

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 50

KEIO UNIVERSITY

PRICE ¥15. Nov., 1954

Celebrating Fiftieth Jubilee Issue

The Mita Campus this month publishes an eight-page special edition in commemoration of its 50th issue. Since its inauguration in 1946, the Mita Campus, with its large circulation abroad, has done much for the promotion of understanding and goodwill between the Japanese generation and those of the world.

The Mita Campus maintains a unique position among a few student English-language newspapers in Japan. It comes out regularly every month, while others are published rather irregularly. It also has been enjoying the widest circulation not only inside Japan but also all over the world.

For commemorating the occasion of our 50th publication, the Mita Campus features its history and circulation and the present state of affairs of English language newspapers in our country.

To our earnest readers and a number of alumni, who have rendered us wholehearted cooperation to make this event possible, we dedicate this special edition and ask them to retain their goodwill ever more.



COMMEMORATION OF 90TH ANNIVERSARY—The 6th issue was the eight-page special edition for the 90th anniversary of Keio's foundation, featuring the founder Fukuzawa's life and history of the university with a large picture of Fukuzawa on the front page.

Monument of Fukuzawa Erected in Osaka

The Erection Ceremony of the monument in memory of Fukuzawa's birth took place in Osaka at the very spot where he was born on November 4 with the participation of those who are connected with Keio, including Dr. Kiozumi, (ex-president) and members of Osaka Keio Alumni Society and President Ushioda. Osaka municipal authorities and the staff of Osaka University, who helped Keio for the erection also attended the ceremony.

This monument, which had first been erected in 1929, was moved and offered for the purpose of the war in 1943, being made of copper.

President Ushioda Sends a Message to the Mita Campus



President
Koji Ushioda

It is a great pleasure that we can have in Keio a students' paper in English with its fiftieth press history. I have read through every issue of the Campus with much interest, though roughly. As compared with editions of its infant days, the Campus has been improved to a considerable extent. It is very happy for me to say that the campus has now some thing of a students' newspaper.

Although the difference in the languages used makes no distinction in the essential role of newspapers, the Campus has to display its speciality in playing these two roles: to make the fresh readers more familiar with newspapers in the English language and to inform

overseas of what is going on in Keio. To put it otherwise, the Campus can and should take up the matters which its counterparts in our mother tongue do not. In my view, the achievement of the Campus in this point is up to now far from my expectation.

I hope the Campus will find its grounds for improvement in this sphere and get away from the stereotyped style of the Japanese press. My suggestion for the Campus to attain this purpose is that it will be helpful for the Campus to have an affiliation with students' papers of foreign universities. In conclusion, I should like to add that the sincere efforts of the members are the key element for the success in everything.



Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka
Honorary President
of
The Mita Campus

Congratulations From Waseda Guardian

By Prof. Junesay Iddittie

Editor of the Waseda Guardian

As editor of the Waseda Guardian, an English language student paper at Waseda University, I am very glad indeed to learn that our confrere *The Mita Campus* is going to celebrate its 50th issue by publishing a special number. It is with feelings of sympathy, friendship and appreciation that I welcome your invitation to send you a message of greetings on the happy occasion. You ought to be congratulated on the success you have so far achieved in your venture, a venture that requires in great measure initiative, courage, enterprise; for I know from my own (bitter) experience it is a hard job for a group of college students, little aided financially by the University authorities and little supported morally by the student body, to carry on such a publication for some length of time. The best plan I believe is to make the paper into a marketable ware. That will help you financially. Many difficulties you must have encountered in the course of your work. And so my message is: "Fight it on, you guys, and keep the flag flying."

May I take this opportunity to say a few words on a theme which you may find of interest: English Writing and Japanese Students. It is my belief that Japanese college students would do well to cultivate the art of English Writing and that more should be done than is done at present to encourage them in the practice. I make this proposal because the Japan of today, as regards verbal communications between nations, is placed at great disadvantage. This drawback affects our country in many fields of international

The epigraph of this new monument, made of marble, was written by Dr. Koizumi.

The unveiling of the monument was performed by five-year old Miss Hisa Ukon, great-grand daughter of Fukuzawa.



Prof. Iddittie

activities, economic and political, intellectual and cultural.

In respect of her linguistic status in the intercourse of nations, Japan now stands where England stood in the sixteenth,

To The Student Staff, The Mita Campus:

We are indeed happy to extend to our sister publication, *The Mita Campus*, our heartfelt congratulations on its fiftieth issue.

It is with great pride in pointing out that English language student newspapers such as the *Mita Campus* and the *Waseda Guardian* have attained an indomitable position among college publications. Through our respective organizations we have been instrumental in bridging the two cultures of the West and the East as well as disseminating news of interest among the student populace.

We earnestly hope that this great occasion will stimulate further effort upon the *Waseda Guardian* towards promoting amicable relationship with our fellow students abroad.

All Members of
The Waseda Guardian

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Let me cite three examples, one from each century, showing what a position the English tongue occupied in those days with regard to its value as an instrument of international communication. You know the story of Lord Bacon, best known among Japanese students of English for his Essays, that he felt uncertain as to the permanency of his national

language. He had translated his Essays into Latin; and in dedicating the English and Latin volumes to Lord Buckingham, he says: "... prefix your name before them, both in English and in Latin. For I do believe that the Latin volume of them, (being in the universal language) may last as long as books last." The author of *Paradise Lost* had once acted as Latin secretary to Cromwell. His appointment was due to the fact that he was regarded as the best Latin writer of England at that time. The publication of *Defensio Regia* in 1649 by Salmasius, professor at Leyden, Holland, occasioned Milton's opportunity to put in operation his powers as a Latin writer in his *Pro Populo Angliano Defensio* (1651). In the eighteenth century, the Age of Voltaire, no Englishman could pretend to be a gentleman unless he knew how to speak and write French, as is attested by the fact that Lord Chesterfield begins the series of his famous *Letters To His Son* with two epistles written in the language of Voltaire.

Above examples I hope will have convinced you that for a Japanese student to write English is no breach of patriotism, nor a shame to his honour.

Help From Abroad To Gojo-Kai

Mrs. J. G. Lacy, a reader of "The Mita Campus" in the United States, offered financial aid to the Gojo-Kai (Students' Mutual Help Society of Keio). She was informed by the September issue of the "Campus" about the establishment of this society.

For the purpose to assist its activity, she sent ten dollars with the following cordial letter to our honorary President, Prof. Kiyooka. This warm hearted offering was received with much gratitude by the committee of the society.

The following is the letter received by the "Campus":
Dear Professor Kiyooka.

Mita-Festival A Great Success

The tape of the conventional Mita-Festival was cut down in November 13, under the auspices of the Mita-Festival Executive Committee. Thousands of people, families and friends of undergraduates, came to the Hill of Mita to see the fruits of studies and other programs.

The Festival was quite successful on both days in spite of bad weather. (especially the slight rain on Sunday) It was congratulated too from the sky by the airplane piloted by a member of the Society for the Investigation of Aeronautics of Keio University. Keio Students' Cultural Organization League made great efforts in every direction, such as the social sciences, natural science, music, fine arts, hobbies etc. Therefore, the contents of the fete deserved Keio's fame.

In the school buildings many exhibitions, gifts of the efforts for the past one year, were displayed by each association. Various kinds of exhibitions of such art as pictures, Japanese penmanship, the tea ceremony, stills of actors and actresses etc., with adequate background music, played an important role in making the celebration a great success.

The recent issue of "Mita Campus" explains your new Gojo-Kai (Mutual Help Club). This is a very fine idea, and I hope it is successful. To help them along a bit, would you please see that the club receives the enclosed ten dollars.

Perhaps the club's progress may be reported from time to time in "The Mita Campus". I read every issue completely.

Sincerely,
I. D. Lacy (Mrs. J. G. Lacy)

Fullerton, Calif. U.S.A.
Editor's note: Thank you very much for your kindness. The check received has been forwarded to the "Gojo-Kai".

THIS AND THAT THROUGH FOREIGNERS' EYES

The members of the "Mita Campus", on October 29, had a fortunate opportunity of holding a gathering to hear the views and impressions of foreign students who had recently arrived in Japan to study at Keio.

The guests we invited were three Fulbright students; Mr. Edward Griffin of Columbia Univ., studying Modern Political History of Japan; Mr. Harry Harootunian of the Univ. of Mich., investigating about the Samurai class; Mr. James Soukup, also of the Univ. of Mich., studying Political Science, and a French student Mr. Serge Dodat, from Sorbonne Univ., who was also kind enough to attend. From the "Mita Campus," twelve members attended.

We are very grateful for their kind-hearted co-operation shown towards us, and our thankfulness cannot be expressed fully.

As our purpose was to introduce the foreign students' views, we omitted our opinions as much as possible and mainly asked questions. The talks on our side will be just shown as "Campus," and talks by foreign students are abbreviated by their last name initials—S. is for Mr. Soukup, G. is for Mr. Griffin, H. is for Mr. Harootunian, and D. is for Mr. Dodat. We regret that Mr. Dodat had to leave our meeting before it was over, and also that Miss Miekio Takita could not attend.—Ed.

"Reconstruction impresses me..."

Campus: Let's begin with asking about the first impressions you received.

H: At the point of gathering my



first impression, it is very difficult for me but, the rapid reconstruction and the modernization impressed me the most.

Campus: Mr. Griffin?

G: I was impressed with Japan's ability to reconstruct. I first came to Japan in 1946, and knew Japan only as the enemy country for four years. This time, it was very much like I expected. It was as exciting and interesting as it could be. Before, it was almost mysterious. It was a dark secret to us. It was fascinating to see each little incident, and it was interesting, even walking the streets. This time too, I still have the same feelings, and it is very interest-

ing to walk the streets, and see the everyday life of the Japanese.

Campus: Mr. Dodat?

D: Bon.

Campus: Mr. Soukup, what are your impressions?

S: My impressions are much the same as Mr. Harootunian. I appreciate the courtesy shown to me. Lots of help has been given and for this I am very grateful. I studied much of Japan in America, but I wasn't aware of the extent of the bombing of Japan. I was impressed by the Japanese students' tremendous desire to learn about the western world and their knowledge of the West.

Campus: Indeed, there are many fine buildings in Tokyo, but are not some unnecessary for the people? For example the pachinko houses can be seen everywhere.

S: I see in Japan many signs of a firm moral foundation but pachinko is a sign of another thing. High moral sense and gambling are two contrasting things, but I feel that in the end Japan's high moral sense will emerge victorious.

Campus: Is there any great difference between the life of American university students and that of Japan?

H: Basically no, but there are some differences in the student life. American schools seem more disciplined, that is more emphasis is placed on course work.

S: The universities here seem to be more like European universities. Less emphasis is placed upon attending lectures and more emphasis in library study and personal relationship with professors. The graduate students' privileges are greater in the U.S. They can enter the library and borrow books freely.

G: I don't know too well because I am not acquainted with Japanese students yet, but I think



they are very much alike. I am treated like a guest or a visitor, and in America I was just another student, so it would be different for this reason. Japanese students are studious in the same degree. Not all U.S. students are concerned exclusively with the so called "practical" studies as you might think in Japan. Many study things that will be of use for improving their minds.

Campus: What about Japanese students' temper?

S: I haven't noticed too much difference. Students' spirits are somewhat similar, and they have the same idealistic views. They are courteous. College baseball is more popular in Japan than in the U.S.

Campus: How is the co-education in the U.S.?

G: It is quite all right. We have to know girls sooner or later. So it is a nice thing to know them while we are young; then we won't have any troubles in keeping company with girls after we get into society. Even in America, some students think it waste of time to have fun with girls while they are students.

Campus: What is your impressions of Keio students, Mr. Dodat?

D: Keio students don't seem to



have any political colors in comparison with France. In France, there are too many activities of communist students. In ad-

dition, many communistic student bodies are organized. But the majority of the students are against communism.

Campus: How is the student movements on political problems in the U.S.?

H: It is not so active in the U.S. as in Japan, though in the Univ. of Mich., there are young Republican and young Democrat groups. We also have a SDA (Society for Democratic Action) there.

Campus: By the way, do you think Japan is understood by students or people of America?

S: The majority of the U.S. people don't always study Japan. But they are aware of some of the trade problems. Some Republican and most Democrats are trying to lower tariffs and seem to be aware of Japan's problems as far as trade is concerned.

Campus: What do you think about the anti-American feeling among some Japanese?

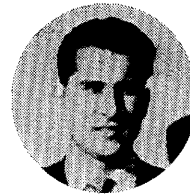
S: Anti-American feeling is toward America's policy, rather than towards its people. The motives of the U.S. are for the benefit of other people too. Americans like to be liked. The U.S. is generally sorry and feels just as bad for the victims of the Bikini Case as the Japanese do.

"To enter a U.S. university..."

Campus: Nowadays, competition in entrance exams has become more difficult in Japan. Is it the same in the U.S.?

H: No, we can usually enter any university we please from high school. But it is difficult to graduate from it.

S: If you have a B average in high school, you can enter almost any college you wish. If you don't have a B average, you must take exams. On entering a graduate school you must have no less than a B average.



G: At some prominent universities like Yale, the number of applicants amounts to at least two times the number of those who are to be admitted. It is hard to enter private universities like Yale, but relatively easy to stay there. On the contrary, it is easy to enter State universities, but hard to stay there.

"I knew Keio's tradition..."

Campus: What was your motive for wanting to study in Japan?

D: I came to study the Japanese language and its literature. I suppose Japanese literature is not interesting to the foreign people. It's so in France and there are very few who study it. That's why Japanese literature is isolated.

H: Since the far east is becoming to play an important role in international affairs I think it is basic to study this area.

Campus: What was your motive for choosing Keio?

H: I knew there were many good members in the faculty of History. I applied for both Keio and Todai. Fortunately, I was sent here. The faculty of Economic History is, I think, superior to those of any other Japanese universities. I came here to write my doctoral dissertation on Modern Japanese History.

S: I knew about Keio's tradition, its wonderful reputation, and that it was liberal and had many international contacts. Also, I am especially interested in far eastern government and about Japanese government and politics, and thought Keio would be an excellent place in which to study these things further.

G: A Japanese Prof., Tatsuji Takeuchi, in Columbia told me about a good prof. of Modern Political History, Prof. Nakamura of Keio, and so I wanted to study the universal manhood suffrage movement under him, specifically.

Campus: Did you know about Keio in the U.S.?

H: Yes, through reading and through famous persons.

Campus: Fukuzawa?

H: Yes, and Prof. Kanetaro Nomura of Economic History.

Campus: Did you read him?

H: Yes, I am acquainted with some of his work.

Campus: How long did you study Japanese?

H: For about four years and a half. I have read Japanese books on Japanese History and Civilization.

Campus: Mr. Dodat, how long have you been studying Japanese?

D: For two years.

Campus: How did you study it?

D: I studied it by myself, as there is no school to instruct Japanese in France. I arrived in Japan three months ago and after that I can study Japanese everywhere.

"Students' spirits are somewhat similar..."

Campus: How did you feel when you attended the lectures for the first time?

G: I have attended a lecture on Modern Japanese Political History, but it was so crowded I had to sit in the back and it was hard to hear. It was also difficult to hear through a microphone, but I think I will be able to understand gradually.

S: I am attending a lecture on labor problems. Everybody seems interested and conscientious. There is a group-feeling.

"Employment in the U.S. . ."

Campus: Next, we would like to hear about employment of students in the U.S.

H: It is especially good in the engineering faculty and business administration. But on the whole, everyone can get a job.

G: It is a little bit harder for girls to get jobs, even in America. Girls have some disadvantage because of their sex in getting jobs.

S: Now, the openings for professors are scarce at the moment, but things should improve in the future.

Campus: There is a tendency that some students capable of teaching have to leave school because professors are under-paid comparing with other jobs. In the U.S.?

S: In America a professor's pay is not high. We want a certain standard of living, but we realize there are other things more important than earning money.

Campus: How is the students' attitude for employment?

S: In general, they are not so employment conscious as in Japan, but some are very conscious of the problem. College students realize that a college education is necessary for a good job. Therefore, a sizeable number go to college because a degree helps them to get jobs. But there are many who go to receive a general cultural background, and an increasing number of students are interested in

graduate study. Most girls go for general culture, and some of them want to teach after graduating.

Campus: Do you have any solutions for our employment problem in Japan?

H: It depends on economy. The expansion of trade, and the over-population problem must be considered.

Campus: The number of universities is so great that all who graduate cannot be satisfied in the jobs they find.

S: The West and the East conception towards life is sometimes different. Many Japanese students want a safe government or business post, or white-collar jobs. The intellectuals must come down and work with the average people and must be willing to soil their hands in the effort to improve the living standard. That's what makes a country great.

Campus: Do you think any improvements should be made in Keio?

H: Keio is very very informal, more informal than most American universities. It is very comfortable for us to live a school life.

Campus: We would like to ask more, but time does not permit us to continue, so, let us close our meeting at this point. We are very thankful for your participation in making this meeting successful. Thank you very much.

CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

TWO AMERICAN PROFESSORS

Editor's note:

Miss Mann came to Keio as a Fulbright professor recommended by the Fulbright Commission. She is lecturing on "American Government."

—First impression of Japan:—

"Tokyo always looks as though it were rush-hour. I was surprised to find a band playing American music when I arrived at Yokohama. I expected much kimono, but found Japan was more westernized than I thought."

—Her course of study:—

She completed A. B. and M. A. course in political science at West Virginia University and Ph. D. at the University of North Carolina. She was full-time assistant-professor at West Virginia University, teaching students since 1947 except last year, which she spent in Washington in order to study the Congress.

—The reason why she came to Japan:—

There are two things; "1) Japan is one of the most important nations in the world, and I want to know about her tradition, thinking, custom. At the same time, I felt that the United States, because of its major role in international politics, needed interpreting to this country."

"2) The second reason is that I like to travel."

—The difference between American and Japanese universities:—

1) American students do not wear uniforms.
2) They have much more social life than Japanese students. One



Miss Mann

reason is because of the dormitory system in the United States.

3) There are much more women in American universities, because most of the universities in the United States are co-educational.
4) There seems to be more association between faculty and students in the United States.

—About Keio:—

"I know that Keio is one of the most famous universities in Japan, but there are not so many people who know it in the United States. Except those who came to Japan as soldiers, our people are not so well informed about Asia."

"The reason why I came to Keio University is that it was recommended to me by the Fulbright Commission. I feel fortunate to teach in such an outstanding university."

"The girls in Keio wear clothes similar in style to those of universities in our country. Their styles are tasteful, but I think their skirts are a little longer. The greatest difference is in the shoes."

—Sightseeing:—

"I went to Kyoto and Nara last week, and I am going to Nikko this afternoon."

—Her hobby:—

"My hobby is politics," she answered without any hesitation, and we were surprised and felt respect to know that she devoted herself to politics to such an extent. And we also found that Miss Mann herself was a Republican and served as associate chairman of the West Virginia Republican State Executive Committee.

—About communism:—

Question; "Don't you think Japanese students are much interested in communism because their country is easy to be invaded by the communists on account of its geographical condition?"

Answer; "Yes, I know that. But American students are also interested in it, because in case of any invasion, it is they who may have to defend Asia against communism. They have already fought it in Korea."

—What she intends to do hereafter in Japan:—

"What I want to do is to convey my students the feeling how democracy operates in the United States and the spirit of democracy. And I would like to go to every part of Japan and talk to as many people as possible to know their habits and feelings."

—What she hopes to the students:—

"I hope I can become acquainted with many students, exchange ideas and view points, and develop a little better understanding each other."



Dr. Van Nostrand

Editor's note:

Dr. Nostrand came to Keio with an introduction from Mr. D. Brown, President of the University of California, after his retirement a few months ago. He is now lecturing on "Western Civilization."

The first question of the Campus was how he feels about his stay here. Dr. Van Nostrand said, "Japan is not new to me, for I visited her for the first time in 1909 as a tourist, and my second stay was from 1952 to 1953 as a teacher of the University of California Extension. In 1909 I stayed in Japan for about six weeks, from April till June. As compared with the past face of Japan in 1909, I can see a remarkable change. For instance, Japanese people enjoy now western music, say, symphony which they did not have in the days of my first visit. But the courtesy and kindness I had in 1909 still remains unchanged. I don't blame those Japanese who are defiant to rush into crowded trains for their loss of the past courtesy, because we are doing the same in the United States."

Asked about his major, this old historian explained, "What I majored in is ancient history of Greece, Rome and Spain. My study is pursued from the econo-

mic rather than cultural angle. I had lectured on these themes at the University of California, before my retirement four months ago.

The interviewers turned the theme to his view on international problem, in an attempt to have an American historian's view on such things. Dr. Van Nostrand said, "It is difficult for the Western powers to agree to what the Eastern powers would like. It is true that the U.N. can not fulfill its function due to the cold war and that we are unlikely to have an alternative in the near future. But one thing is certain that anyone who starts a war is insane, in other words a third war won't settle any question. In this sense I am optimistic and hopeful. . . . You asked me what I think of the Asian nationalism in this connection," he continued, "I think it is an element that bothers world peace, though it was started as a blessing and it must be turned into something else. Into what? Internationalism? Totalitarianism? I don't know." He stressed, however, that he is hopeful in these matters.

The final question was about the so-called H-bomb hysteria. "Do you think it a hysteria?" Dr. Van Nostrand hesitated, apparently knowing the reporter's implication in using the word 'hysteria.' "I think it natural for the Japanese to be emotional on such an occasion. Sympathy is an emotion. But it is very regrettable that neither Japanese nor Americans have the full knowledge of this terrible fact." He finally added that he agrees with the opinion that H-bomb problem should be taken up from the standpoint of humanity.

Refreshment...

For Every Occasion



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NATURAL MINERAL WATER
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Bire-ley's
THE NON-CARBONATED
Orange Drink

SOLD ALL OVER JAPAN

A GLANCE BACK OVER THE MITA CAMPUS

By S. Hasui, Editor-in-Chief

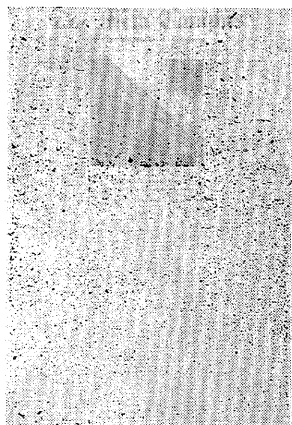
The eight-year-old history of the Mita Campus, which this month celebrates the occasion of its 50th issue, will be roughly summarized below through the interviews with the two former editors-in-chief. This may be too sketchy to be called history but I anyhow picked up the most impressive incidents throughout the history of the Mita Campus.

The idea of starting an English-language paper in Keio first flashed upon Susumu Ohya when



Mr. Ohya, founder of the Mita Campus

he saw the Waseda Guardian on the occasion of the English Speaking Society Conference held at Waseda University. Ohya was the chairman of Keio English Speaking Society at that time. He and his intimate friend Horie, also a member of KESS, joined together and asked the help of Prof. Kiyooka in publishing an English paper by students' own hands. Owing to the wholehearted support of Mr. Shinichi Hasegawa who is our alumnus and founder of the Mita Shim-bun (a Keio vernacular paper, the oldest student paper in the East), members of KESS somehow persuaded the Nippon Times, in which Hasegawa is a staff writer, to print the first issues on the condition that the expenses would be paid from what they would get by selling the copies.



BIRTH OF A NEWSPAPER—Above is the initial issue of the Mita Campus dated August 15, 1946. The 1st issue was far from being a newspaper as it was only a collection of English compositions.

The first issue came into being on August 15, 1946 just one year after the end of the war when our country was still in the midst of chaos. Now that first edition had come out, the desperate campaign of getting readers had to be started immediately to pay back the expenses. But unfortunately the students were not on the campus as it was during sum-

mer vacation. KESS members then decided to go to the Ginza Street, in order to sell the paper. To make the circulation as large as possible, they solicited announcement in the leading newspapers and the radio. The news was thus publicized throughout Tokyo. The boys (there were no girls then) stood in front of the Hattori Building (PX at that time) calling to the passing Keio boys and GI's to buy the papers. Surprisingly enough, almost all the 2000 copies of the first issue were sold out in three days!

For the title of the paper, two proposals were made, the Keio Campus and the Mita Campus, and the latter which was an idea of Ohya was taken by the margin of only one vote by the poll of all the KESS members.

In the first issue, Ohya speaking to the reader stated "The Waseda Guardian is already being published as Japan's first collegiate periodical in English. In it, however, there are not any opinions of the students themselves; those of the professors and notable persons are the only opinions found in that paper. Our Mita Campus, on the contrary, aims to be an English periodical of the students, written by the students, and for the students themselves. "It was by this spirit that the Mita Campus was subtitled "THE STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH". Although there was printed under the subtitle "Keio English Speaking Society", this practice was abolished in 1947 from the 4th issue. This shows that the Mita Campus was separated from the KESS and came to be an independent society, as the publication of newspaper is essentially incompatible with the activities of KESS.

In the very early times after inauguration, the Campus met temptations from the Mita Shim-bun and the university authorities. Both wanted the Campus to become their respective organ paper, but the then staff refused these offers to stay an independent paper in spite of all the foreseeable financial difficulties. It is by virtue of this refusal that the Campus has been quite free and unrestrained by any as its subtitle shows.

In 1947 Ohya attended the America-Japan Student Conference, where he showed the Campus to all the delegates, and as a result the Campus came to be known to all the universities and to some foreigners and obtained a very nice reputation. The circulation was further extended to abroad including the United States and European countries as Prof. Hiramatsu of Liaison Department (now the International Dept.) started the practice of sending the copies of the Mita Campus to the libraries and universities abroad.

Until about the 10th issue, the Mita Campus was only the collection of English compositions, but with the establishment of editorial from the 10th issue and the "Voice of Youth" column from the 11th, it came to show the formal appearance of a newspaper.

The 5th and the 10th issues introduced the Seven Hundred Year Periodic Theory on Climatic

Change by Lecturer Nishioka of Keio University. These issues happened to come into the hands of the late Prof. Huntington of Yale University who had the same theory, and an intimate correspondence between the two scholars began. It was after Nishioka became world-famous through the Mita Campus that Japanese newspapers sensationally took up the Nishioka Theory.

On the 90th anniversary of Keio's foundation, Keio had the honor of the presence of the Emperor in the commemoration ceremony. On his way back a member of the Mita Campus approached him for an interview and asked the emperor what he thought of the private colleges. He replied to the effect that he hoped for the development of Keio but the interview was in-

Student English-Language Newspapers in Japan

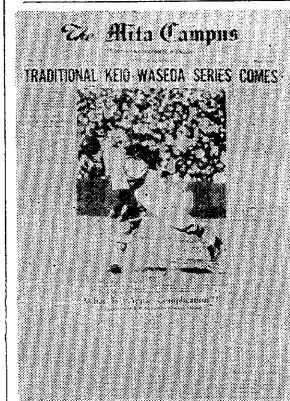
	Inaugurated in	Numbers already published	Published
Waseda Guardian	1934 July	over 100	Monthly
Meiji Bulletin	1940 Nov.	25	in Spring, Autumn, ESS organ
Aoyama Trojan	1950 April	21	Irregularly
Rikkyo Echo	1952	Not clear	Four times a year, ESS organ
Sophia Gazette	1952	10	Five times a year, Monthly
Mita Campus	1946 August	50	

As you see on above table, the Waseda guardian is the oldest English paper in this field. It was established in July of 1934 when the 1st-Japan-U.S. student conference was held. Though it is monthly, in practice it is not generally issued every month because of its financial difficulties. In these days, it publishes once in two months. The Mita Campus

"WHO ARE READERS OF CAMPUS?"

Many Prominent Figures In Japan & Abroad Included

By K. Mita, Associate Editor



SPECIAL EDITION FOR KEIO-WASEDA SERIES—This is the front-page of the special number issued in May, 1951 featuring the Keio-Waseda baseball games.

The Mita Campus is widely circulated throughout the world, especially through the United States. And in this monumental occasion, it will be suggestive for our further development to know what kind of persons, universities, or institutions are the readers of the Mita Campus.

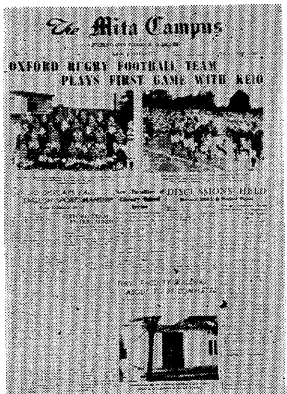
The number of the universities to which the Mita Campus has been sent and will be sent hereafter monthly is about 80—U.S.A. 70 (including colleges), England 4 (Oxford Univ., Cambridge Univ., Univ. of London and Westminster Hospital Medical School), Malaya 1 (Univ. of Malaya), Mexico 1 (Universidad Nacional de Mexico), Switzerland 1 (Universit  de Neuch tel), New Zealand 1 (Auckland Univ.), Ceylon 1 (Univ. of Ceylon), Scotland 1 (Glasgow Univ.), Canada 2 (Universit  Laval and Dalhousie Univ.), Pakistan 1 (Univ. of the Punjab).

Among the 70 universities in the United States are; Univ. of Michigan, Stanford Univ., New York Univ., Yale Univ., Univ. of Virginia, West Virginia Univ., Ohio Univ., Univ. of Pittsburgh, Harvard Univ., Univ. of Pennsylvania, Univ. of Illinois, Univ. of Arizona, Univ. of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins Univ., Dartmouth Univ., Univ. of Chicago, Univ. of Detroit, Univ. of Colorado, Univ. of Southern California, Indiana Univ., Columbia Univ., Univ. of California and other famous universities.

Among the individuals to whom the Mita Campus is sent are; Dr. Edwin F. Wigglesworth, New York Univ., Mr. Wong Lin Ken, History Dept. of Univ. of Malaya, Dr. James T. Watkins, Dept. of Political Science, Stanford Univ., Dr. Selman A. Waksman Rutgers Univ., Prof. Paul A. Samuelson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harry A. Carman, Dean of Columbia College, Columbia Univ., Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. A. H. Edens, President of Duke Univ., Prof. Merle Fainsad, Dept. of Government, Harvard Univ., Mr. John D. Rockefeller III, Mr. Tor-Leif Brekke, President, National Union of Norwegian Student, Miss Jyotiprava Dasgupta of India, Mr. Ernest C. Calwell, President of Univ. of Chicago, Dr. Charles W. David, Dr. Joseph S. Carrol, Stanford Univ., Mr. Alan D. Smith, former Fulbrighter in Keio, Mrs. David M. Little, Mr. Malcolm F. Reed, Mr. F. L. Watkins, Mr. Marvin L. Rogers and others persons. Some of them give us suggestions, criticisms and financial assistances from time to time, to which we are most grateful.

The Mita Campus is also sent to libraries, press companies, institutes and so on. Among these are; The Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Institute of Technology, the Japanese Government Overseas Agency, American Council on Education, Art News (New York), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Shaw Publishing Company, Servico Gr fico (Rio de Janeiro), Time International, UNESCO Library (Paris), World Book Company (New York), William L. Honnold Library (Calif.), World Student News (Czechoslovakia), Girls Scouts 77, Press Universitaires de France, Harvard Alumni Directory, The

(Continued to Page 5)



OXFORD RUGBY TEAM PLAYS WITH KEIO—The 34th issue sensationally reported the Oxford-Keio Rugby match putting two pictures on the front page.

interrupted by the flurried police.

From the 1st issue to the 12th, the Campus was a tabloid. After that it came to be printed in the general newspaper size of two pages. But a tabloid form was revived by the No. 31 issue, a special number featuring traditional Waseda-Keio Baseball Series. This attempt was quite fresh for the Campus, but it seemed that this was to a considerable extent successful. Members of the Campus worked together for the publication of 8-page issue which contained the unprecedented articles, for instance, the interview with the Keio and Waseda nines. This issue adopted 8-point printing type for the first time instead

of the 9-point which had been used until 30th issue. This gave the Campus some quality of newspaper. Seeing that the recent issues are all taking after No. 31 special edition it seems to have become the great stepping stone of the Campus.

The editor-in-chief at this time was Miss Samejima. She was the first woman editor, although there were a few co-ed members before. There used to be the women's department in the Campus at the early times and their voices frequently appeared on the paper, but it was abolished by Miss Samejima on the ground that man and woman should be equal in the activities.

In 1951, when Ambassador Murphy visited Keio, the Mita Campus unfortunately was already in the press. Then the Campus staff managed to report the news quickly in an extra edition, which was the first and the only attempt at an extra and has not been repeated since.

Once Prof. Kiyooka received a letter from the editor of the New York Times, Mr. Arthur Sulzberger, speaking highly of the achievement of the Mita Campus. The praise by the editor of the leading American newspaper was quite surprising and brought a rapture of joy to all the members and encouraged them very much.

The history of the Mita Campus may be roughly classified as; 1) the time of pioneering (1946-1950), 2) the period of establishing foundations (1951-1952), and 3) the years of development (1953-1954)

CONGRATULATIONS FROM READERS ON 50TH ISSUE

Mr. Alan D. Smith

Former Fulbright
Student at Keio

The publication of the 50th edition of the Mita Campus marks a great achievement. It symbolizes, in print, the faith and the courage that inspired the founders of this newspaper. Indeed, the preparing and publishing of a newspaper in a language not native to its editors and reporters calls for the admirable qualities of hard work and sacrifice. The enthusiastic and diligent students who have built the Mita Campus possess such qualities to a high degree.

The professional nature of the format, news stories and especially the editorial page represents a knowledge of journalism of which the staff may be proud. No criticism can be justifiably directed toward the Mita Campus and its evident policy of bringing student opinion on major local and world issues to the attention of its international audience. Together with this objective, the editors place emphasis upon the international activities of Keio University, its faculty and students.

While being justly pleased with their success, the editors must at the same time continue to strive for improvement in the quality as well as coverage of news and opinion. Perhaps this is the period in the active life of the paper when policy should be re-appraised. This paper is now firmly established, has become a functioning part of the University's life and thus is prepared to move forward into new paths.

The Mita Campus is one of the most important ties between Keio and its many English-speaking friends both in Japan and abroad. For this reason, I feel that greater emphasis could be placed upon student activities of the University, including the major divisions, the Mita and Hiyoshi campuses. Many readers, unable to share the news in the University's Japanese language newspapers, would probably appreciate a view into "on the campus" activities at Keio.

Student's Day, which attracted me to the campus last year, displayed the variety of activities available for student participation at Mita. These are important aspects of the collegiate educational process and therefore deserve greater attention. I believe the readers would welcome this further insight into Japanese university life.

On the international level, the Mita Campus has an opportunity to serve the cause of greater understanding. With the international nature of the English language today, this paper can function as a kind of link between student bodies of liberal arts universities in many countries. Student newspapers play a responsible role within the democratic process — expression of opinion. I feel that the editors might investigate the ways and means of exchanging articles with student newspapers abroad. Already the Mita Campus is in contact with various American college papers. Here may be an opportunity to introduce what could be a new and worthwhile idea in international student journalism.

The Mita Campus deserves both hearty congratulations and continued encouragement. The future will bring additional growth

Mr. Malcolm F. Reed

Secretary of Japanese
Scholarship Foundation

It has been my great pleasure to be a regular reader of *The Mita Campus* during the past several years. The 50th issue of publication will indeed be a memorable occasion, and the members of the student body and the faculty of your great University who have contributed to the success of *The Mita Campus* are to be congratulated! During the time it has been my privilege to read your fine newspaper many changes have taken place in Japan, strikingly evidenced by changes noted in *The Mita Campus* itself. Many staff members have come and gone, and I'm sure that all of those whose efforts in the past have helped make *The Mita Campus* what it is today will anticipate reading the 50th issue. They no doubt will feel some nostalgia for the student life they must inevitably leave behind, in order to make their own contributions to the future welfare of their country and people. Those who today share in the task of producing your paper are worthy successors to the staffs of the past, and even today—while attending Keio University—can make their own contributions to the future of Japan.

If I may make one suggestion, I would like to recommend that *The Mita Campus* regularly publish an "inquiring reporter" column in which Keio students are polled on their opinions about any subject of common or current interest.

I will look forward to reading the 50th issue of *The Mita Campus* and send you my most cordial greetings on this notable occasion.

Mr. Freddie Watkins

Student of Duke
University, N.C., USA.

Congratulations to the Mita Campus and its staff on your 50th issue. I am far from qualified to write a criticism of your newspaper, but as an American student there are a few things I would like to say.

The Mita Campus due to the language which it is printed in must cover both local and foreign news and it seems to give a good account of both. Most university papers don't attempt to give such a broad coverage. Newspapers here pay for their printing by advertisements and I am amazed to see only three in the October issue. A good start toward world peace is a better understanding of all peoples and nations, which is aided by just such attempts as the Mita Campus makes. Your reporters often are critical and they have a right to be, but please always try to look at issues from both sides of the picture. We here in America are trying to understand and be understood. The men attending Keio University will soon be the leaders of Japan and they should seek truth and aid our leaders in world affairs. Friendship can not be furthered by isolationism. Continue to print the news as you see it and my friends and I will do our best to show you that we are and should be allies.

and expansion as its loyal and devoted staff endeavors to follow the ideals of responsible journalism.

Best wishes and good luck.

Mr. A. C. F. Westphal

Staff Consultant, Committee
on Foreign Affairs, House of
Representatives

To the Editor of *The Mita Campus*.

It is a real pleasure to express to you my congratulations on the occasion of the 50th issue of *The Mita Campus*. I have had the privilege of receiving and reading this paper for several years. The articles are informative and well written, and the format is excellent. My inability to express in Japanese my appreciation for your journalistic endeavors is no reflection on my former teacher and good friend, Eiichi Kiyooka. Only a year ago, Mr. Kiyooka was a generous and enthusiastic guide when I visited Keio University. Since its foundation Keio University has been known to generations of American educators. It has sent some splendid scholars and students to the United States. In turn, our students and teachers have looked forward to association with Keio.

These relationships do much to complement the efforts of our Governments to renew and strengthen the bonds between our peoples. You may take pride in the fact that your University has an enviable reputation outside of Japan. Such a reputation in the world of scholarship is not easily or quickly acquired. It is the sum total of the efforts of generation of students and teachers. You have a splendid opportunity to perpetuate and enhance that heritage.

Miss Mariko Takagi

Sophomore of Tokyo
Christian Women's College

I have been reading your paper for three years, so it has become very familiar to me. The Mita Campus is always fresh and rich in quality and refined in English so that we can get new topics as directly as if we were there and sometimes it helps me with refined English.

The most interesting columns are "The Voice of Youth", reports by students, "Book Review", and "On the Screen". In the latest issue opinions of Keio on the Bikini case were really excellent, calling our attention to the problem of H and A-bombs again. It seemed that the point was well taken in such a pertinent period.

Second, I'm glad that now "The Voice of Youth" will be taken up by the youth throughout the world. I think it is a very good idea and students will be able to exchange their thoughts with the youth of the whole world through this column. I expect such an exchange to be realized very soon.

Third, I would like to pick out "On the Screen", once-called "Movie". When I looked through the last issue, a beautiful photo of "Twenty-four Eyes" attracted me very much. I'm sure that everybody felt beautiful and lively. Not only good photos on the screen but also good photos taken of the campus such as four season on the campus, are desirable.

Looking back upon these years, it's remarkable that the Mita Campus has been making so much progress in many directions. I heartily wish to you continue profiting the good characteristics of the students' own periodical, the Mita Campus.

Mrs. David M. Little

Massachusetts, USA.

I am honored that you should want me to write something for your 50th anniversary issue. There are so many things for a student to learn these days when the whole world is having "growing pains" that I put down some that seem most important to me.

A student paper is important because students are important. They are the future leaders, and a publication gives everyone an incentive to express themselves. Discussion groups are important — any exchange of ideas that brings more understanding of world problems—for how better can we work for world peace than by understanding the problems others.

Tradition, teachings, ways of life are very different, but surely we cannot be so very different underneath.

The difficulties of a large country like the United States are often misunderstood because small minorities make a big noise and everyone is free to say what he thinks—unless it is to incite violence. And what gives the United States its stability, its resourcefulness, its creativeness? It is the mixture of nationalities working together within its borders. If they can work together within one country could not it be possible for them to work together in the world? We need lots of good will and no "chips on the shoulder".

A student's thought and actions effect the future of his country, and he should feel a responsibility for his country, his University, and himself.

(Continued from Page 4)

Ford Foundation, The Hokusei Shimpō (New York), Hoover Library (Stanford Univ.), Institute of International Education

(New York), The Interavia Review (Switzerland), Editorial Office of the Daily California, The Christian Science Monitor (Boston), Dept. of Commerce (Washington) and others.

Of course, there are many readers of the Mita Campus in Japan. Among the foreigners in Japan to whom the paper is sent are; the U.S. Ambassador Mr. John M. Allison, Karl H. Bocha-neyer (News Week, Tokyo Branch), Bryan M. Battey, Director, Tokyo American Culture Center, Lewis Bush, British Commonwealth Film Corp. Ltd., Leo W. Chamberlain, National City Bank, R. A. Close, British Council, His Excellency Maurice Dejean, Ambassador of France, His Excellency Sir Esler Denning, British Ambassador, Sterling Fisher, Reader's Digest, Peder Hammerskjold, Royal Swedish Legation, Lindesay Parrott, New York Times Tokyo Office and Glenn W. Show, U.S. Embassy, and we also send our paper to The American University Club, and Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany. Among the Japanese readers are; Sozaburo Chigira, The Mitsubishi Bank, Aichihiro Fujiyama, Chamber of Commerce, Ginjiro Fujiwara, Yo-ichi Hiraoka, Shinichi Hasegawa, the Nippon Times, Minoru Hattori, The Kyodo, Heitaro Inagaki, Shinzo Koizumi, Ex-president of Keio, Yasuzaemon Matsunaga, Prof. Shigeto Tsuru, Hitotsubashi Univ., Prof. Seiichiro Takahashi, Prof. Kanetaro Nomura and Prof. Fukutaro Okui, of Keio University.

Knowing that so many eminent persons are among the readers of our paper, we feel we must be careful and responsible for what we write on our paper. At the same time, we should like to express our heartfelt thanks for the assistance some of the readers have offered us and also to request the readers' further cooperation and assistance to develop our paper.

"SPIRIT OF THE MITA CAMPUS"

By Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka, honorary president

"I am Keio" is the expression, which, the old timers tell me, was often heard among the Keio men of a generation ago. The expression is no longer heard, but the spirit is still there. Very few orders are given by the university authority at any time, but the students and the faculty members are always engaged in some kind of activities which often bring forth surprising results. All for the glory of Keio, or for the fun of those engaged—the two are often one and the same thing.

Publication of the Mita Campus, I am sure, is one of the remarkable examples of the spirit. It was during the confused days after the war when the university was in awful difficulty with more than two-thirds of its buildings lost by the air bombing and by the forced acquisition of the occupying Army. The school authority had no time to think of new activities. All they could do was to try and provide the minimum of academic instruction with whatever facility available.

A small group of boys (it was before Keio had co-education) appeared and began publishing an English language paper to introduce Keio to foreign people and to make friends among them. They named it the Mita Campus. They were entirely on their own;

they expected no aid or encouragement from the school at least in the beginning, except from one faculty member who provided help in the language and the use of a typewriter. They had no money and no experience. But with the boundless energy and the hopefulness of youth, they somehow created a paper and kept it going.

The story has been told before and again elsewhere in this issue. And so, I will not now indulge myself in reminiscences; I will only repeat that Keio is supported and carried forward by a spirit which makes every student, or a teacher, a respectable member of a family that is Keio. One may initiate anything, and he knows that his work will be respected if it is good. In some respects the students and teachers are equal, for every one is conscious that he is a pupil of the founder, Fukuzawa.

No one works for Keio, for he is Keio. One may enjoy his life to the full in the school, and if his taste is good, he will be contributing to the uplifting of the school. With such a spirit the Mita Campus came to be and marched on. The members change every year as the older students graduate, but the paper is being issued without a break and will be, I trust, forever.

A Hexagonal House Rationalizes Life

By M. Kawanabe, Managing Editor

A modern hexagonal house designed by Prof. Ushioda with quite a number of new ideas was completed last April. He a mechanical engineer, is a professor in the Engineering Department in Keio University.

Asked many questions about it, Prof. Ushioda willingly answered:

"It was 1935 that I built my first house. It was a Colonial style suiting my tastes, for I had spent my college life in the United States. I liked it very much, but after the war, it became rather a burden for me, so I decided to sell it and build a new one." "After I sold the old one," he said, "I found 830 square meters ground here and began to form a scheme of a house under the five conditions, namely, (1) The new house should be built within the price of the disposed old house (2) Family may live a happy and healthy life (3) Wife's labor should be saved as much as possible (4) Maintenance expenses of the house and daily expenditure should be as cheap as possible (5) Fire-proof, earthquake-proof and storm-proof should be taken into consideration."

After making several plans for a house I settle on the simplest form, hexagonal one."

"It is not in the least for curiosity that I decided on this style, but the reason is," he explained,

(1) The circumference of the hexagonal house is 25% shorter than that of the usual house (the circumference of the house is $1.8 \text{ m} \times 6 = 10.8 \text{ m}$) so we can spare so much labour and materials in building it.

(2) Each side is exactly the same, so it is very convenient for carpenters to build the house.

(3) We can use every part of the house effectively, that is to say, every room is adjacent to the next one, so it is not necessary for us to walk much.

(4) The oil-burning hot air furnace is in the center of the house half under the floor and the smokestack goes up the very center of the house. The hot air goes into each room almost directly from the furnace through very short ducts. (5) The spiral staircase goes up around a steel column, which encases the smokestack, and leads into every room upstairs."

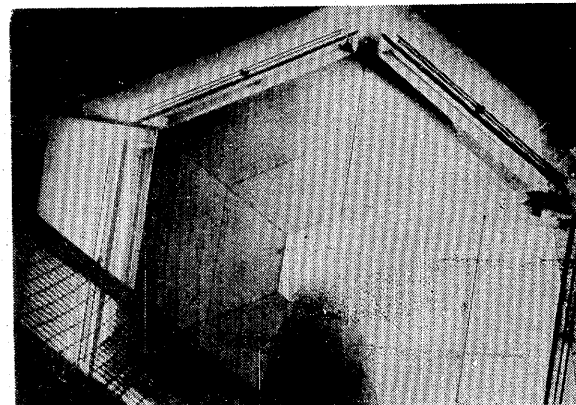
"Speaking of building expenses," he said, "this being the first

trial, there were many extra items which had to be borne, and the house did not come out quite so cheap as might have been. The carpenters had much difficulty in the beginning making sixty-degree joints. So I made sixty-degree rulers for them, and they did not have any trouble after that."

Prof. Ushioda is a mechanical engineer and he figured out his house as he would design a machine. This was entirely his own idea and he was not influenced by any previous attempts by architects at all. And the result was a comfortable, convenient and economical house, not devoid of beauty.

Some architects have criticized this house as not artistic, but as Prof. Ushioda stresses, to build a house for beauty alone should be an easy task; it should be the work of an architect to combine utility and beauty and economy in one. Though this was an amateur's first attempt, there is no doubt that it was quite a success, a house invented by a mechanical engineer.

Location of the house: 1-821, Nakameguro, Meguroku, Tokyo.



Top:

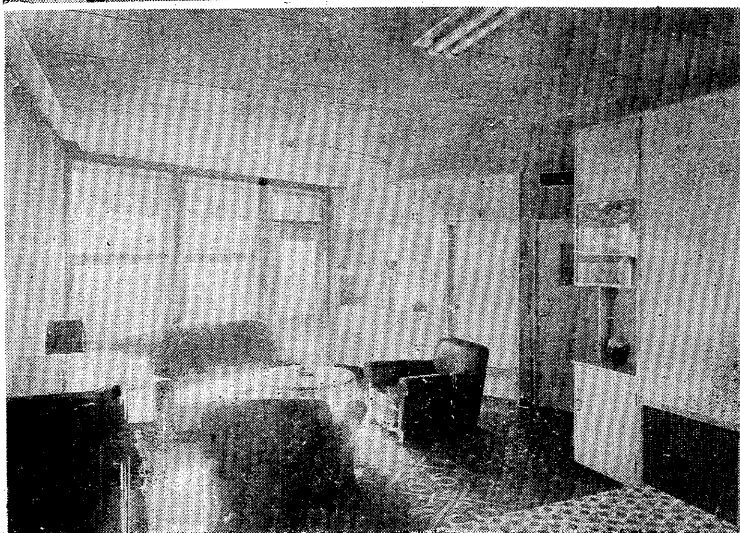
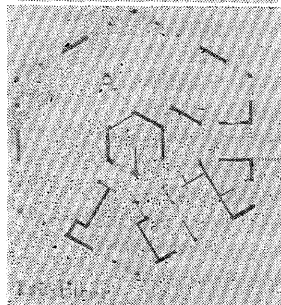
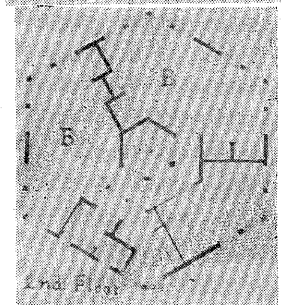
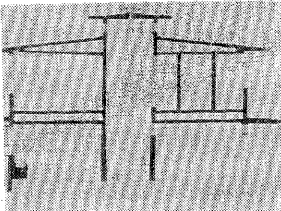
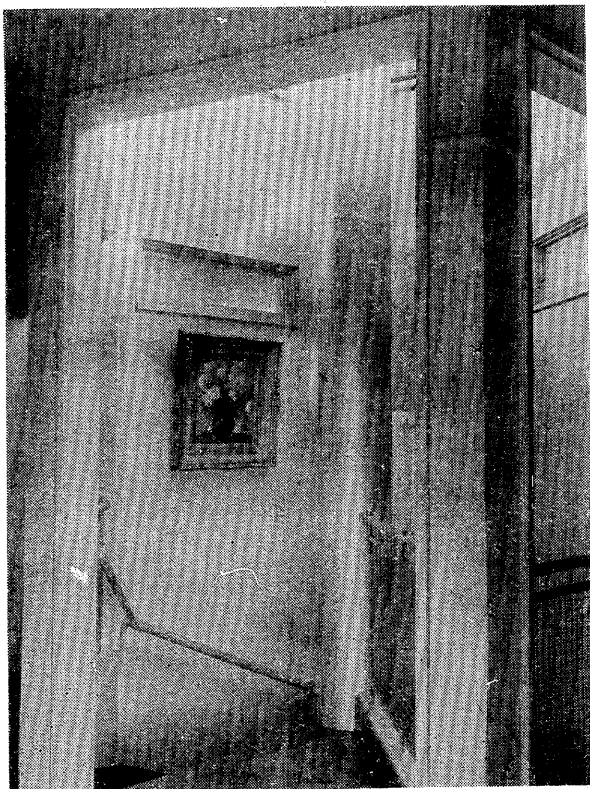
Pure aluminium is used for the roofs and rain pipes. It does not rust, is durable and reflects sunbeams, which keeps the house cool during the summer. And as the aluminium comes in long strips, it is safe to give an easier slope to the roof (about one in ten), which saves much material and much expenditure.

Left & Above:

A spiral staircase, surrounding a steel column is seen. Within the column is the furnace chimney. Above this spiral staircase, six ventilation windows are set and they keep all rooms clear and cool in the summer.

Below:

Tomatex which serves well for sound-proofing is used for all walls and ceilings. It also keeps every room cool in the summer and warm in the winter. Fluorescent lamps are used extensively for economy. In order to prevent electric leakage, vinyl-covered wire is used. That most rooms have obtuse angles makes them easy to sweep.



THE LOUVRE EXHIBITION

The Louvre Exhibition is currently being held at the National Museum in Ueno Park under the joint auspices of the Asahi newspapers. The display opened on October 14 and will continue until November 25.

Exhibited are some 360 articles of fine art, including paintings, sculptures, art crafts, prints and books.

They are chronologically arranged so as to show the historical development of French fine arts from the beginning of the Middle Ages up to the Nineteenth Century, a period of about one thousand years.

Description of all these masterpieces would be practically impossible, so I will attempt to give a brief account of them.

The exhibition begins with the exhibit of several stone sculptures, and, subsequently, the reproductions of representative frescoes in churches and monasteries of France are shown.

Temple architectures in the age of Christianity are displayed with column heads of various types, and masterpieces of sculpture and tapestry.

In a special room are shown the beautiful stained glass windows and the touching Crucifixion, lighted effectively to recreate the mysterious atmosphere of that day.

After the Renaissance, in the Sixteenth Century, the object of fine arts changed from the world of God to the human being. The influence of Italian art may be

seen considerably here.

Then comes the Louis dynasty in the Seventeenth and the Eighteenth Centuries when French fine arts were perfected and elevated to the position of the fine arts of the court.

Accordingly, this period is one of the major parts of the exhibition. In this display eight large tapestries are hung on the walls. The tapestries show the life of Louis XIV and exhibit, before our eyes, the model rooms of Louis XV and Louis XVI with some of their furnishings which remind us of the refined luxurious, and elegant court life of the Eighteenth Century.

By going through the rooms of dessins (design) and prints of court artists, we reach the oil painting display which is the climax of the whole exhibition.

There are some forty paintings of great artistic beauty.

The last phase of the display is the exhibition of design and modern engravings by well-known artists.

The Louvre collection is composed of pieces of art from every corner of France, from the national museums, and libraries, churches and monasteries, and the like.

This is indeed a rare opportunity for the Japanese people to see such a collection of fine arts from foreign countries. This collection includes every variety of fine arts.

In conclusion I would like to thank, in the name of the Japanese people, all the French Gov-

ernment officials who took the trouble to send this collection to Japan and all the others who made valuable contributions to the development of future Japanese art and culture. (Watanabe)

SIX-UNIVERSITY ART EXHIBITION HELD

The third Tokyo Big-Six University Art Exhibition was held under the auspices of the Tokyo Big-Six University Art Federation, from November 9 to 14 at the seventh floor of the newly-built Toyoko department store at Shibuya in Tokyo.

151 works were selected from 300 by nine exhibition judges and displayed in such order as Tokyo, Waseda, Meiji, Keio, Hosei and Rikkyo University.

The paintings of the exhibition were not limited to any artistic school which have their own special principles. Therefore it included all kinds of arts and forms of drawing of the present artistic world.

We could see the earnest efforts of the students in their intention to study the essence of art under the traditional atmosphere of the Tokyo Big-Six University.

In spite of the fact that these were drawn not by art school students, but by university students as hobbies, some of the works were very excellent.

The exhibition-hall had been filled with many spectators, especially students during the session.

It can be said that this art exhibition was very significant as a part of the students' cultural activities. (Ishii)

KEIO BEATEN STRAIGHT BY WASEDA

— Baseball League —

The traditional Keio-Waseda Series deciding the fall pennant of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League match took place at Meiji Shrine ballpark. Sixty-five thousand fans attended on November 6 and

seventy thousand fans on the 7th. Contrary to the pre-game predictions, Keio was beaten by Waseda in two straight games. Thus, Waseda won the Tokyo Big Six fall championship for the first time in four seasons. As a result the fall Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League match ended in this order; Waseda, Hosei, Rikkyo, Meiji and Todai.

Congratulations on 50th Issue

The Mainichi

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ON THE SCREEN



"THE STORY OF JIRO"

Prior to Culture Day's golden week from Nov. 1 to 6, the movies put on the screen last month were generally dull. But among them, "Shio-Sai", which was commented on in the book review section of the last issue, and "Jiro Monogatari", the story of Jiro, enjoy a rather good reputation.

Here we take up the latter. It is adapted from the first part of the novel of the same title by K. Shimomura, a famous writer of juvenile literature. This novel is one of the best sellers, though inconspicuous. Jiro is an unhappy boy who was put under the care of a nurse as a baby, and who, when he entered the elementary school, was brought back home against his will, for he and his nurse loved each other very much. He cannot forget his old nurse. Knowing it, his mother feels something like jealousy to-

ward the nurse. But she tries to love him, though she is too severe on him because his behaviour seems too childish and even discourteous toward her. But his father, a man of leniency, treats him as he is. His grandmother and two brothers don't feel family love toward him. Being honest and just, he causes many incidents. Thus he grows up. When the family goes bankrupt, they must move, but he is put under the care of his mother's parents. He likes them because of their hearty tenderness. In the meanwhile, his mother is taken ill and comes to her old parents for recuperation. He tends her with his natural and boyish flow of love toward her. Gradually they come to feel mutually an intimate and hearty love. He has heard the Japanese saying that, since he was born in the full moon night of

the fall, he is to be a great man. At the night of his tenth birthday, his mother, who is conscious of her illness becoming much worse, calls the nurse to her side. As soon as she makes an apology to the nurse saying that to love the child is to bring him up, she breathes her last breath. Jiro and his nurse weep in each other's arms, and he determines to be an honest and great man as he looks up at the bright full moon in the sky.

Jiro's boyhood, and the beautiful and pure country life, which are pictured in the above mentioned film, recall to our memories the dear pictures of our good days of boyhood.

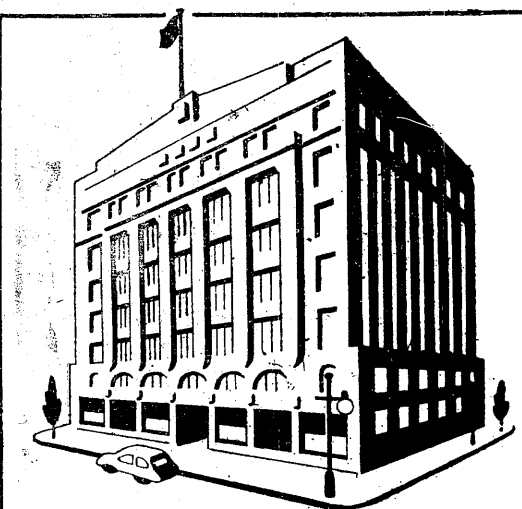
Though the musical recording is not excellent and some actors seem somewhat unnatural, it is a pretty good movie, especially for the tender boys and girls, and their parents. The serial movie which describes Jiro's boyhood may be put on the screen, but I don't think it will be so good as this, because the second part of the original work is not so good as the first. (Ochi)

Lunch, Coffee

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EDITORIAL

On 50th Issue

On publishing the 50th issue of the "Mita Campus", all the members since the first issue to the present are more than overjoyed to be able to meet this occasion. Ever since its first publication, we have strived to the utmost of our powers to fulfill our aims of acquiring better knowledge of English through writing it, and at the same time to make this paper an organ for the straightforward description of the Keio students' activities and their views, and also for introducing Keio to the readers abroad for a better mutual understanding of each other.

Though we proudly present this issue, we are not bold enough to admit that our activities have met the expectations of all of the readers, and that there is no room for improvement of our paper. However, we are determined to keep in mind the difficulties the founders of the "Campus" were confronted with, and moreover we must not allow the ardent endeavors of our alumni in improving our paper to be left in vain.

Though the number 50 may seem small to most people, it has more than a numerical meaning to us. We realize how slow progress is, but we believe that the good traditions have survived, and bad ones have died away, or are in the stage of fading away.

We would like to express our gratitude for our many kind readers for their encouragements and their impartial criticisms which have helped us to achieve our present standard.

We hope the day will come when we can look back and say that the 50th edition was merely one of the stepping stones in reaching our aims.

"Step For Employment?"

The competition in getting jobs is becoming harder day by day because of the current deflationary policies, and this year has become the hardest of these several years. Almost all the students in the highest grade seem to devote themselves to finding employment rather than to study. This trend, however, might be tolerated if it were confined to those who are to be graduated next spring. As a matter of fact, juniors, sophomores, and even freshmen are too anxious about their future employment to study for study's sake. They are likely to choose those subjects which are easier to get the units in, or those that will be of some use when they undertake employment examinations a few years later. They certainly know quite a few things which they have gained by means of memorizing, but they seldom try to get something out of their own thinking.

Everything they do is, more or less, connected with employment.

"Students who take up such and such seminars are welcomed in such and such companies." "Those who have learned certain subjects have advantages in securing employment."

These remarks are often heard at the beginning of every new term. With all these facts, one can reasonably think that universities are nothing but preparatory schools for employment. Does the aim of the university education lie there? No; it should not exclusively consist in fostering office employees or something of that kind. A university is a place where we study in order to sublimate our personalities, to deepen our insight and to promote our sentiment, that is, in short to attain a power to judge things correctly.

In learning with all the aims mentioned above, we often come upon a time when we have to learn what appears to be quite meaningless for the life both present and future, and moreover, demands us high exertions, and when the outlook of certain subjects seem to indicate that any further inquiry into them would be useless and that we would not have any inconvenience in leading an ordinary life even if we stopped learning there and got down to another subject. When we succumb to the thought of learning things whose acquisition makes no difference in actual sides of life, and enjoy an "easy-going" way, then, and only then, universities become something like preparatory schools and mass production factories of shallow minded jolly students. However, it is not proper to blame those students alone who are crazed for securing jobs, forgetting what the university life ought to be.

There are good enough reasons that they are, or rather, have to be overly practical. When everything is tight and the world itself is losing its warmth, men would change into something like a machinery with whom neither thoughts nor sentiments do exist but severe and monotonous realities. In this condition we may be asking a little too much if we expect them to study for study's sake.

But here, always thinking how to make life's journey with the least efforts, we will become

VOICE OF YOUTH

"Making A Dream Come True"

By Shuyu Shimizu, Freshman of Lit. Dept.

"Now is the time to establish a World Federal Union." We have often heard this slogan laughed away by politicians and members of the Intelligentsia. But in view of the immense destructive power of the hydrogen and atomic bombs, friction between nations and petty ideologies are small things indeed. This fact alone has made many who formerly laughed at this slogan turn back for an analysis of its true importance.

Even before the Bikini H-blast inflicted such suffering and damage upon Japanese fishermen, international control of atomic energy was pleaded for throughout the world. However, I feel that the action taken consisted more of talk than genuine effort. Some people say that this problem should be taken up by the United Nations, but if that organization could solve the problem, it would have done so already. Although I respect and value the United Nations highly as a sounding-board of world opinion, it can safely be said, I believe, that we can only solve the difficult question of the control of atomic energy by realizing at the outset that the policies of the United Nations are nowhere near decisive enough. The utmost the United Nations can possibly do is to draw up another of the international treaties. Considering such a treaty in the light of past efficiency, one must assume that it would be far from trustworthy, for it could be too easily violated.

We, the moderns, can not afford to let history repeat itself! What

wearisome men with no smartness. Then the world will be still more colourless and harder to live in. Needless to say, this is what no one desires. We must remember that we are young and are supposed to play an important role in the many years to come. The future is upon our shoulders and no one else's.

then is the best way to lead atomic energy into the confines of international control? I firmly believe that the only way left to us is to exchange the hackneyed treaty system for a more modern law-governing system. In other words, it must be definitely decided what the many peoples of the world want or do not want and what they need in order to live in peace and harmony with one another. Then a body of law must be established to protect those interests. This body of law, in effect a world constitution, should be the absolute and supreme law and not subject to the whims of national politics.

For instance, the two billion five hundred million people of the world are persisting more and more in their demands for international control of atomic energy and the unconditional prohibition of its use for military purposes. On the basis of this plea, an article can be drawn up to fit into the world constitution. Only through this constitution can we make the people's earnest request come true! We must consider an organization destined to perform many things. Primarily it must maintain peace and order for the world. To do this we must have a strong and reliable world police force. Only thus can the World Federal Union, mankind's hope over the centuries, be seen as a reality.

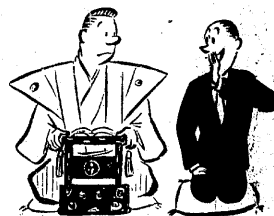
Now is the time to act! The situation is as simple as this: A World Federal Union ... or ... destruction!

HIYOSHI TOPICS

Planning to give the rapid-service of Toyoko-Line, T.K.K. now constructing 12 new cars fitted with all installations which the high-speed trains must have. Once they are finished, they will cover the distance between Shibuya and Hiyoshi in 18 minutes (26 minutes ordinarily) stopping at Gakugei-Daigaku, Jiyuga-Oka, Denen-Chofu and Mushashi-Kosugi.

Under the auspices of the Hiyoshi Health Committee, a Movie Party was offered in order to extend the students' knowledge of T. B. and health on Oct. 29. In this successful meeting, Dr. Kokichi Tatsunuma, a member of the expedition to Mt. Mansarovar, spoke on the subject of "A Trip to Nepal" showing his own slides.

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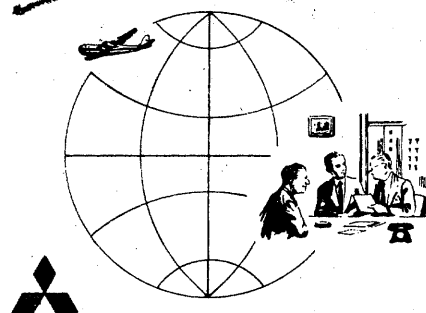
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