeavours which far greater forces could sweep away in a moment. Trying to work for a better understanding between peoples, as I did, in China in the thirties, in Greece between 1939 and 1941, and in Czechoslovakia after the war, was to invite disillusionment. Nevertheless, what activity in the present age is worthy of a greater perseverance?

Attempts to promote international understanding can often be impractical. To put two people together simply because the first happens to belong to one nation, the second to another, and then expect them to embrace with brotherly love may do good: on the other hand, it may do no good at all, it may even do harm. A more successful method is to bring people together through some common interest outside and above themselves—in other words, through some exercise of the mind and spirit.

Language, too, is an important factor. To understand one another we must "speak the same language" in the fullest sense of that English idiom. The idiom means not only that we use the same words, but that we have the same experiences or ideas in mind when we use those words. The thorough study of modern living languages is an essential step towards developing a proper

international understanding.

In this imperfect world it is no use hoping for too much. Can you and I ever fully understand each other? Perhaps not; but at least it seems desirable that we should try; and, as T. S. Eliot says, "For us there is only the trying."

HIYOSHI TOPICS

"The Niko Chop-House Opened"

In succession to the Mimura Eating House whose closing had put us students to inconvenience, the Niko Chop House opened on May 7.

According to the master's saying, they can bring us thing fresh directly from the three main factories—one for making syrup in Kamata, one for vegetables in Nakano and one for the other catables in Ginza. And they have gas equipments and machines for cleaning tablewares from the sanitary point of view.

The newly-finished room is besieged by a crowd of the students every day and the 18 workers including former waitresses enjoy such a prosperity that they are too busy to carry themselves politely.

"The Pro-Seminar Taken At Hiyoshi"

In response to the students eager desire the pro-seminars for the 2nd year boys of Economics Dept. began in May.

This method has been taken as the preparatory stage of the seminars which have been given at Mita for a long time, and its success is expected by the faculty meeting of the Economics Dept. Those who complete them are to be given two units a subject. It details are as follows.

Modern English Literature
Prof. Ueda
History of Economic Thought
Prof. Yoshida
Economic History
Assist. Prof. Shimazaki
Social Policy
Assist. Prof. Kurokawa
Marshal Economics
Assist. Prof. Masui
Modern Economics
Assist. Prof. Ohkuma
Fourier Progression
Assist. Prof. Tajima

Rooms for party & Grill
東京機械会館 電話 三田 (45) 代表 8141
(夜間用 8143・8146)



Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd.

President: ITOJI MUTO

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 133 Tomobuchi-machi, Toshima-ku, Osaka
Tel. Horikawa 570

TOKYO OFFICE:

No. 2, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 8711

YAWATA STEEL

Ready For Export

Rails, Shapes, Sheet Piling,

Bars, Wire Rods, Plates,

Hot Rolled Sheets, Cold

Sheets, Tin Plates, etc.

The Biggest Steel Manufacture in the Orient

YAWATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

Head Office: Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Cable Address: YAWATASTEEL TOKYO