

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS' OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

ANNOUNCEMENT

From this issue on, The Mita Campus will adopt a new and larger size for the purpose of reporting more news on the enlarged space.

No. 52

KEIO UNIVERSITY

Price ¥10. April, 1955

THREE PROFS. BACK FROM STUDY ABROAD

Prof. Mitsuo Minemura of Law, Prof. Noboru Yamamoto of Economics and Prof. Tadashi Uchiyama of Politics had been in European universities, returned home in March this year. Prof. Minemura participated in the International Labor Conference held in Geneva, leaving Japan in April, 1954, and had a half year researches on Labor and Economic Law at Köln University, and also studied at Münster University for three months. His return home was made from Europe by way of America visiting various universities in the United States.

Prof. Yamamoto who had had charge of "World Economics" in the Faculty of Economics went to Germany in October 1952 and studied for two years and a half at the World Economic Research Institute in Kiel University. He came back to Japan en route to the United States on March 31 by Kyoei-Marui. He has made a research on "World Economics" comparing the difference between Germany and Japan chiefly in the field of heavy industry.

Prof. Uchiyama of the Faculty of Law, who went to England last year, majored in Politics at London University besides studying the History of Diplomacy.

These three professors are due to resume their lectures in April. Prof. Minemura in charge of "Labor Law," Prof. Yamamoto, "World Economics," Prof. Uchiyama, "International Politics" and "History of Contemporary Foreign Policy."

Keio To Celebrate 97th Anniversary

Keio University is to celebrate its 97th anniversary on April 23. On the same day in 1858, our founder Yukichi Fukuzawa established his private school, Keio Gijuku, ten years after he had originally opened his school for teaching Dutch.

The students of Keio have a holiday of April 23 to renew their respect towards their founder Fukuzawa.

In 1958 Keio is going to observe its centenary and the school authority and student bodies are eager preparing for it. It is also one of the plans to reconstruct the Grand Hall on the campus which was ruined by the air-raid during the last war in time for our centenary. The alumni and the students of Keio are longing for its reconstruction so that they will be able to celebrate the centenary of their school in the Grand Hall on the campus.

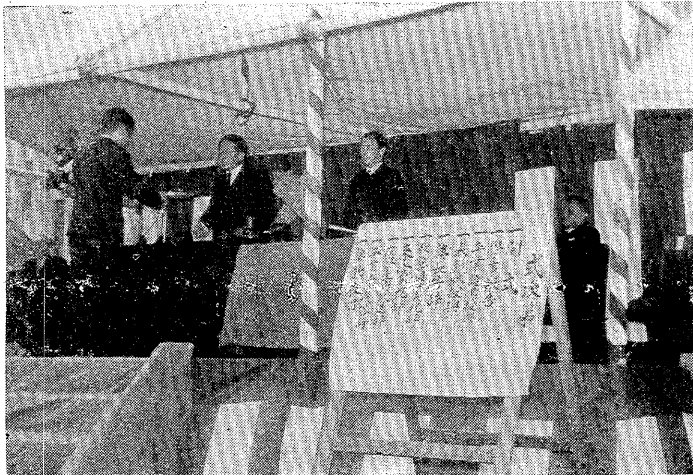
Dr. Hewes To Come To Keio

Dr. Gordon W. Hewes, who is Assistant Professor of Anthropology Division at the University of Colorado is to come over to Japan as Fulbright Professor at Keio University, accepting the invitation made by Professor Keizo Yoneyama of the Faculty of Law.

Prof. Yoneyama had been asking the Fulbright Commission to dispatch a professor of Cultural Anthropology and Dr. Hewes was recommended. He is expected to occupy the chair of Cultural Anthropology at Keio Univ. for the graduate and the undergraduate.

This is the first time that a professor is slated to be dispatched in response to the request of Keio Univ. so far professors have been dispatched at the Commissions' will.

He will start his lectures from this coming September until next July.



GRADUATION CEREMONY HELD

More than 2,400 graduates and their parents were deeply moved by the strain of Auld Lang Syne when the graduation ceremony of Keio University for 1954 was held on the campus March 20.

Beginning with congratulatory address by President Ushioda, in which he stressed on Fukuzawa's spirit, Prof. Katsuma Abe of the School of Medicine made a speech on behalf of the faculty members. He remarked to the graduates that they should continuously study even after graduating from the university, so that they might keep pace with the rapid progress of sciences.

Following the speech of Prof. Abe, Mr. Heitaro Inagaki stood up and represented Keio Alumni to convey their congratulation. Mr. Inagaki warned

that Keio graduates were apt to become too reliant on their elders without making efforts on their own initiative, and he added, "We are willing to help you solve any troubles you have tried your best but could not solve yourself."

The ceremony was closed with the school song of Keio and Auld Lang Syne. Then the farewell party for the graduates was held on the campus and all the graduates seemed to fully enjoy the last moment of their campus life.

The number of graduates is as follows:

Faculty of Literature	336
Faculty of Economics	921
Faculty of Law	822
School of Medicine	109
Faculty of Engineering	162
Correspondence Course	132

"Human Dock" in School of Medicine

The Affiliation Hospital of Keio University established on Feb. 7 "Human Dock," which is generally called "short-dated special hospitalization for medical examination." This is the first trial at the affiliation hospital of the university, but the third one to try this method in Japan. In "Human Dock," close examination is undergone for a week but no special ward is needed. In spite of the high expense of approximately ¥25,000 (about \$70) all the sick-rooms are now filled with reservations for three months in advance.

Asian Students Invited To Peking Sanatorium

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia.—Under the sponsorship of the International Union of Student (IUS), a Sanatorium was inaugurated in Peking on November 25, 1954. It is reported that this institution, provided with up-to-date equipment, has at its disposal 300 beds where students suffering from pulmonary Tuberculosis will receive free treatment, and these beds are exclusively for the use of students from Asian countries, regardless of their convictions, race, colour and nationality.

The IUS has called on several organizations in universities throughout Japan to cooperate in insuring the success of the IUS Sanatorium for Asian students by contacting all student organizations as well as university professors, medical personalities, Anti-TB Associations, the Red Cross, and the Medical Association to ensure as much support as possible for the fund-raising campaign, to enable students to travel to the Sanatorium for the necessary treatment. Apart from the raising of funds, the IUS has proposed to arrange a collection of books, pictures and paintings as well as material for recreation purposes for the Sanatorium itself.

The Executive Committee of the IUS Sanatorium has resolved that the cost of treatment and living in the Sanatorium shall be borne jointly by the

All-China Student Federation and IUS. In regards to supplementary information, the IUS has advised the interested parties to approach the Sanatorium directly, for it is reported that the IUS is prepared to furnish them with any details they wish to have.

Prof. Chikayama To Study At Sorbonne

Prof. Kinji Chikayama of the Faculty of Literature, and Professor of European History will leave Japan on April 24, for Paris, under the auspices of Keio University which sends three scholars every year, to study at Sorbonne University for one year. Before arriving in Paris, he will stop at Beirut, Lebanon for about a week to meet Prof. H. Jalabert of St. Joseph University.

At Sorbonne Univ., Prof. Chikayama said, he would study under Prof. Marrou. His research activities are focused on the relation between the Church and State of the feudal age in Europe.

During the summer he wishes to go to Oxford University and meet Profs. Powick and Corobishley.

Ambassador Allison To Visit Our Campus

John M. Allison, the American Ambassador to Japan, is expected to come to Keio, at the invitation of Keio League of Students Cultural Societies at 2:30 p.m. April 25.

He will talk with the students at the Students Hall after the lecture at the Speech Hall. Mr. Allison is to be accompanied by Mr. & Mrs. Sedgwick.

USHIODA REMAINS IN OFFICE, NO CHANGE IN DIRECTORS

2,300 FRESHMEN WELCOMED

The entrance ceremony for 2,300 freshmen was held on April 11, 1955 at Mita. Under favorable weather, the ceremony commenced at 10 a.m. on the grounds of the campus, attended by guests, members of faculties, and parents. President Koji Ushioda and Prof. Fukutaro Okui, Dean of the Faculty of Economics welcomed these hopeful youths admitted to Keio.

In his speech, President Ushioda emphasized the true Fukuzawa spirit of Independence and Self-Respect and desired that the new students study it throughout their new four years. Prof. Okui advised them to make their school life significant with high ambition and stable attitude, and not to commit any rash acts unsuitable to students.

The ceremony was closed with the chorus of the school song. After the ceremony, the students were separated into faculties to hear the advice from seniors.

At the interview of reporters, a girl freshman in Economics, her eyes bright with joy, expressed her feeling as follows: "As I have come from Keio Girls' High School, I do not feel so confused, but I find it strange to be treated as a mass. It seems there is not an intimate relationship between teachers and students as we have been accustomed to, so I think we have to use our own initiative and responsibility not seeking others' help."

Another freshman, a male student of Literature expressed: "Though I have not yet had clear thought about Keio, frankness and lack of attachment to formal grandeur seem to be the weak points. I am very happy to be admitted to Keio, as I have long aspired."

KEIO AMERICA SOCIETY

The 23rd Regular Meeting of Keio America Society was held at the Auditorium of the American Cultural Center (3rd floor of Joshikaikan, at Shiba Park) at 3:00 p.m. April 19.

Two films titled "Grandma Moses" and "Franklin Watkins" were presented. These two films show the types of artists, professional and non-professional. Mrs. Elise Grilli, noted art authority and art critic of the Nippon Times, kindly spoke on the background of these pictures.

Dr. Chant Visits Keio

Keio University was paid a visit on April 15 by Dr. Sperrin N. F. Chant, with the high-sounding title: Dean, Faculty of Arts & Science and Head of Dept. of Philosophy & Psychology, at the Univ. of British Columbia.

Pres. Koji Ushioda, Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka and others gave Mr. & Mrs. Chant a hearty welcome at the luncheon party held in the First Conference Room.

Taking the opportunity of staying here in Japan, Dr. Chant earnestly hoped he would be able to meet men of learning and experience such as professors of colleges or universities in charge of Japanese history, arts, literature and the like.

DETAILS OF ENTRANCE EXAMS

The entrance examination took place from February 27 to March 2. The number of students who passed after the severe competition, were, according to the data of the Register's Office announced on April 9, as follows:

	Admitted		Applicants
Faculty of Literature	458	(29)	4010
Faculty of Economics	916	(31)	6841
Faculty of Law	892	(25)	6125
Faculty of Engineering	230	(1)	1562
School of Medicine	81	(3)	1064
Total	2377	(89)	19602

(The figures in parenthesis show the number of students from Keio Girls' high school, showing remarkable increase in women entering Keio in the last few years.)

President Ushioda who was elected to remain for the third term on December 24, 1954, selected the same members for their second term as standing directors on March 17, 1955. They are Messrs. Takashi Nagasawa and Kenosuke Kinpara as directors of the school board, and Mr. Johji Kanzaki as director in charge of finance.

The appointment of the four standing directors was approved unanimously by the Selection Committee.

The final decision was made on March 25, at the conference of the Board of Councilors.

The President's three month delay in the nomination is due to the strong opposition shown by the Economic Department, stressing that new members should be elected for the post of standing directors. However, the Economic Department finally gave way and left matters up to the President and the Board of Councilors.

The newly appointed directors are at their former posts and are reported to be busily occupied with the business of their new term which includes the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Keio.

1954-55 Job & Lodging Situation

--- S. M. R. A. ---

The Keio Student Mutual Relief Association (Kyosai-bu) recently revealed the result of its effort in the period from last April to this March, which showed the outline of job and lodging situation in the last semesters.

The gross number of students who could get jobs (Arbeit) was, according to the announcement, about 1,500, while 429 jobs were offered and 1,807 students were wanted. The gap between the number wanted and the one employed means, according to a member of the S.M.R.A., that Keio students do not like such jobs that would prevent them from going to school, because a number of the jobs offered required full-time workers. The largest employer of students was department-stores which demand temporary employees in summer and winter. The most profitable earners are tutors who earned ¥3,000 a month with two lessons a week (¥375 a day). The total average wage ¥280 (short of \$100).

The Mutual Relief Association estimated the net number of students who found their Arbeit was less than 10% of the whole number of Keio students (excluding the School of Medicine and the Faculty of Technology). However, a member of the S.M.R.A. explained that there were many students who found their Arbeit was less than 10% through private routes and added that a quarter of Keio students would be eager to find jobs. Asked about how many students are supporting themselves by Arbeit without the pecuniary help of their homes, a member of the S.M.R.A. said, "There are a few but the number is comparatively small. It may be a characteristic of Keio. However, we are making every effort to help those who need help."

The S.M.R.A. also revealed the lodging situation of Keio students. 3,747 rooms were offered for rent of which 813 were occupied. The S.M.R.A. explained this divergence is due to the fact that most of the lodging offered were not those which students like to live in.

The average cost of lodging is ¥7,500 with two meals and ¥3,000 without meals (¥500 per tatami).

50 DAYS' TOUR IN AMERICA

— Niro Ohtake Reports —

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Niro Ohtake made a round trip to the United States recently as Chairman of the Japanese delegation to the 15th America-Japan Student Conference sponsored by the International Student Association of Japan and Japan-America Conference Committee at Cornell University. He is also a staff member of the Mita Campus and he contributes this article especially to "Mita Campus."

The eyes of the crowd of well-wishers were seen concentrated upon a party of students at Haneda Airport on November 6, 1954, of last year. This was the day the Keio-Waseda Baseball game was being held in Tokyo. 14 students, including two girls, from various universities throughout Japan, especially selected by a nationwide examination, were leaving for the United States to represent Japanese students in the traditional series of the 15th America-Japan Student Conference.

At the air-terminal where excited atmosphere prevailed, their families, relatives and friends, looked rejoiced with the young delegates.

This happy occasion, however, was made possible by generous Air Force Captain Thomas Lucas, a graduate of the University of Chicago, and who happened to learn that the delegation had to postpone their departure because of the shortage of their transportation budget. He petitioned to his authorities, the Far East Air Forces Headquarters for their assistance to the delegation, and his efforts was realized when the Air Force immediately provided them with free-travel to and from the U.S. via the Military Air Transport Service.

I was among the students and was selected as the Chairman of the delegation. There were two other Keio students, Satoru Saitoh and Kiyoshi Asanuma, of the faculty of Law and Economics. I was very happy while waiting for our departure, yet in my mind there was a strong sense of responsibility and determination to bring home the fine souvenir to the people in Japan—our success in the conferences.

Our plane left Haneda in the mid-afternoon and landed at Honolulu in the next morning after refueling for an hour at Midway Island. The date was again November 6 at Honolulu, where we were warmly welcomed by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. Hawaii, a dreamland where people hanker to visit, is a very colorful and scenic island filled with tropical air. We were taken throughout the island to various sightseeing spots, some of which I cannot recall now, however, Diamond Head and Waikiki Beach and some other impressive sceneries are still in my mind. The next day we boarded the plane again and it was in the evening when we arrived in San Francisco, where we spent our first night of our American tour.

Free and Liberal Air of Stanford Univ.

We arrived in San Francisco on November 7, and we had seven weeks to tour almost all of the United States to visit six universities that sponsored the conference sessions. Our time was, of course, not enough to fully comprehend the country, and our trip was rather hasty all the way, but nevertheless, as the saying indicates, "Seeing is believing," we have obtained a worthy idea of the United States.

Our first stop was Stanford University, located at Palo Alto, California, about 30 miles south of San Francisco. The school has approximately 15,000

students and a huge campus area. Stanford is well-known as one of the outstanding private universities in the U.S. The school buildings are of beautiful Spanish architecture with tropical trees around them, and the students are entirely free to belong to any extra-curricular activities. I found at Stanford something common with our Keio in its free and liberal atmosphere. Very fortunately, we Keio students in the delegation succeeded in establishing the Stanford-Keio Affiliation Committee which enables our schools to exchange informations and various cultural materials, and which enables, as further step, realizing the exchange of persons among both universities. This was the result of an interview we had one day by several Stanford students who were interested in Keio by reading this Mita Campus. This has already been carried out by communicating with each other since we returned to Japan.

University of Michigan, where we had the second session of the conference, also large with 17,000 students; is in Ann Arbor, Michigan. There we were under the auspices of the International Center, and four days discussions on various fields with the students who majored in Far Eastern Affairs or Japanese studies were very interesting. The Center for the Japanese Studies at the University of Michigan, which has an extensional laboratory in Okayama Prefecture, is quite astonishing, and the students who study in the Center are, to our great surprise, very well-informed in the things of Japan. They usually send for two years, those students to Okayama who have acquired the Japanese studies for the further researches.

Dining with Mr. and Mrs. Menon

From Ann Arbor to Ithaca, where Cornell University is located in the State of New York, is about 13 hours by train and the world-famous Niagara Falls were viewed on the way. The campus is on the high top of the green hills with beautiful Lake Cayuga below. Cornell is especially famous for its departments of Engineering and Agriculture and the facilities for those studies are excellent. Political and economical problems between Japan and the United States were chiefly discussed there with students and the faculty members, but no particular conclusion was arrived at the meetings. Besides these, we were invited to receptions, classes and lectures, among which we had an opportunity to dine with Mr. Menon, Indian delegate to the United Nations, who gave us really a remarkable speech on world situation.

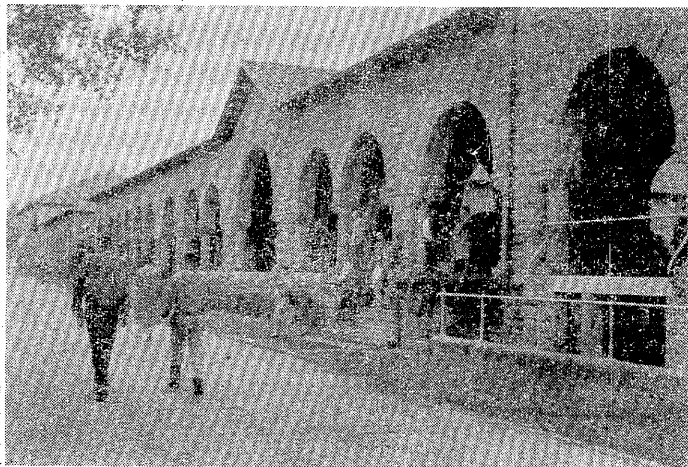
We left Cornell on November 24, by train in order to spend Thanksgiving Holidays in New York. It was in the late evening on the 24th of Nov. that we got to the Pennsylvania Station in New York. In New York, we were under the auspices of the Japan Society; we visited the United Nations and happened to observe Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to the U.N. making a speech in the meeting. We were given a welcome party at the Japanese Consulate-General and taken to the Carnegie Hall to hear the performance of the New York Symphonic Orchestra. We stayed in New York for five days while there were no conferences.

Sightseeing around the city was provided for as recreation. The city is, like the magnification of downtown Tokyo, and I did not feel that I was in a foreign land. However, by seeing the Statue of Liberty far ahead in the ocean, and beholding the highest building on Earth, the 102-storyed Great Empire State Building, I realized that I was in New York.

Kabuki Doll Presented to Vice-Pres. Nixon

Washington D.C., the capital of the United States, is about four and a half hours by train from New York. It is a beautiful and calm city with green lawned parks everywhere and broad silver paved streets without high buildings as the ones seen in New York. Ambassador Iguchi gave us a welcome reception at the Embassy with good Japanese foods which made us homesick. We were invited to observe the McCarthy hearings in the Senator's Congress of the Capitol. Furthermore, we visited museums and libraries and famous monuments and memorials which were really impressive and the cherry-trees along the Potomac Banks were also fine to the eyes of tourists. I was appointed with a girl-delegate, to meet Vice-President Nixon, on behalf of the delegation, and presented him with a beautifully costumed Japanese Kabuki Doll which I had carried all the way around from Japan.

In our thirty minutes' interview, he appreciated our purpose of holding the traditional students conference alternately in Japan and in the U.S., stressing the importance of the exchange of youth among nations and expressed his expectation for the Japan's future in the Far East.



A view of the Spanish styled school building on the Stanford campus

At Washington, we had the fourth conference session at Georgetown University which was a few miles' distance from the city. This school is one of the oldest universities, founded in 1789, when the National Constitution was proclaimed. It is a well known Catholic Institute and very recently they have allowed the admission to the girl-students, but only a few women were seen on the campus. Georgetown is especially celebrated for the school of Foreign Service and eminent politicians, diplomats and lawyers are from this university. We had the biggest conference there on religion and politics, and racial segregation was also discussed.

"Good-bye" to the East Coast

After Washington, we waved good-bye to the East Coast and started on a journey to Mid-West to stop at Berea College, Kentucky, famous for their folk songs. This was our fifth session. Berea is a rural town surrounded with hills and mountains in a middle of Kentucky and the College has about 1,500 men and women students. The school has been established especially for the purpose of educating the students of the middle class and the school provides any facility for students to work on part time while studying, therefore, there are various manufacturing factories, offices and even bakery

on the campus. There is no tuition for their studies and the students are required to work for certain hours in a week where they get units. We were taken to those factories and found that the works were quite professional, their products are, we were told, sent to city-markets as the Berea College Products. We stayed three days in Berea while two meetings besides receptions were given to explain what Japan is confronted with, since the students were rather ill-informed on Japanese and Far East Asia.

To return to San Francisco from Berea to have the final conference at the University of California at Berkeley, we had to take five-day trip by rail. It was really amazing, though exhausting, to travel thousands of miles aboard the train. The first day of the trip, the train travelled through Kentucky southward and endless fields were seen through windows miles away to the foot of the fading mountains.

From the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific

At Atlanta, we transferred for Birmingham, Alabama, where we changed trains again for New Orleans. The weather seemed to get warmer hour by hour. The train ran through the countryside for two days to as far as New Orleans, the old seaport facing the Gulf of Mexico, where it was as warm as Japan's summer. At New Orleans, we stayed overnight to visit the historical spots like "The French Quarters" and "The Desire Ward," well-known to us by the novel "A Street Car Named Desire." The next morning, we were on board again, with lots of big labeled suitcases. From towns to fields and to forests the train ran, or to give more exact expression, the train crawled, since I now imagined that our trans-continental trip by rail must have been as ants creeping around a billiard table. The sceneries from the window turned from fields to deserts at the end of Louisiana and in

Texas, the biggest state of the forty-eight states was larger than Germany, and we were in the endless hot desert which reached to the State of Arizona through New Mexico.

The huge desert with cactuses and weird mountains were seen here and there, and this was our whole view for three days and when we arrived at Los Angeles, we were relieved and happy to be back in the midst of buildings and green pastures and back into the modern world.

From Los Angeles to Berkeley, we were again on the night train and ten hours brought us back to San Francisco. We were greatly exhausted when we got to the University of California, in Berkeley, and the resolution to continue decided before our trip leaving Berea that we should make this final session at Berkeley the best helped us to our purpose. It was indeed reasonable that we were tired and could not be helped.

At the University of California

The University of California has several sister universities throughout the state and the school we visited which was in Berkeley might be probably the largest. Although our final session was not successful, I noticed that the university was better-informed of Japan than any other universities we had visited. They have Judo lessons in their regular Physical Education with some black-belt holders among the students. Japanese students and Nisei students were everywhere on the campus.

The whole conferences were ended by the Evaluation session and press-conference at the Asia Foundation, San Francisco on December 18, and then we made a recreation trip to Yosemite Valley National Park for two days by Greyhound Bus.

Our life in America was thus closed and it was in December 22 that we got to Haneda Airport where many people welcomed our safe return, and our school was already out for winter vacation.

Our stay was very short, and yet fully strictly scheduled. Therefore, we might have only had very superficial observation of the country, nevertheless, visiting six universities, I noticed the difference in the types of the institution between the East and West coast of the United States. The fact that the universities on the East coast like Cornell and Georgetown were more alike British or European universities than I had thought was certainly beyond my imagination. But what I obviously perceived one thing in common in American universities, private or state, East or West, was that all the students of various departments or schools were, compared with us, really enjoying their school life, regarded their campus as their second

(Continued on Page 4)

The Mainichi

¥ 10 Per Copy
¥250 Per Month

SPRING SERIES COMES

--- Tokyo Big-Six University Baseball League ---

The 1955 spring series of Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League will start on the 16th of April at Jingu Stadium in the outer-garden of Meiji Shrine.

The Universities will vie in their might and skill for the Emperor's Cup for about two months. Here are the latest reports about the conditions of these six teams.

Keio: It is generally said that this team was somewhat reduced in its scale, as most of the powerful nine, including Yamashita, Hiraide, Kondo, Tako, Hanai and Nomura, had been graduated last month.

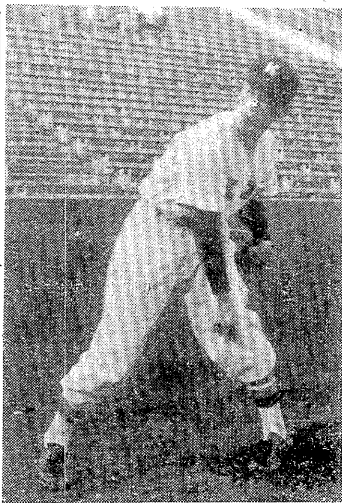
In the pitching staff there are ace Fujita, Ikenoue, Naito, Ishiguro and rookie Hayashi, but it is difficult, it appears, to check the powerful batting of Rikkyo and Hosei, since Fujita is the only reliable pitcher. Therefore, Keio nine will have a hard fight throughout this season, if the batting order, consisting of new captain Sasaki, Moroki, Sakakibara and Hino, does not put up a good fight during the series.

Waseda: Owing to the graduation of star players Waseda Univ. team, which in the last autumn season won the first place after the miraculous two straight victories over Keio nine, has become small in scale. There can be found no conspicuous sluggers and basemen who can deserve the title of 'good fielder.' Even the proud moundsmen can not do without slugging and the victory would not be on their side. The Waseda power in baseball, however, must not be ignored. This often stimulated the minds of the nine and overcomes the skill of the rivals.

Hosei: Hosei team of this season is the dark horse. Although they have not a slugger of large scale, the sharp batting of Itabashi, Kosaka, Nakano and Washi will threaten the pitching staff of other teams. In the pitching staff, Negishi and Okazaki, who led their team to second place in the League last season, are reported to be in their best condition.

Rikkyo: Rikkyo nine is generally regarded the most hopeful in the spring season. In point of batting and fielding they have no equal. So there is no commenting about hitting and fielding. But—and this disgusting 'but' must be followed—the Rikkyo team also has a weak point—the battery. It is said about the student ball games: Where there is a good pitcher, there is a victory. If so Rikkyo nine will have difficulty.

The point is whether Rikkyo team's batters can overcome the pitchers of Keio, Meiji and Waseda teams. In the spring series each team fights with its new members and therefore fortune plays a great part. As fortune does not always smile on one team, Rikkyo team could not be assured to gain the trophy.



(Mita Shimbun Photo)
Fujita warming up for this coming season.

Meiji: Meiji nine has recovered from their slump of last season with the come-back of ace pitcher Akiyama. Mr. Shimaoka, manager, said that Akiyama is now in the best condition. Moreover, Meiji has the most powerful pitching staff in the league, including Akiyama, Ukigai, Kasumimoto and Anazawa. But on the other hand, the batting order, consisting of Okiyama, Kondo and Shinozaki, is rather small in its scale as compared with that of other teams.

Tokyo: As is always the case with Tokyo University team lack of players would not allow it to gain a victory. On account of its poor batting it is generally admitted that its pitchers hold the key to the victory or more probable defeat. Tokyo University nine will contend again in this season for the 'tail end' of Tokyo-Big-Six-University-Baseball-League.

KEIO TROUNCES HOSEI AND MEIJI

The Kanto University Tennis League Match (Keio, Waseda, Meiji and Hosei Universities) was opened at Hosei and Waseda University courts respectively from the 2nd of this month. Matches were postponed several times by the bad weather, but, our champions were completely victorious both on doubles and singles over those of Hosei and Meiji Universities.

SCORE:

Keio 4	(Singles 1-0)	0	Hosei
	(Doubles 3-0)		
Keio 7	(Singles 4-2)	2	Meiji
	(Doubles 3-0)		

"BOOK REVIEW"

"The School Banner Fluttering on the Hill of Mita"

This is not a guide book but recollections of old "Hill Of Mita" told by professors of Keio University which has reigned over other private universities with traditional back-bone.

This is full of interesting episodes or affairs known by only these professors who have lived on the Hill of Mita through their dreamful school-days and even until now as professors.

For example, Prof. Imaizumi spoke fully how skillful students cheat in an examination. (Don't cheat, when he is presiding officer because he is an authority on cheating.)

It may be said, therefore, this is an inside history of Keio University. When we, Keio-boys, read this book, we are deeply impressed with the fact, that is to say, how many famous graduates we have, some graduates engage themselves in business, some graduates writers.

But, as a whole, this book is lacking in chronological consistence. It would be better, had it been written in chronological consistence. It would be better, had it been written in chronological order. (H. Nakagawa)

"HOMECOMING"

(Kikyo) By Jiro Osanagi

Editor's Note:

"Homecoming," written by Jiro Osanagi after the war, is one of his representative works and it got the Literary Prize of Geijutsuin. It has been read widely by many people in Japan. Lately it was translated into English by Brewster Horwitz and its translation was well spoken of among the foreign people getting a prize in New York.

The followings are the criticism of Mr. Robert McCary who is a journalist of the Stars and Stripes and now in Japan.

The taste for Japanese writing, like that for the Japanese theatre, is one that must be acquired to be appreciated by an American. A westerner attending the Kabuki for the first time, while he may be fascinated by the bright costumes and dances, will be left utterly confused unless he has prepared himself by learning something about this traditional drama. This is especially true if he does not concentrate on the stage action.

Similarly, an American reading a Japanese novel is likely to get only the superficial flavor of the book and overlook completely its real worth. "Homecoming," by Jiro Osanagi, is a book in which it is easy for a casual reader to make this mistake. It is an unusual novel, and one that demands much from the reader. It places more emphasis on mood than on action, more

on characterization than on story line.

It is the story of Kyogo Moriya, a former Japanese naval officer exiled by a scandal before World War II. Caught in Singapore by the war, he has a love affair with Saeko Takano, an attractive black marketeer who turns him over to the secret police. Released after the surrender, he returns home on a "pilgrimage"—to find he is almost a foreigner in his native land. Part of the strangeness is in Kyogo; part in the changes that have taken place, and are still taking place in Japan.

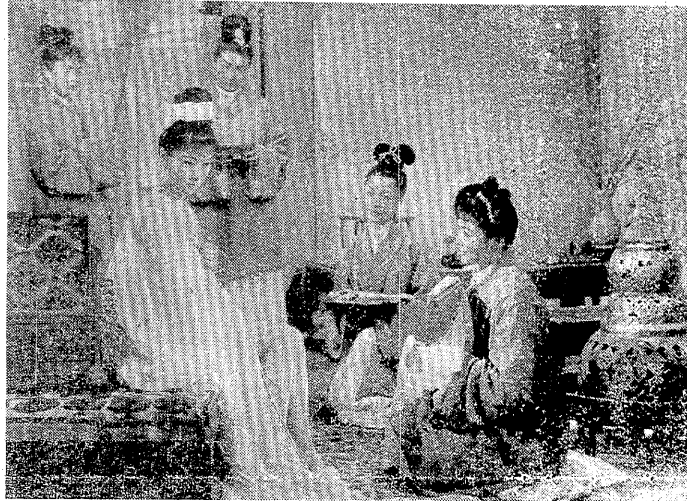
The rest of the book is concerned with Kyogo's effort to find himself again; whether he has done so at the end is left somewhat in doubt.

An American writer might criticize "Homecoming" for structural flaws. Many scenes are present, not because

they have anything to do with the story, but because they point up lessons Osaragi wants the reader to learn. Others are there simply because they give the writer a chance to indulge in some delicate description. Yet I do not think these are flaws in this particular work. (Apparently neither did the able translator, Brewster Horwitz. The average American editor would have cut "Homecoming" to about three-fourths its present size—thus ruining it. Horwitz, who apparently knows far more about the Japanese people than most westerners, has left the novel's structure alone.)

It takes a certain amount of mental work for an American to read "Homecoming." But the tortuous prose of William Faulkner and the curious symbolism of Tennessee Williams are equally difficult, and without the excuse of being foreign. Certainly "Homecoming" should be recommended reading for Americans. Readers will learn more than they know about the Japanese.

ON THE SCREEN



"YANG KUEI FEI"

This picture was produced under the cooperation of Dai-ichi and Show-Brother Co. of Hong-Kong. Director, Kenji Mizoguchi, is famous in the world for his works as "Chikamatsu Monogatari," "Ugetsu Monogatari" and "Sansho Dayu," etc.

Princess Yang Kuei Fei features Machiko Kyo who is known by for her parts in "Rashomon," "Jigokumon" and "Ugetsu Monogatari" etc., and is an international actress.

The staff consists of Masayuki Mori, the Emperor Huan Tsung (Genso), and Yoko Minamida, the lady in waiting, and So Yamamura, An Lu-shan (Anrokuzan), etc.

This is the story of the Tang era, about 1,200 years ago. There was the Emperor Huan Tsung and his reign during forty-five years was the golden civilized age. In the 28th year of Kai Yuan, his wife died and he diverted his sorrows in music. At that time An Lu-shan, who was a prefectural soldier saw Yang Yu Huan (Yang Kuei Fei) who worked as a maid in a restaurant in Changan (Chaoan) and thinking that he would recommend this girl as the Empress, and thereby gain favor with the Emperor, he sent this girl in full dress to the Imperial Palace. Just as he thought the Emperor was smitten with her charms and her gentle temper. He bestowed upon her the rank of Kuei Fei, and moreover gave her three sisters, Lu-hua, Oo-hua,

Hung-hua. Yang Kuei-chung (Yo Kokuchu), Sakae Ozawa, her cousin became the Premier.

But An Lu-shan was not pleased, for he was only given the post of a prefectural governor.

On a certain night he told the Princess that she was under obligation to him and threatened to reveal her former life if she did not go with him.

But unfortunately this reached the Emperor's ears. As she could not clear away suspicion, there was no alternative but to return to her home. Although he sent her away in anger, for him it was awful agony, because he missed her. He sent Kao Tao-hish (Korikishi), Eitaro Shindo, and Yang Kuei-chung to buy her back.

At that time An Lu-shan rose in revolt turning complaints of the people to account. The Emperor Huan Tsung escaped from Changan with Kuei Fei. Thinking that by her death the Emperor would be helped, she killed herself.

Emperor Huan Tsung in his unbearable sorrow continued to press her to his bosom until he passed away.

The director, Mizoguchi, was very successful in making this tragical story. As the story is easy and has Oriental beautiful colour I suppose it should become popular in foreign countries like "Jigokumon." Moreover, it is expected to win the Grand Prix. (Y. Hasegawa)

ELECTRIC WIRES & CABLES

IGETALLOY

Tungsten
Carbide Tools

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES LIMITED

OSAKA TOKYO

Your Pride It's a

PILOT
PEN

The Mita Campus

President: Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka
Adviser: Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu

Editor in Chief: M. Yaegashi
Business Manager: K. Kanda
Associate Editor: H. Ohoka
A. Mano
Advertising Mgr.: M. Ochi
Assist. Advertising Mgr.: M. Mori
News Editor: I. Sawazaki
Feature Editor: S. Kurahashi
Make-up Editor: S. Hasui
Assist. Make-up Editor: Y. Hasegawa
Circulation Mgr.: H. Hattori
Art Editor: E. Tsuda
Sports Editor: S. Kawano
Exchange Editor: Y. Iwai
N. Ohtake

REPORTERS

Mita, Yamamoto, Satomi, Akagi, Yamanouchi, Kawabe, Ishii, Hiraide, Fujii, Nakahashi, Watanabe, Fujii, Abe, Miki, Miyajima, Yahagi, Shimizu, Nakagawa, Yagai, Kageyama, Yamaguchi, Gunji, Nakazawa, Endo, Onohara, Kusano, Naganami, Isogai, Saito, Takeda, Ikeda, Ogawa, Mizui, Kawanaka.

OFFICE

The Mita Campus, Keio Univ.
Student Hall Room No. 20, Mita
Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Office Tel: (45) 2318

Single Copies, Price ¥10. Annual Subscription: ¥200 (including postage).

Subscribers may apply to the office. The Mita Campus is published monthly except January, February, March and August.

EDITORIAL

Reflection on Purpose of Study

To the Freshmen,

Congratulations on your entrance to Keio! You are those who could pass two barriers of your road to Keio, which would could surmount by both winning very difficult scholastic competition and by the great help of your parents who could and will have to bear heavy pecunial burdens of school fee.

It is generally admitted that the quality of the students becomes refined in proportion to the difficulty of their entrance. But it is wrong to assert that all the students thus selected are the only men of capacity. We believe that most of our freshmen bear in mind that a number of capable students can not be given higher education because of financial situation of their homes. In this sense university education today is a social benefit to the limited few. Moreover, scholastic ability which was thought in the past to be the private gift is now revealed to be formed and cultivated by the social environment. We have the responsibility to repay this benefit.

We would like to reflect upon the purpose of our study on the occasion that we welcome our new friends.

Freshmen, we suppose that each of you have your own purpose of study but are afraid that most of you have vague purposes. We would deplore if your will to study should be effected by the generally believed thought that education is required only as the weapon for the struggle for existence. If this were the case, education would not bring about the moral and material progress of the humanity. We would also deplore if you would misunderstand the spirit of "Jitsugaku" or practical learning—Keio's initial aim of education. This word is very misleading and if interpreted too much literally, most of our study will be worthless; the practice of abusus will be thought more valuable than the pursuit of economic theses; above all the study for employment will be given the priority. We don't think this

Press Comment

"Fight Against the Present Situation"

—The Keio Gijuku Daigaku Shimbum—

Congratulations on your entrance to Keio. You are full of expectations for university life. But, first of all, you must know the actual university life on Keio Campus.

None of you will regard university life as merely a step toward employment in a big company. However you will be disappointed to find that Keio life is not like the one in the good old days of which your seniors are very likely to tell. For instance, the club activities which should be the center of campus life are not always carried out vividly. In the first two years, generally called the course for the general studies, you are obliged to attend the tedious lectures which are almost the same as you had already in high school. One class includes such a great number of students that even the teacher who takes charge of them does not know each student personally. Moreover you can not expect homelike and co-operative atmosphere in a class-room. This is the present tendency of Keio in general—an education exclusively meant for employment. In these circumstances, however, don't give up your ideal and expectations on the life of Keio, and fight against the present situation with efforts and patience.

One of my companions left Keio with great deal of disillusionment of his ideal. Others, gradually assimilated with the circumstance, indulged themselves in the easy-going way of life playing mahjong and dancing.

On the other hand, there are many students who enjoy their university life meaningfully through club activities or study circles. They, forming groups based on friendship, talk to each other and sometimes with professors. There may be a hard climb ahead there, but this certainly is the true way for student life.

is what Fukuzawa truly meant. It is true that a few courses have nothing to do with our practical life after graduation and some of them are not directly useful.

The support of our life of course requires knowledge and art to be acquired while we are at a university. But the prime aim of the university education is social rather than private. This stands to reason when we reflect upon the benefit the society gives to us. It is in this sense that Fukuzawa said, "Scholars should study for the world." Freshmen, you will ask, "What kind of study Fukuzawa said is useful for the world?" We can not answer it, but only add that Fukuzawa would want his students to be useful men in the society eager to better it whatever kind of study they may pursue.

When we say "useful in the society" we mean useful and powerful to better it and bring about happiness. This means all the theses have such element but it depends upon the attitude or the view of life of a person whether or not such elements becomes useful. Therefore, the essence of university education is in the forming of Weltanschauung free from private and eccentric view.

Freshmen, let's endeavor to have good views of life through various studies and, with this deep in mind, let's strive to establish a better society where justice and reason rule. This is the only way through which we can contribute to our society as university students.

In conclusion, we add the words of Sakae Tsuboi, the original writer of "Twenty-four Eyes": "We should endeavor so that the succeeding generation may be free from the toil and trouble we are now suffering." This is what Fukuzawa truly meant and also the decisive factor of the progress of humanity. And only the recognition of this responsibility for the humanity can encourage us students in this disordered world.

Four years of Keio life is very short in your life but is the most precious and memorable, and is not given only for the private purpose.

VOICE OF YOUTH

HATOYAMA AND POLITICAL STABILITY

By Y. Yamauchi, Senior of Faculty of Economics

The second Hatoyama cabinet, with its Diet strength short of a clear-cut majority, was further cornered to predicament when Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's proposal to visit Dulles was refused. Seizing this chance the Oppositions opened fire on the cabinet for its so-called "Haphazard" foreign policy. But about the course Japan should set on foreign policy, they said very little positively or, if any, their opinions are various enough to annoy us.

Liberals said the blow was America's warning to Hatoyama's double-headed foreign policy and since Japan should be a member of the Free World, the policy was dangerous and suspicious. This criticism seems to have many advocates internationally. But this may be called a misleading criticism. It would be a good principle to be friendly with more nations if negotiations operated skillfully. Moreover the nor-

malization of relations with U.S.S.R. and resumption of trade with Communist China is considered desirable by many of the people.

On the other hand, Leftist Socialists is insisting on separating from her alliance with the U.S., but the opinion is not convincing as well because, aside from Japan's situation as a member of Free Nations, Japan's ties with the U.S. are closely interrelated either in foreign policies or domestic and economic affairs.

In short, however the present cabinet may commit a serious error, as far as the error remains a limit of formalities and not fundamentally, the Opposition parties should cooperate, from a suprapartisan standpoint, instead of criticizing for the sake of criticism. We hope that the Liberal party, belonging to the same Conservative Front, will take such attitude because many difficult problems the cabinet now encounters

A KEY TO PROMOTE JAPANESE EXPORT

By K. Mita, Senior of Faculty of Economics

It is fully recognized that Japanese economy depends on foreign trade, especially her exports, and the Government has been making efforts to increase her exports every year. But it is regrettable that the efforts of the government have not born the expected fruits or results.

Although the amount of exports is, needless to say, greatly affected by the condition of the overseas markets demanding Japanese goods, there must be some defects in the business of Japanese export trade which prevents her from increasing her exports and which can be cured if we try. Then what are the defects?

Fortunately, during the spring vacation, when I was with an American businessman for 10 days, I had an opportunity to face those defects which, I believe, are obstacles in Japanese foreign export trade.

The first defect I noticed is that there are few people who can speak fluent English in the smaller companies or firms and even in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which have endless contacts with English-speaking peoples, there is this defect. Many business have been lost or will be lost because of this defect alone—in language defect. Here is an example of this defect! This American businessman is now learning French, even though he is over sixty years old. His reason for learning French is simple enough. He says, "My business requires French." This is what I want to stress to the Japanese. They should realize that their business requires English, therefore, they, many of them much younger than sixty, should learn it and gain more business. This should be profitable both for themselves and for their country.

The next thing is the instability of prices. This American businessman could not understand why the prices of the goods he wanted to buy were changing, mostly increasing, from time to time. This fact, I believe, will cause distrust to Japanese goods among foreign businessmen. The instability in prices can be attributed to the weak basis of Japanese economy, which is easily affected by economic and political changes in the world. The econo-

my of a country, of course, will be influenced more or less by these changes but the one on stable basis, would not be so drastically shaken even if the circumstances should change and consequently can sustain a stable economy and prices, so that it may win the confidence among foreign businessmen.

But, in Japan, it is most difficult to stabilize her economy as you all know, and this defect can not be cured so easily and quickly as the difficulty in language. However, we must try our best to remedy it.

The last defect I noticed is the lack of independence of Japanese businessmen when they do their business, that is to say, they can not decide any business contract or tell the exact prices without asking other men of the company or the firm. And here they lose business, which they could have gained if they had been able to make quick decision by themselves. This can easily be corrected only if the Japanese businessmen are trained to be independent in their business.

I believe that these defects are so common in the Japanese business circle, that as far as I am concerned, these defects I have described above, should be remedied by the business themselves. And I can only hope that those people concerned will become conscious of these defects I stressed, so that they can carry on their business more smoothly and more profitably for themselves and for their country.

My purpose of writing this is not personal to find faults with businessmen but only write objectively about defects so that our country can benefit by better business.

are only a payment for Liberals misconducts.

Liberal cooperations are also demanded on internal affairs such as compilation of the next budget in this hard moment. For the political stability two conservative parties' merger is hoped. But the stability might not be a long-lasting one. The last three general elections told the steady growth of Socialists' power. From the youth's point, the present Conservatives are not reliable since several of them have confessed their anti-democratic-thought such as scheming the rival of loathsome old family system or showed their lack of political morality. It is a tragic paradox for Japanese that the parties nearer to Democratic World without are apt to be less democratic within.

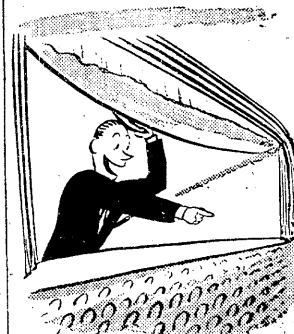
It is the most urgent for Conservatives to cast off their old skin.

(Continued from Page 2)

home. Having a very well-provided facilities, they are learning in the classes, and in addition I clearly found a consciousness of acquiring how to live in social communities as individuals, through extra-curriculums and dormitory, fraternity or sorority life. In this respect, therefore, the universities, the highest educational institutes, seemed to me the stepping stone towards the real world wherein the students are trained in gentlemanship among those intellectual atmosphere in their Utopias.

I think myself very fortunate of having been able to learn the universities in the foreign country while I was a student, and it will be, I believe, hereafter, that I will benefit by the use of my precious experiences which otherwise would have been hard to obtain.

"Take my Tip!"



ASAHI BEER

always

ASAHI BREWERIES, LTD.
TOKYO, JAPAN

YAWATA STEEL

Ready For Export

Rails, Shapes, Sheet Piling,
Bars, Wire Rods, Plates, Hot
Rolled Sheets, Cold Rolled
Sheets, Duzinc Sheets, Tin
Plates, Electrical Sheets, etc.

The Biggest Steel Manufacture
in the Orient



YAWATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

Head Office: Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, Japan
Cable Add.: YWAATASTEEL TOKYO

氣樂な店

まっぴい

コ-ヒー-と
食事

慶大正門前 (45) 8 055