

# The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 48

KEIO UNIVERSITY

Sept., 1954

## FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS DUE HERE

Keio cordially welcomes a Professor and four students of the Fulbright Scholarship Foundation, who will arrive on September 29, on the Hikawa Maru, making port at Yokohama. After they receive an orientation, their studies will begin on about October 10.

Ass't. Professor Mavis Andree Mann, Congressional Intern, of American Political Science Association on leave from the Political Science Department of West Virginia University, will be on the lecturing staff of Keio for a year. Ass't. Prof. Mann had her academic training at Marshall College and received her A.B. and M.A. at W. Va. University, and her Ph. D. at the University of North Carolina.

Among the students are Edward Geary Griffin of Columbia University. His field of study and purpose will be Modern History. He proposes to undertake a study of the background of the universal manhood suffrage movement in Japan, primarily from the years 1918 to 1925.

From the University of California, Miyoko Takita will study Japanese Literature besides her concentration on contemporary literature. She states that she wishes to be able to comprehend and better appreciate some of the unique values of the Japanese literary masterpieces.

The field of study and purpose of Harry Harootunian of the University of Michigan will be History. He intends to investigate what happened to the samurai class after the Restoration.

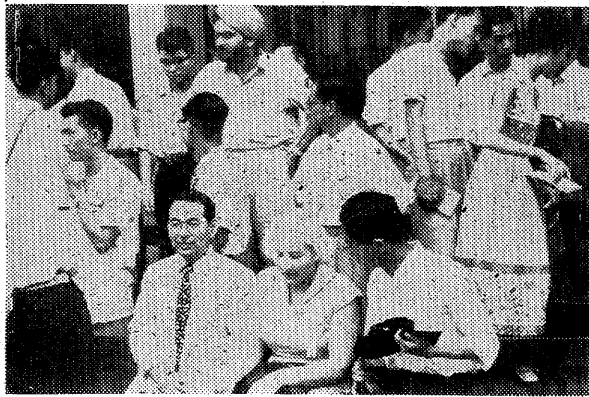
James Rudolph Soukup, is also from the University of Michigan. His field of study and purpose will be Political Science. He is intending to gather data for his doctoral dissertation which is entitled, "Labor Unions and Politics in Japan." His projected study will also include an analysis of Communist infiltration tactics and methods used by labor leaders, management, and the government to combat the Communist menace.

## ¥14,000 Donated For Bikini Victims

The A & H-Weapons Prohibition Center of Keio donated ¥14,000, for the crew of the Fukuryu Maru, the Bikini victims, who have been suffering from the radiation disease in Tokyo University Hospital and the First National Hospital. The sum donated is a part ¥26,000 which was donated by Keio students of Mita. Of the rest, ¥5,000 was spent for the A & H-weapons Prohibition Movement and the remainder was reserved as fund for the future movement. It was learned from a member of the Center.

The donation campaign was

## MALAYA STUDENTS WELCOMED



STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA came to Keio, while touring the Asian countries, at the invitation of Keio Student Bodies. The goodwill meeting with some of Keio students gave them the deepest impressions of Keio. Photo shows a visiting co-ed having a talk with Prof. Kiyooka and a member of Keio English Speaking Society. (See story on page 2)

## MUTUAL HELP CLUB BORN

### — Cooperation Hoped —

For the purpose of assisting needy students, the Mutual Help Club (Gojo-Kai) was born, and many students' joining is sincerely hoped.

The motive for establishment of the Club is due to a sad story of one girl student whose health was injured by overworking and malnutrition last spring, as we had taken it up in our editorial.

She had to earn her school tuition and also support her family by her side job. The movement to help her which arose among her friends grew into the Mutual Help Club, reflecting students' feelings that such a sad event should never disturb our happy school life again.

This club was planned by the Culture and Welfare Committee of all the faculties and is backed up by many societies and circles, the Co-operative and the Student's Health Committee.

Its actual activity is to accommodate needy students with money without interest within 2,000 yen. The funds for the loan depends on the membership fee

started last June and attracted general attention. During the campaign, this anti-blind-weapon organ gathered the signature for the prohibition of the blind weapons such as H-bomb from Keio students and men-on-the-street. The signatories have amounted to 5489. The A & H-Weapons Prohibition Center is composed of the All Keio University Autonomous Committee and the Autonomous Committees of the Economic Department, Law and Political Department and Literature Department.

of 100 yen a year, and profit from concerts and proceeds from the stalls in Mita Festival and so on.

For the present the Club intends to help the students from the districts damaged by the typhoon and the club is to hold a benefit record concert on September 30.

A committee-man of this club says that they really hope that as many students as possible may join and that the committee is willing to hear constructive opinions for the Club as it is still very green at present.

## VISITORS IN KEIO

### Prof. Priestley

K. E. Priestley, Professor of Education of Hong Kong University, visited Keio University on September 1. He was on the way back to Hong Kong from Toronto, Canada, where he attended the meeting of the Psychological Society. Prof. Priestley talked with Prof. Kiyooka and Prof. Nishitani of Keio University for more than an hour at Mita Campus. They exchanged their views on Psychology and Pedagogy.

Prof. Priestley said, he visited Japan on his way back because he wanted to know the views of Japanese educationist on translation of "academic words" of foreign language. The Hong Kong University was established in 1911 by the British Government. Most of the students are Chinese—491 students out of 506—, but all the lectures are delivered in English. The educational standard of the University is hardly lower than that of universities in England.

Anyone, who can speak and understand English can apply to the Hong Kong University for admission, whether or not he is an Englishman, he said.

### Mr. L. E. Darlington

Assist. Dean of Men Oregon Univ. (vice-head of the student's section), currently touring cities in Japan, came here late in August. "It is my intent", said Mr. Laurence E. Darlington upon arrival, "to visit several universities in various areas in Japan, hoping to discover how we might possibly assist students from your country to a greater extent, and to discuss mutual affairs with the various deans of mentor students in the different universities. I am to visit Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Sapporo, at least spending about five weeks traveling and visiting famous places in Japan."

He visited Keio Univ. on August 31 and talked about the student's section in Oregon Univ. The section there has greater influence over the students, and those who once enter the university are taken care of just as well as if they would be by their parents till they are graduated. Mr. Darlington knows some 2000 students by sight and is always prepared to play a father's part to every one of them.

Eight clerks (including a typist), are engaged in the office working for 5000 students. In

## PROF. OKUNO TO ATTEND CHINA INDEPENDENCE RITE

### Keio To Send Staff To Nanzan Univ.

According to the decision of the faculty conference, several professors of economics will be sent to Nanzan University which will establish a new Economics Department. Nanzan University is a Catholic school in Nagoya.

Almost all the professors to be dispatched are believed to retain some courses in Keio concurrently, but some change, though minor, is expected to take place in their lectures and seminars.

Professors to be dispatched are: As full-time professors, Prof. K. Kiga of Economic Policy,

Prof. G. Mori of Business Management, Prof. R. Suzuki of Econometrics, Lecturer I. Okuma.

Prof. H. Takagi of Finance and Prof. K. Nomura of Economic History will also be sent as part time lecturers.

Prof. K. Kiga told his students that he and other members would do their best to meet the expectations of the new born Economic Department of Nanzan University, but that he would continue his lectures and seminar as they are carried on now in Keio.

The opening of the lectures of economics at Nanzan University is slated for next April and the assignment of assistant professors and lecturers is to be completed by the end of this year.

Shintaro Okuno, Professor of Chinese Literature, will visit Peking as a member of the Academic and Cultural Mission to China consisting of 15 scientists and intellectuals. They are going to fly from Haneda Airport to Hongkong on Sept. 25, if the Foreign Office issues their passports.

These scientists and intellectuals were invited by three Chinese organizations including the Academy of Science of China with the recommendation of the Association for Promotion of Friendship between Japan and China, and they are to attend Chinese Independence Day ceremony in Peking on Oct. 1 and stay there for about three weeks to make an inspection tour of the country.



Prof. Okuno

It is expected that their tour will bring Japan more fruits from the viewpoint of cultural exchange between both countries, in succession to home coming of Japanese residents in China, remission of war criminals, and good-will visit of the member of the Diet.

Other members of the mission are N. Abe, chief of the group and president of Gakusyuin University; religionist E. Ohtani; K. Wadachi, chief of the Central Meteorological Observatory; writer T. Abe; painter Hazama.

As for this tour, Prof. Okuno said, "Individually I would like to go by all means, but as I am on duty as professor in Keio University it will be determined formally on September 15, following the faculty meeting."

"As I know the old China well," he continued, "it will be very interesting for me to have an opportunity to inspect the new China comparing the two. And if I get there, I will talk with persons now playing active parts in Chinese literary field."

point of facilities, there is no big difference between the section in Oregon Univ. and that in Keio Univ., but the connection with the students is more familiar.

# INT'L FRIENDSHIP IN SUMMER VACATION REPERCUSSION OF "GLANCES ABROAD"

## Report from the 1954 Int'l Student Conference

K. Miita, Junior in Economics Dept.

The 1954 International Student Conference was opened with the opening ceremony on the 11th of July at the Industry Club in Tokyo. There were U.S.A., India, Canada, Indonesia, Thai, Viet Nam, Philippines, Korea, Pakistan and some other countries eager to discuss many serious world problems which were summed in theme "CRISIS OF OUR TIMES."

The Tokyo session was begun on the 12th, dividing the conference into 6 panels, Politics, Economics, Religion, Social Problems, Education and Culture and Arts. I belonged to the politics panel with two Chinese, an Indian, two Americans and nine Japanese. At first we decided the subjects about which we were to discuss for a week, and those were:

- 1) Will the Atomic Energy Bring us Profits or Destruction?
- 2) International Trade.
- 3) Japanese Rearmament and Asia.
- 4) Security in Asia and Asia's Position in the Future World Stage.

As to the first subject, all delegates agreed that if H or A bomb were to be used in the war, it would bring an immediate destruction of all human beings. A delegate stated that the international control was needed to prohibit such a dreadful weapon, but many took a pessimistic view of the possibility of this opinion. An Indian delegate stressed that the best way to prohibit using it is to let the people of the world know how dreadful and cruel the result of it is. And finally, we adopted the message proposed by the Indian delegate.

"Message"

(1) We appeal to all nations of the world who possess atomic and thermonuclear weapons not to use them for destruction of humanity and (2) not to make any experiment of this kind of weapons at the place where it might affect the lives of any human beings. (3) We also appeal to scientists of the world to stop their studies of atomic energies if they judge that they are engaged in the study of their destructive uses.

"Take my Tip!"



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Prince and Princess Takamatsu at the opening ceremony

clusion is that every country should trade freely regardless of the ideology of the nation to trade with, and such trade will not injure the unity of the free nations.

The 3rd subject, "Japanese rearmament and Asia", I assume, was not appropriate for this kind of conference, since there seemed to be a few foreign delegates who were much interested in and understood the rearmament of Japan. The resolution was: Japanese economy is too feeble to establish and maintain armed forces and first thing Japan should achieve is to re-establish her economy and to improve the living condition of the general public.

As the 4th subject was naturally connected with Indo-China, China and India, we invited a delegate from Viet Nam from other panel so that he might give an explanation about the battle in his country. He stressed that Indo-China people are neither for communism nor for capitalism and they have been fighting against colonialism and not against the French people. And then, a Chinese delegate and an Indian delegate gave us a brief explanation about the trouble in China and in Pakistan respectively. The conclusive opinions concerning the Asiatic problems are that the peoples in Asia should try its best to maintain peace as the 3rd Force.

On 17th, we had a reporting meeting, in which six representatives from each panel briefly explained the resolutions made in their panels.

The Resolutions were:

1. Culture and Arts must contribute to the world peace.
2. Mutual understanding among the nations.
3. Mass Communication, exchange of students work for this purpose.
- Social Problem;
  1. Every nation of the world should do his best to stop the production and use of A and H bombs.
  2. Racial prejudice should be abolished so that relationship can be promoted among all the nations of the world.
- Education;
  1. That international under-

## KEIO WELCOMES MALAY STUDENTS

On 6th August, 44 students including twelve women and a few members of the academic staff of the University of Malaya came to Keio. They visited Japan for purpose of studying cum goodwill tour of Asian countries. The university authority of Keio and students were very willing to welcome them and did their best to be of service to the party. Keio student bodies took charge of their reception.

At first in the Speech-Hall, Prof. Kiyooka and Mr. Hirota, a representative of the Keio students gave welcome messages, while the chief of Malay students expressed his gratitude for having the opportunity of visiting Keio.

Since it was during the summer vacation and only a few students were on the campus and every organ was not so active as usual, the members of Eiga-Kenkyukai showed them the slides of Keio University.

Guided by Keio English Speaking Society members, they saw the library, the first laboratory, the University Authorities Building, and the exhibition of a Tea Ceremony performed by men and women members of Keio Sado-club, at Memorial Hall. As Sado is one of the traditional cultures of Japan and is characteristic of Japan, it must have appeared strange to them. The Malay students took the tea made there, and since it was their first experience, they were very curious about the performance and questioned much about the manner. Above all, they seemed to be surprised at the performers wearing "hakama," Japanese traditional costume for men. Lastly, at the students hall, they had the opportunity to talk to each other. Some one hundred Keio students joined party. Since they did not have time for discussion at Tokyo and Waseda Universities which they had visited prior to Keio, it surely added to the friendly relationship of Malay and Japanese students.

In talking about student life and world peace, they were drawn closer together and there seemed to be no end to talking. They were very delightful and sociable, and were eager to know the present circumstance of Japan. The reception was a great success.

standing should be taught in all schools.

2. The student, professor and literature exchanges should be increased between nations.

3. That a democratic system of government must prevail.

Economics;
 

1. Since the prosperity of Asian economy is essential to the security of the free nations, we resolve that technical and capital assistance should be given to the Asian countries from the advanced nations on a much larger scale.
2. All nations should work toward the future condition of world-wide free trade.

Politic;
 

1. It was unanimously resolved that all people should work for peace.

2. Each country should be free to choose the type of government

Editor's note: We received letters from two Americans commenting on the "Glances Abroad", which was reprinted on the July issue of the Mita Campus from the Nippon Times. The "Glances Abroad" by Mr. Murayama then touring in America was a charge against Japanese scholarship students, who "are too spoiled to learn the American way of hard working and struggling". The letters are quoted below.

To the Editor:

I have been reading with interest your University paper which was sent to my husband. My husband died quite suddenly in April so that I am no longer in Cambridge and the above is my permanent address.

After reading the article from Salt Lake City about Japanese scholarship students I felt that I must let you know about Bernard Makibara who graduated from Harvard this June (1954). "Ben" lived in Adams House—the College House that Mr. Little was the head of—for three years, and he was exceptionally good at everything he did—modest, quiet, and able. An excellent student, a tactful administrator as head of the House Committee and well liked by everyone.

He won a prize for doing the most to help himself and the college. This was given to only two seniors in the whole class.

"Ben" studied government and wanted to study in France and Germany for a year before returning to Japan where he hoped to teach for a year or so before going into government service.

It was difficult for him to get a scholarship for a country that was neither in Japan nor the United States but on his record and through the effort of friends and the Japan Society in New York he was finally offered one and he will be in Europe this winter.

I met a friend of "Ben's" who is starting at Harvard this fall and I am sure he is the same serious hard working type as "Ben."

Of course Ben is an exception but maybe he will help to raise the standard!

Rosamond T. Little  
Weston Massachusetts

Mr. Little was Secretary to the University up to the time of his death in April. (Mrs. David M. Little)

which they think best and there should not be any outside influence.

3. Colonialism and exploitation of man by man should be prohibited.

4. Nuclear weapon should not be used for the destruction of humanity.

Religion;

1. We should work for peace.

2. Co-existence is possible only if force is ruled out as a means to attain it.

3. Nuclear weapons should not be used.

4. Religion rules the minds of men, so religion has great power to solve the crisis of our times. The discussion in each panel seemed, on the whole, to be concentrated on the problem concerning A and H bombs, and this fact showed that all people of

To the Editor:

I believe the article gives an erroneous impression, since it is based upon the opinions of Americans of Japanese ancestry who could perhaps be biased when we consider the different circumstances under which they struggled after their arrival in the United States. A really comprehensive picture could be formed only after soliciting the opinions of Americans in all walks of life who have had the opportunity to become acquainted with exchange students from Japan.

There is, of course, an element of truth in the statements reported. Under favorable circumstances here a number of students, regardless of their financial background in Japan, have succumbed to the temptations of easy living on a college campus, to the detriment of their studies. This is, however, the exception rather than the rule. The vast majority of students, whether privately or self-sponsored, are hard-working individuals who justify every yen and dollar spent for them. Many have been an inspiration not only to their sponsors but to their classmates and teachers. And a special tribute should be paid to the large number of students who, in spite of great discouragement and personal hardship, have shown genuine devotion and dedication to the purposes of their study here.

Since educational exchange is a combination of learning and experience, it is necessary that a student enjoy a wholesome and balanced social life while studying. I regret to say that some scholars have found their studies so demanding they have had to shut themselves up in an ivory tower where outside influences could not interfere with their work. These students have obtained the knowledge sought in their classrooms and textbooks, but have failed to experience the meaning of American life. Educational exchange fails when this happens, just as it fails when a student's social life is excessive and deprives him of the benefits of study.

As to the general impression created by your article, I doubt very much if the majority of people who come into contact with Japanese would agree that they are spoiled, soft, or sad cases. On the contrary, I believe most of us do see in them something that appeals to us, a very real indication that they will be the fine leaders of tomorrow. This is our hope and prayer.

Malcolm F. Reed  
Trustee of Japanese  
Scholarship Foundation

the world were seriously interested in this dreadful problem. After all, the only conclusion that we reached was every nation should try to maintain world-peace.

On the 10th of August, after the Osaka, Sendai and Hokkaido session, a farewell garden party was held at Kantokutei garden in Tokyo, and all the delegates drank and sang merrily, making circle around a fire till the "Auld Lang Syne" was sung as the fire was put out.

## SPORTS · ARTS

### Cambridge Crew Loses in All Japan; Bested by Keio, Waseda in Asahi Regatta

32nd All Japan Regatta took place at the 2000-meter Toda Course on September 11th and 12th. In the semifinals Keio was defeated by Waseda and Kyoto, and Hokkaido University eliminated Cambridge eight taking a lead from the beginning of the race. Although Cambridge made a desperate trial at the 32 strokes in a minute, the British oarsmen could not gain the two and a half lengths on account of hot weather.

In the Asahi regatta held on the 19th, despite their powerful but slower beat, Cambridge again lost the race in the finals with Keio, Waseda and Tokyo. Keio was the winner of the Asahi Regatta.

The Japanese boat for eight generally weighs 250 pounds and is 50 to 52 feet long and this year they have made very small shells of 47 feet and 190 pounds, almost two thirds the size of what the foreign crew brought, which is 66 feet in length and 220 pounds in weight. The reason for building such a small shell is that Japanese crew are not heavy. They are only 5 feet 7 inches tall and 150 pounds in weight on the average, while the visiting crew is 6 feet 3 inches tall and weight 180 pounds on the average which is almost equal to our new shell. The small shell has advantage in ad water but is apt to buck bounce in choppy water. This is the first visit of foreign crew to Japan and is expected to leave something good with the Japanese rowers as the English Rugby team did last year. Needless to say, the Cambridge University Boat Club has a glorious history, which must be thought in connection with Cambridge-Oxford Regatta.

### OREGON CAGERS SWEEP ALL GAMES

The University of Oregon basketball team came to Japan on September 3 at the invitation of Rikkyo University. The Webfeet quintet is the first single team, led by coach Bill Boarcher, that has come to Japan. The team is classified as strong and fast, and the players average height is 6'2". The star player in the team is the captain, a guard, Ken Wegner. He has been named to the All American squad.

The Oregon Cagers first met Rikkyo (St. Paul) University, winner of the 1954 national inter-collegiate championships on September 4 and second an all-star Kanto outfit on the 5th at the Korakuen Ice Palace. Third they played a rematch with St. Paul's on the 7th at Ojo Gymnasium in Kobe.

The Webfeet from Oregon swept all of the games—67-60 over Rikkyo Saturday, 73-64 over All Kanto Sunday, and 59-43 over Rikkyo Tuesday.

Looking back at the games held, Japanese strategy in three games has been based on the same-hot, fast-break tempo of the Oregonians. So it worked well for the first half, but the Americans put the heat in the last half to forge ahead to a one-sided victory.

Ending its Far East tour, the University of Oregon basketball team left Tokyo for home September 9th at 1:20 a.m. aboard a Northwest Orient Airlines plane.

### FALL SEASON OPENS, KEIO DEFEATED BY HOSEI

Keio met Hosei, the fifth ranking team of this spring, at Jingu Ball Park on September 11, the opening day of the series. Keio, this fall was highly publicized as the most powerful hitting team of the league, and with its strong sluggers, was believed to walk away with the championship. The Keio nine, which is composed mostly of the seniors, practised strenuously to regain its dethroned crown, before many of the leading veterans of the league leave school.

Hosei, the low rated under-dog, for which not much action was expected by all, surprised every baseball fan with its active infield and hitting ability—it was a completely new and different team. Keio lost two games out of three to Hosei; losing the opening game, coming back in the second, and defeated in the final game.

The score stood as follows:

1st game:	
Hosei 3	Keio 2
2nd game:	
Keio 5	Hosei 1
3rd game:	
Hosei 4	Keio 0

If Keio keeps up its poor showing as it did with Hosei, many disappointing sighs will be heard, but the expectation is that her batting artillery will explode in the remaining four games, and the dream of achieving victory will not be so miraculous after all.

### Big Four Seem in Equal Possibility For Championship

—The Big Six University Baseball League—

Games of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League were opened from 11th Sept. to run for nine weeks. In this season the so-called big three team's games, Keio-Meiji and Waseda-Meiji matches, will be played singularly like the traditional Keio-Waseda match.

The Meiji team proved really capable in the All Japan University Championship Series and in the Amateur Championship Series.

Meiji: In this team it is said that ace Akiyama is not yet in best condition. But judging from his pitching of recent matches against Yawata Seitetsu, winner of the Amateur Championship, he is already in good condition. Moreover Anazawa, Kasumimoto, and rookie Sugimoto are in top condition, this team has the best pitching-staff in the League.

Therefore it requires great efforts to defeat this pitching staff. Compared with this superiority, their batting is poor and this is Meiji's weak point. Whether they will win the Championship for three seasons' running or not, depends greatly on Akiyama's pitching.

Keio: On the contrary Keio does well in batting—batting order consist of Tako, Sasaki, Hiraide, Yamashita, Hanai, Kon-

do, and Hino—boosting the largest scale in League. Although everyone of them is a great slugger, they have a weak point. If Akiyama and Anazawa take advantage of this weak point as they did last season, they may be held down. In the pitching staff there are Fujita, Nomura, and Moroki. But since Fujita is the only reliable pitcher we feel anxious.

Waseda: The pitching staff—Ishii, Kimura, Nakahara, and Yamaguchi—are excellent. And their batting led by Ishii, Matsuoka, and Edamura are small scale but settled. A great deal depends on Ishii's pitching and batting.

Rikkyo: Rikkyo of this season is the dark horse. It seems considering that Kojima has made his come-back, and since they have many sluggers of great scale, it can be imagined that this team may become the champion. But it all depends on whether Kojima's come-back is true or not.

Hosei: This team puts hopes in ace Watanabe's come-back and rookie batters Washi, Kosaka, and Saido.

Tokyo: In the pitching staff they have Yoshida and rookie Harada. Rookie Harada is now in the best condition. We hope that this team can escape from being on the tail-end in this season.

It's only a woman's fickleness that is there, and this affair cannot continue." Then left for Paris secretly. Vinca soon became suspicious of the liaison and she spoke to him courageously as if she were quite another girl—"You're to blame, Phil—you could have asked me. I am a woman, too."

As the autumn breeze began to blow, the day came when Phil and Vinca had to depart from the Bretagne. They, who lost one thing and acquired a new one, fell away from the coast in a sentimental mood for the fading summer with Vinca murmuring, "I want to get my old self again. How I wish to be a year younger!"

"I have been intending to write a one-act play for the sake of LE THEATRE FRANCAIS." The curtain rise on the dark scene where two characters have an argument about LOVE.

When they have spoken their last parts and the stage has been lightened, the spectators stare in wonder to find them being a lad of 16 summers and a girl of 15.

What I want to say in "The Corn in the Blade" is that passionate fire in love will burn without distinction of age, and that love can find no words but the last words in its growing process. Besides, I only gave the beautiful scenery of Erquy to this story."

This explanation becomes very comprehensible on the screen. The director's faithful picturizing and the colloquy of the picture was very effective.

After all, its scenic beauty, the widow in white, and the young lovers' parents who were strangely indifferent to them—all were nothing but the settings. We often listened spell-bound and suddenly the child-like faces on the screen were brought into sharp focus and were struck with such a feeling as one gets going down swiftly in the lift.

In addition to the splendid musical adaptation and the fine operation of camera, the location at the actual place made this film successful.

## ON THE SCREEN



### "The Corn in The Blade"

(Le Ble En Herb)

The corn in the blade—that will soon ripen—can be compared to the season in a human life in which the delicate sentiment of adults produces a great effect on the pure and innocent heart of teen-agers.

This picture was filmed from a novel by Mme. Colette who died on Aug. 3rd, and who had been one of the most prominent writers in French literary circles and was directed by Claude Autant-Lard who is familiar to the Japanese movie fans through "The Devil in the Body." With freshness and attractiveness, Pierre-Michel Beck as the hero, Phil, and Nicole Berger as the heroine, Vinca, have made their first appearance to the Japanese film world that the viewer was carried away.

The scene is laid in the Bretagne Peninsula in Northern France where a little summer-resort fronts on the English Channel. Two families of Phil and Vinca had been on intimate

terms with each other and had made it a rule to take a house at the seaside every summer ever since Vinca's birth. Thus, Phil, 16 years old then, and Vinca, 15 years, were spending the summer vacation under the same eaves with their families. They ate off the same trencher and slept next door to each other. At this time, they possessed the mere friendships stage and the first gleam of love broke out between them.

The mellow and, rather, too murky screen shifts along a beach into the half heavy sea with exceedingly fine prologue.

Though Phil longed to express his love for Vinca, he wasted the best part of the holidays simply repeating meaningless words. Then a relict, who presented herself before him, deprived him of his pure boyhood. One day, the widow, whom he had often met in secret even while always thinking of Vinca, said over his shoulders, "There's no such thing as love between us."

## Sur-Realistic Nika-kai Exhibition Attracts People

It is more than I can handle to criticize the Nika-Kai Exhibition, one of the greatest art exhibitions in Japan. As a matter of fact, I do not understand sur-realistic pictures which play the important roll in this exhibition.

I think I somehow understand these kind of paintings so far as the works by the French painter, Black, but no more. Although I do not very much like the exhibition in general, there were, among others, some paintings that I personally found great. Hitone Noma paints fish and insects revealing his profound love of nature. The same thing can be said about "Houses in Nagasaki" by Shintaro Suzuki. It is really gratifying to find these artists in this age of mechanism. I felt as if I discovered in them true resort of my heart. Works by Yukiko Katsura were interesting, too. Satires and sarcasm of human society are fairly well illustrated there. "Night at Summer Solstice" by Yoko Olofson and "Pansies" by Shukichi Nitoda are other favourites of mine. Mrs. Olofson is the wife of the Swedish Vice-Consul and she paints in tender touches a night of her second home, Sweden. I love

the way Nitoda arranges pansies. The colours are all fresh and beautiful.

Today, nearly a decade after the surrender, the wounds Japan has sustained from the war still remains, even more vividly, and it is needless to say how much the life and mind of the Japanese is influenced by that dreadful H-Bomb. As artists have the power to entrust their hearts to colours and figures, they are forced and ruled by the general emotions the more. So naturally we see present states of Japan, as mentioned before, strongly expressed in many of the works for this year. But one may disheartenedly realize that some Nika-members unable to stand the heaviness of these motives, seem to manifest something like a mere political propaganda. Another thing that drew my attention was the inadequency of the titles of some exhibits. I wonder why they dare to put such incomprehensible themes to their products. It is funny that the more difficult titles are seen more often in minor works of art.

The Nika-Kai Exhibition is currently showing at the Ueno Art Gallery and Takashimaya.



## The Mita Campus

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## EDITORIAL

## Wake Up Keio Students

The long holidays have ended all too soon, and with renewed vigour we once again start our season of reading, writing, studying, and sports. For those seniors who will take employment examinations it is the season of anxiety. There is a business slump and it will be more difficult than in previous years to attain one's goal. Fortunately Keio has a very high record of employment due to the achievement of our alumni who have built up a very good reputation, and we must not forget their great effort and advantages which could not be achieved in a short period of time.

In fact Keio as a university with the greatest tradition has predominated the business world. But is Keio still maintaining this position? In some quarters, fear has been voiced that Keio is gradually losing its leading influence over the business circles. We hope this is not true, but when we are asked how many Keio men are outstanding, we find that they are not too numerous. This fact may prove our social downfall. Some people may deny this by pointing out that Keio is keeping as good a record in employment as before and that the position given the men just after graduation is never inferior to those of other universities. However, is this not merely a carry-over of former prosperity?

We believe it is time for us to reflect on the cause of our social decline. It can definitely be attributed to the incapability of the students. At a glance inside Keio, we are confronted with facts that can be taken as illustrations of our downfall; not enough concern is given to serious learning and improvement of academic knowledge; jazz and other insignificant things seem to be the topic of conversations; a great number of mahjong house around Keio are almost always jam-packed; every Saturday and Sunday evening Keio-student-sponsored dance parties are held somewhere. True, some form of recreation is very necessary to make our life joyful, but is not the scale too heavy on the amusement side?

## VOICE OF YOUTH

## "How We Should Act In New Asia"

By M. Kawabe, junior of Law Dept.

The Indo-China Armistice is one of the great victories which the Asians have attained in their history. But since that time, Japan which had been proud of herself as the most advanced nation in Asia, has been completely deserted by other nations like a poor orphan.

New fresh and vivid energies of Asians expressed throughout the Geneva Conference have made all the people in the world to discard their old way of thinking about Asia. Asia can not be regarded as a "colony" any more. When Chou En-lai visited India he declared strongly, "The age when Asians had been decided their own fate by other powers has gone away forever!" Indeed the world can not do anything without Asia. Asia has established her strong position in the international situation. At this important turning-point of the international situation, how should Japan find her own way? Japan now can not stick to her old policy. Japan will have much difficulty in changing her policy, but, if she does not, the misfortune which will befall Japan in the future will be quite terrible. Now is the best time for Japan to reconsider her own way.

Since the international interest in Asia has been increased after the Geneva Conference, there seems to spread among the political and economic circles in Japan some uneasiness "not to be left behind other countries in

Our seniors seem to have no confidence in taking employment examinations and it seems to be due to their incapability, for if they hold enough confidence to compete with other university students in the employment campaign, they need not feel any anxiety. Let us not fool ourselves in thinking we are still living in feudalistic Japan where name or financial power were the means to successful career. We are now living in a world where success can only be realized through ability and hard work.

In the meanwhile, the great cause of our incapability will be found in our mass-production educational system in Keio High School and University. Needless to say, we cannot expect many able students to be born from such education. So long as Keio continues to send out low grade students through mass-production education, Keio's reputation will be far from recovering. Here we urge school authorities to do away with this barrier as soon as possible for our improvement.

Asia." To dissolve this uneasiness, there are two problems which also involve whether Japan could return as a member of Asia or not. They are (1) the reparation and (2) the adjustment of relation between Japan and Communist China. Japanese Government itself has begun to find some solution in the negotiation with Burma on reparation. Though this time in negotiation with Burma, there seem to be some possibility of settlement, Japan has so far failed in all other negotiations for no other reason than that she can not pay so much as demanded. And she has broken with other Asiatic countries.

Japan which had been making easy money on the "special procurement" was quite at a loss with the establishment of the Indo-China Armistice. And when she found no hope for the procurement any longer and the necessity of self-support economy, she was quite slow in rising to trade with other countries, especially with Communist-China.

But, however she may be slow, she can not let things stand as it is. We can not be shut off from our economic neighbour, China. We should knock and open the door.

Some obstinate disputers fear and say that the trade with Communist-China will let Communism penetrate in Japan, but, as Sir Winston Churchill said there is no fear of it if the country itself is economically and socially

It is no exaggeration to say Keio now stands at the crossroads of downfall and continued success.

Our country is now going through a very difficult stage and making a desperate effort to be an economically independent nation. At this time what a pity it is that we are facing downfall and cannot take initiative in the reconstruction of our country. Now is the very time, we believe, to realize our founder Fukuzawa's spirit—Independence and Self-respect.

Wake up fellow students; let's apply ourselves diligently to our studies and cultivate our capabilities. Otherwise Keio's downfall will be decisive and we shall be quite shut out from the world. We should bear in mind it is more difficult to regain what is lost than to maintain what we have. Our fellow students, be more diligent and intelligent in our campus life and let us not spoil the name of Keio. Its future rests on our shoulders.

firm and strong. If we do not try now, it is quite clear that we will be unable to do anything in the future.

Though it is a great pity, there is a strange tendency in Japan to think little of Asiatic countries, who should be her dear neighbourhood friends. Why did Prince Akihito not visit Asian countries during his world tour? Why did Premier Yoshida cross out his visit to India which was

included in his first plan of tour? We can not live any more in defiance of Asia. Now, at this grave time, we should reconsider our old policy of "America only." It does not necessarily mean that to be friends with China, Russia or any other Asian countries will cut our close relation with America. Is it too much to look for ties with both America and China, Russia and other Asian countries we need trade?

## Women Students and Employment

by E. Tsuda, sophomore of Lit. Dept.

With the arrival of autumn, senior students of every university in Japan get more and more anxious about their employment after graduation. It is a natural desire of them to be employed under as good a condition as possible. But the job shortage resulting from the present business depression are making it more difficult these few years. This problem, generally speaking, seems to appear serious for men students because they must by all means get economic foundation for their future lives. But very often, women students are neglected from the problem.

The case is more difficult with the woman students who wish to have some jobs. They are unduly avoided and undervalued in the society. Every year, only a few women get positions they want, while others are, with all their abilities and passions, mercilessly refused the position only because of being women. This is partly due to the traditional custom of Japanese society, and partly to the attitude of women themselves toward jobs. In fact, there are many who seek jobs as mere steps to their marriage or only to earn money. I will not talk about such women, but those who have really deep passion and love for jobs as their life works. They came to universities in order to satisfy their eager desire to study. They have firm views on life and aspirations to have jobs suitable to their talents; jobs to which they pour all their energies through life and at the same time to contribute to the society. In such a case, is there any inferiority in female graduates compared with male? As a matter of fact, however, on the brilliant day of graduation when they are

ready to practise what they have studied, they must face the refusal of society.

Then, why are they shut out from getting jobs? Do men require women to stay at home for life and to obey them on everything? Should talented women not be competitors of men? On the side of employers there will be reasons which may generally be rationalized. For instance, they have to pay much to the graduate women when they have hardly any opportunities to become staff members in future. Moreover, it might be said that in the time when the job shortage is so serious that even men can not get jobs they want, there is no room to absorb women. These are the severe realities. I should be blamed as an idealist not to base my argument on realities, but still I should say this is a short sighted view.

Dr. Edith Summerskill, a lady representative of British Labourite, said in her speech at Hibiya that she was much surprised to see the utmost inactiveness of Japanese women. She emphasized "True democracy could more consist in the handicap sex than it could consist in inequality of nations." After war, there has been a remarkable movement of widening women's freedom and improving their position. But it is deplorable that these fine ideas go on alone not accompanied by real progress.

Nowadays when all kinds of reaction are prevailing, the movement is gradually withering before it bears real fruits. People, especially men, are turning their backs to the activity of women.

What I insist is "Give jobs to those women who have passion and love for work."

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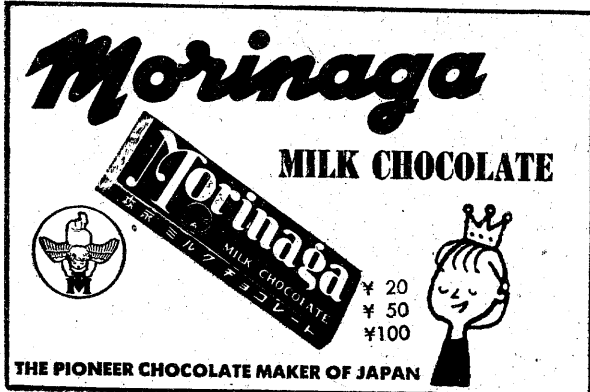
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