

# The Mita Campus

STUDENTS' OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 53

KEIO UNIVERSITY

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## U. S. Ambassador Stresses Need Of Mutual Understanding

Mr. John M. Allison, American Ambassador to Japan, who was invited to visit Keio University by the League of Student Cultural Associations, made a speech in the old Mita Speech Hall at 2:30 p.m. on April 25.

His speech was made before the enthusiastic students who jam-packed the hall. He began his talk by saying that he was very happy to have the opportunity to stand on a school platform again, for he first came to Japan 28 years ago as a teacher. The gist of his speech is as follows: "The fundamental policy of diplomacy must be based on the principle of profiting its own country. For its own benefit, the United States wishes to have a powerful nation, friendly and independent, in the Orient. That country is Japan.

Military forces, economy, and administration, form three important factors for independence of a nation. Military forces are quite necessary at the present because of aggression from outside. One of the fundamental policies of the United States is to give military aid not for aggression but for defense.

Economy is also important. However strong military forces it may have, a nation will not be strong or happy without economic prosperity.

Referring to the agreement on Defense Forces between Japan and the United States, he said that this agreement was not aimed to make Japan a strong military nation but that it was merely for defense.

The Japanese Government asked for the American Military Forces to remain in the country, having renounced its own armament. American Government will willingly withdraw its military forces at any time when the Japanese military forces become sufficient to defend the country. As for the politics, he said that a foreign country can not interfere. A country must stand on its own feet and build its own type of democracy. A foreign country can help only from outside in the form of exchange of the students, technical aid, etc.

Toward the end of the speech the Ambassador emphasized the need of partnership. He said, "We welcome your criticism, we welcome your idea. Free men in the world do not require yes-men. We want criticism and we want to adopt them in our ideas, and this can be done only when we are friends, for friends can talk to each other in that way. America wishes to

go hand in hand with Japan as friends in the future."

After the speech, earnest questions were asked by the students. Time did not permit all the questions to be answered, but some of the questions drew sharp interest.

Some of the questions and answers: Question, "What is the background of the creation of the Japanese defense army? It seems to be intended for the American benefit, and not for Japan. What is your point of view as the American Ambassador?" Answer, "At the restoration of peace, the Japanese Government asked to be defended by the American Government. The National Defense Forces were created at the time of the Korean Incident, because at that time nearly all of the American Military Forces were sent to Korea, leaving no force to maintain

## Coexistence Possible of Keynes & Marx: Says Mdm. Robinson

Dr. Joan Robinson, top-female professor at Cambridge University, currently staying in Japan at the invitation of the Economic Institute of Hitotsubashi University, visited Keio on May 20 and lectured under the title of "Marxism Reconsidered" at Room 31, which was much crowded with eager students.

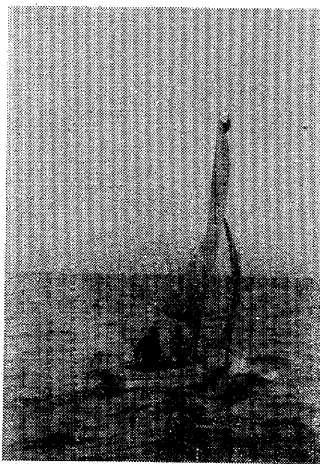
The female economist, who has been much concerned with "Marriage of Keynes and Marx", emphasize its possibility to the students. (Details of the lecture will be reported in the next issue)

order in Japan. After the signing of the peace treaty, everything concerning the administration, was returned to the hands of the Japanese Government, its political decision lying in the hand of the Japanese Diet."

Although time did not allow further talks with students, the United States Ambassador appeared to leave the Hall with satisfaction.

An elaborate reception having been prepared by the League of Student Cultural Associations, the Ambassador and Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick of the Embassy who came with the Ambassador spent some time in the Student Hall chatting with the students and faculty members and friends. Among the alumni friends who attended were Mr. Ichizaeon Morimura, Mr. Reikichi Yokohama, Mr. Heitaro Inagaki, and Sozaburo Chigira. There were also Keio's friends such as Mrs. Jack Shaver, Mrs. Frank Waring, and Mrs. Merrill.

## K-W Yacht Race



Keio won an overwhelming victory in Keio-Waseda Race which took place in the Yama Yacht Harbor under the cloudy sky. For detail see Page 3.

## Mrs. Dewey Talks On "Dewey, The Man"

Mrs. John Dewey, widow of the famous Educator and Philosopher, the "Father of Education," came to Japan with a great hope in April.

It has been said that no one influenced the Japanese Academic World so greatly as Dr. John Dewey during the Meiji Era and Taisho Era. Many students have been taking John Dewey as their graduation theses and many of his books—Common Faith, Pragmatism and Realism, School and Society, Democracy and Education, Reconstruction of Philosophy and others—have been introduced to Japan.

Her address at the Speech Hall on April 26 impressed many students and professors. Speaking on "Dewey, the Man," she told how he put his ideas and principles into action and how much he was loved by so many people.

Dr. John Dewey regarded a child as a man and he based his principle of education on this. In 1900 he started an elementary school with the first Mrs. Dewey in Chicago. This school caused a sensation. People called his methods "Progressive Education," but he replied, "nonsense," because education had to be always progressive. John Dewey's Philosophy is practical and his education is not to teach children to do this or not to do that, but to set a good example and explain to them why we should do this or that. This is the real meaning of education he felt.

Distinguished as he was, Dr. Dewey never let his fame interfere with his private life. One day he refused an invitation from the mayor of New York to attend a reception—then went picnicking with a group of farmers who had been taking his books on picnics for 25 years. They were celebrating their anniversary.

The above are some of the illustrations given by Mrs. Dewey.

Now people must try to understand Dewey's methods and principles, and practise them, not just talk of them. A better education, on which the real civilization will be founded, will lead the world to a happy life, as Mrs. John Dewey emphasized at the close of her speech.

## Keio High School Boys Win Harvard Univ. Prizes

The two Keio High School boys, Takamura Muraki and Teiji Hori, were awarded "Harvard University Prizes," by the Harvard Club in Japan, organized by the graduates of Harvard University. The awards were announced on the Keio High School graduation ceremony of 1955. This is the first time that the Japanese students have won it.

A member of Harvard Club told that the similarity between Harvard University and Keio University had made Keio High School selected to be honored with the prize. Hori, one of the prize winners, said humbly, "I little dreamed such a good luck. But it seems to me there are many other students who could more likely win the prize. As to going abroad for study at Harvard University, I have not yet made up my mind."

## Mt. Yarigatake Claims Two Lives

Two Keio student members of the "Alpine Club," who were heading from Kita Hodaka Mountain to Yarigatake Mountain, fell over the precipice about 7:00 a.m. on May 5. The members of ill-fated party lost no time contacting the Kami Koshi Hotel for rescue. When the rescue party arrived, the two boys had been found already dead. The unfortunate students were; Shoji Shimada, Junior of the Faculty of Economics, Kentaro Ishii, Sophomore of the Faculty of Law. The party was climbing Kita Hodaka for two days, Shimada being as leader.

While climbing the mountain top, new snow pushed them 500 meters below to death. Lack of snow-shoes seemed to be the cause of this tragedy. This unhappy accident added more gloom to Keio students as it is still not too long since the Fuji Disaster where three Keio students died in an avalanche.

## Lectures To Begin On British Poems By Mr. MacAlpine

Mr. MacAlpine, vice-representative of the British Council, is to start a series of lectures on English Poetry from the May 27 at Keio University. He will give six lectures every other week.

The themes are: "G. M. Hopkins, "Thomas Hardy," "Edith Sitwell and D. H. Lawrence," "W. B. Yeats," "T. S. Eliot" and "Dylan Thomas."

## STUDENT DEPT. REVEALS SCHOLARSHIP SITUATION

According to the statistical data of the Students Department (Gakusei-bu), which were revealed on April 16, the number of students on a scholarship of the Japan Scholarship Society is 753 in the university and 49 in the Post Graduate Course. This shows that about 9% of the whole school-boys (9481), and about 20% of the post-graduates (264), are now on a scholarship.

Applicants for students on a scholarship were 637 in number in the last year; 319 students of them, whose families were comparatively in dire need, and who made a good record, were admitted. At any rate the first condition for admission to students on a scholarship, seems to depend upon the economic situation of their families. The adoption-rate of the students of the Faculty of Engineering and of the School of Medicine is higher than that of any other faculties, for they have no leisure to have part-time jobs and so on. Moreover, compared with the number of applicants in the year before last, it seems to reflect the economic situation of present Japan, that number has become larger in the last semesters.

## BOOKS FOR ASIAN STUDENTS



POMONA COLLEGE, Calif.—More than 4,000 books and 1,500 magazines have been collected for Asian colleges and universities, by the International Relations Club of the Associated Colleges of Claremont, Drive Chairman Marvin L. Rogers, a senior at Pomona College released for the Mita Campus. The drive netted over 6,000 pounds of books on literature, medicine, political science, English history, religion, philosophy, sociology, psychology, natural and physical sciences.

Mr. Rogers said most of the books will go to Japan, India, Pakistan, Indonesia and the other Asian nations. Some of the books have been sent to universities and colleges in Japan where Mr. Rogers has his friends. He stated that he is willing to help neighboring colleges organize their own book drives.

He can be contacted by writing to: Mr. Marvin L. Rogers c/o Mr. Ken Overaker, Director Pomona College News Bureau Claremont, California, U.S.A.

## SENA News

### PRELIMINARY MEET OF SENa HELD

Editor's Note:

SENA stands for the Student English Newspaper Association (tentatively named) of Japan which will be established before long. This column will report the news on SENa and Suguru Hasui, Kin-nosuke Kanda and Akira Mano, the representatives of The Mita Campus to the Association will alternately take charge of this column.

With a view to establishing the Student English Newspaper Association in Japan, six papers had the first preliminary meeting at The Mita Campus Office on April 30. Those attendants were staff members from the Aoyama Trojan, the Meiji Bulletin, the Rikkyo Echo, the Sophia Gazette, the Waseda Guardian and The Mita Campus.

The move for the set up of the Association first appeared in The Mita Campus last year when the then editor Masao Arai received an invitation from Czechoslovakia to the World Student Newspaper Conference to be held this year in Italy.

The meeting was opened by the introduction of The Mita Campus on the activities of the Japan Student Newspaper League which is the only nationwide organization of that kind. The Mita Campus referred the meeting to the possibility of being its branch of English papers. But it was unanimously affirmed that an independent association consisting only of English papers should be established.

In Japan where the English language is very popular most universities and high schools have an English speaking society but in the field of publishing newspapers in English there are at present only six universities above-mentioned that have English papers.

As the six press delegates had prepared no definite plan for the Association, they introduced their respective activities and exchanged information on advertisement for four hours, leaving the determination of details on the Association for the next meeting on May 28.

Various Aspirations for the Unforgettable 1958 - - -

# 100th Anniversary of Keio-Gijuku

- - - as a stepping-stone for the future development

## EDITOR'S NOTE:

Keio-Gijuku will attain its 100th Birthday in 1958. A tiny school of the Dutch language, founded at Tsukiji in the last days of the shogunate, has grown steadily through the dizzy fluctuations of the world—this fact may deserve to be highly celebrated. But, the Jubilee will have to be meaningless by itself without the right understanding of this celebration. It cannot be too early to design ways we greet the Anniversary. 1958 will be the year KEIO takes long strides forward!!

The following is the opinions of those connected with Keio on the Centenary.

### "Grand Hall First":

Director Kimpara



We shall have a centennial in 1958 and are going to hold a ceremony on April 23, the opening anniversary of our school. But as a matter of fact we will have to hold it about May.

In the centennial anniversary we are to hold our celebration for a week or so, however, we do not celebrate these ten decades we have spent away but have a fundamental plan that is meant for the future development.

The most difficult problem we are facing now is not so much how to hold the anniversary as how to enrich, the equipments and other substances of our school by the anniversary.

For example, we wish to reconstruct such a grand hall equipped with three thousands seats in place of the bombed hall. Its expense will amount to about from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 yen, which we count upon all the graduates and students of Keio.

Concretely we intend to make the ruined hall larger by projecting it towards the junior high school boys' ground behind, then a middle hall which has accommodation for 800 students will be attached to its. Without the Grand Hall, we will never be able to have the anniversary. The Grand Hall, first of all, we must reconstruct.

We wish to move the front gate down to the street, for when we see the cars going in and out, we cannot help but realize how inconvenient it is.

We, authorities of Keio, have many plans to execute by the time of the anniversary. For an example, there is a plan to construct a building for the university students at Mita. In all, it will require a minimum expenditure of 700,000,000 for four years hereafter.

In Japan our Keio University is the first one to attain the centennial anniversary, so there is no university we can tread in the step of. Considering

### "Claim for Sorority":

Girl Student, R. Nakamura

The admission fee of private universities has increased this year again. Ever since newspapers have referred to this advance, the following remarks come to be heard more often. "All because the tuition fee is too high, —", "I'll have to choose a Government-sponsored university after all —". And I am afraid our university cannot be the exception. In addition to these reasons common to other universities, the one to reconstruct the Grand Hall and other equipment lost in the War in preparation for the coming centenary, features the specific situation of Keio. This restoring of the Grand Hall is certainly what we all have long wanted and required.

However, I'm very doubtful about the raising of the fee by this additional reason mentioned.

The desire to study is, to a great extent, oppressed by economic restrictions. Why is it not possible to supplement its deficiency by Government subsidy for private universities? As

the expenses involved, we should like to confer the honorary degrees on the celebrities of Asia.

The real sense of the centennial "Anniversary" differs from the nuance "festivals" gives, therefore, we wish to make a new departure if we can. And though this may look trifling, we want to have neckties and towels made and to distribute them among all the members and the fans of Keio.

Keio has the same fundamental aim as other Government sponsored universities in our country. But our Keio Gijuku has some inimitable aims and traditions, as there is something about a private school which distinguished itself from others. Now the primary object of the university education is not the vocational guidance but the character-building. But in fact their aims are to find employments then they fall into a dilemma. This contradiction must be improved. Such professional subjects are not taught in the post graduate course of Japan.

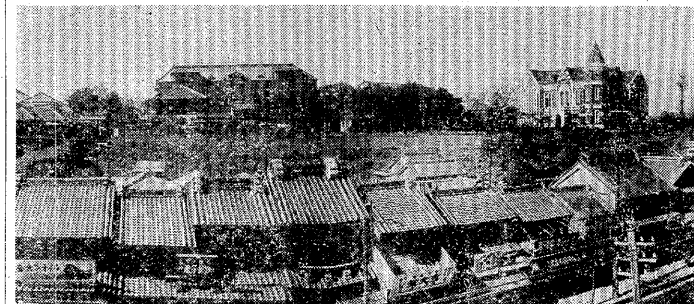
We wish to adopt a peculiar policy, for the system of Keio, i.e. five-year system. For the time being, we do not intend to reform the system of education as a part of the centennial anniversary owing to our poor equipments.

### "More Aid to Us":

Cultural Societies

The 100th Anniversary of the birth of Keio will be held on a grand scale in the thirty third year of Showa (1958). Accordingly a pressman of The Mita Campus asked the Freshman Society on Economy (Keizai-shinjin-kai), as a representative of the League of the Cultural Societies, for an opinion about it. The summary of the opinion is as follows:

Now the League of the Cultural Societies has 74 parts in all including such groups as of economic study, the one of music, of calligraphy, of flower arrangement and the one for scientific research of the Japanese Chess. We are always taking an active part not only in the internal things but also in the external ones such as holding a lecture-meeting, a concert, of a cinema.



The whole view of Keio Gijuku University four decades ago.

a matter of fact, the subsidy has become smaller because of the reduction in educational budget. As the improvement of the national financial policy is the best remedy for this problem, it may be improper to accuse our school authorities alone. But what about the following problems then? In comparison with other universities, rehabilitation of equipment is very much delayed, and the current accommodations are generally bad—shortage of equipment for the post graduate course, imperfect arrangements of the library, no facilities for girl students and so on. All the claims to better these situations are easily ignored with that second-handed pretext: "The budget is short, you know." But the sum of what we've been paying for Keio can never be said to be smaller

The above-mentioned activities will not be so vigorous from this time on. Therefore, upon in the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Keio, in order to honor our Alma Mater which has various traditions for the past century and is the oldest school on our country, we want to show the result of our usual activities with more splendor than on the 90th Anniversary. For our part, we are hoping the school authorities will give us a smuch assistance as possible in our efforts to make the occasion more splendid and significant.

### "Remember Fukuzawa Spirit":

Alumnus, Mr. M. Egoshi

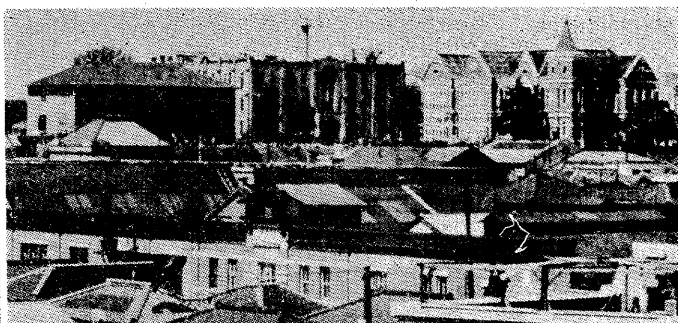
On behalf of the alumni Mr. Michitoshi Egoshi, managing director of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd., gives his thoughts of the centenary as follows:

"Thirty years have already elapsed just like a dream since I graduated from Keio University. During these thirty years I have experienced the ups and downs of life in the business world even with great pleasure—thanks to Fukuzawa's instructions ingrained into my mind after the very graduation. I mean 'after the very graduation, though I might be a 'Keio boy' in a good sense, I could not appreciate the greatness of Fukuzawa at all in my school-days.

I unconsciously became familiar with Fukuzawa's works in the course of time after graduation. And I came to notice the greatness of his ability which has been of great service to me.

"Now, the centenary is expected to be observed three years later. I do hope it will be solemnized with pomp and splendor.

"I feel great pride, with all the alumni, in being a graduate from a university such as a long-standing tradition as Keio."



The present view shows a great development.

### "Effective Use of Fund":

Freshman, Tsutomu Takeda

We, freshmen, are very happy to have entered Keio University at such time and are, with all our hearts, proud of being students of Keio which has so long a history of hundred years and maintains old traditions in high standard.

It, however, embarrassed our parents beyond measure to have to pay the highest admission fees ever paid. From what I hear, this is due to the fact that the school authorities are in pressing want of much money about ¥200,000,000 in order to make ample preparation for the anniversary.

Since the school authorities are in need for the money, we have no idea of grumbling about it, but we wish the authorities to use effectively as much of the money as possible for building school houses of other lasting things. Some of the present school houses at Hiroyoshi are extraordinarily humble and the equipment is far from satisfactory.

Indeed, they are not buildings themselves which are ill-equipped selves that count in education, but with and moreover often crowded with overflowing students, substantial teaching cannot be expected at all. Therefore, at present, should it not be most desirable to abolish the mass production of teaching in capacious, noisy halls by making more small class-rooms which accommodate at most 50 to 60 persons? So, although there are various good plans of preparing for the anniversary such as the rebuilding the Grand Hall and others, the enrichment of the present inadequate school equipments precedes all these.

We sincerely hope that the anniversary not be a useless memorial to the long history of Keio. By co-operation, it is our hope that it be held looking forward to Keio's development.

### Assistant Prof. M. Fukuoka Returns from Harvard

The "Campus" had a following interview with Assist. Prof. Masao Fukuoka of the Faculty of Economics, recently returned from two-year study at Harvard University.

"At first about the way Harvard students study and their school life; since I went there as a visiting scholar and studied mainly at graduate school, I don't know so much about undergraduates there, but as far as I observe, they correspond to Japanese students in the preliminary course of university-point-system. Most of them are born of a good family in New England and learn also under the tutor at dormitory. On the other hand, graduates education is much more professional and "Spartan", and the assignment system is heavily weighted. They



study very hard, indeed, and seldom go to bed before midnight. On most Saturday nights, they have fun of dating with their girl friends for concerts, movies and so on, but once they enjoy heartily, they can take to study at once because of their admirable toughness.

"Concerning the equipment of the University, it is quite splendid: dormitories from which they attend to school are perfectly accommodated. Most buildings are of the old beautiful colonial style except a few 'ultra modern' buildings for graduates. They were designed by Groupius, and even the dishes of the dining-hall were designed by him.

"Students' attitude in the class-room differ much from that of Japanese students. Even when they hear professors' lecture, they sometimes show the sole to professors. It seemed at first at me quite impolite from the view point of Japanese custom, but, from another view point, they hear lectures in the way they think most comfortable and efficient, so the air of the class-room is very home-like.

"About my study: Prof. Hansen took much care of me. I also studied with Prof. Herberle and Prof. Chamberlin but most of my studies I owed to Prof. Leontief because of our coincidence of the subjects. Prof. Samuelson and Solow of M.I.T. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) were also good teacher of mine.

As you could imagine from above-mentioned names, my main interests were in 'Input-Output Analysis,' 'Linear Programming' and 'The Theory of Games'. The results of these studies will be published in the Mita Economic Journal and some other journals.



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# - SPORTS -

## 3 Keio Boys Among The Davis Cup Tennis Team

On May 4th at Kojunsha Hall at Ginza the Japan Lawn Tennis Association announced the members of the Japanese Davis Cup Tennis Team.

The Eastern Zone Final Matches between Japan and the Philippines are to be held at Den-en Colosseum Special Court in Tokyo from May 28 to 30. The team from the Philippines defeated the Burmese team in Rangoon. We have been looking forward to these games for a long time because they are the first Davis Cup matches to be played in Japan.

The members of the tennis team consist of four players and a coach. Three Keio men are among them, Yuji Takayama, Yoshiro Yoshimura and Harada, the coach. The others are Kosei Kamo, and Atsushi Miyagi both graduated from Waseda University this spring.

The profiles of the four players are: Yuji Takayama, 22, graduated from

the Faculty of Literature of Keio University this March, and now working at Asahi Life Insurance Company, Tokyo. In school days, he was the captain of the Keio tennis team. He is especially excellent in servicing and smashing. Last year, he won the All Japan College Championship in both singles and doubles (with Yoshimura) and last December he went on expedition to the Philippines with A. Miyagi, where he was defeated by his good rival Deyro, chief player of the Philippines. Yoshiro Yoshimura, 22, is a student of the Faculty of Economics of Keio University and is now the captain of the Keio team, succeeding Takayama. He is the number one player of the All Japan College Championship and has a ground stroking that is as accurate as a machine. He is now said to be in his best condition. He was ranked as the third both in singles and doubles at all Japan Championship in 1954.

## Keio Crewmen Defeated

On May 8, the 24th annual Waseda-Keio boat race was held at Sumida River over the 6,000-meter course from Eitaibashi to Mukojima. As it was Sunday, about 200,000 people, wanting to see this traditional Japanese counterpart of the Oxford-Cambridge series, crowded on each side of the river. Keio's eight led Waseda University's crew in the first 1,500 meters and pulled ahead of Waseda by half a shell past Kiyosu Bridge. But later Keio allowed Waseda half a length near Shinoh Bridge. This distance was widened more and more as they approached the goal and at last Waseda stroked to a five length victory over Keio University's eight-oared crew. Waseda's crew has a good balance and a sharp finish, while Keio's eight pulled oar strongly, but shallowly resulting in a great defeat.

Waseda's winning time was 18 minutes, 32 seconds. Losing for four consecutive years, Keio recorded in this traditional series two wins and thirteen defeats.

## K-W Games Foreseen

The traditional Keio-Waseda baseball series is coming, the game taking place at Meiji Shrine Stadium as the final match of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League.

This Spring Series, Keio's nine is to meet the Waseda nine at the end of the second week of June. This traditional baseball match between Keio and Waseda began in 1903. Since then, Keio has won 54 games, lost 64 and tied 2.

The "dopesters" say that the Keio team's chances of winning are reduced owing to the graduation of many sluggers. But the batting of the new order is still powerful, vivid and sharp; above all, the chance-maker Toshikazu Sakakibara, spray-hitter captain, Shinya Sasaki, Yoshizumi Hino and the only slugger Motohiro Moroki are distinguished.

In the pitching staff, it is regrettable, that the only reliable pitcher is Motoji Fujita.

On the contrary, rival Waseda has a good pitching staff: ace Kimura, fireman Miki, Nakahara and Shioya. However, Waseda's batting is poor.

## Keio Sails To Victory

The 18th series of the Keio-Waseda Yacht Races were held at Shinyama-shita yacht harbour, just outside the port of Yokohama, on May the 7th and 8th.

Keio won six of the eight races with the total score of 234-205 in our favour. The record now stands eleven wins for Keio, and eight wins for Waseda.

Newspaper comments indicated that Waseda was not so highly trained in the fundamentals of sailing and resorted to some extent to artifice, while Keio displayed much skill in the upward course.

## Water Games Slated

The annual Keio Aquatic Sport Meeting of 1955 will take place on the 15th of May at Todabashi boat course in Saitama Prefecture. The university will join the attached schools (the Upper Secondary School, the Lower Secondary School and the Elementary School).

In this meeting there will be many boat races but the most attractive one is that between clubs which belong to the Keio Athletic Association. The "Karate" Club got a prize in this race last year.

## Keio Loses To Rikkyo

The Keio-Rikkyo Tokyo Six University League series took place at Jingu Stadium on May 7, 8, and 9. Keio won the second game by a lopsided 14 to 4, after suffering 1-0 defeat.

In the final battle Rikkyo whipped Keio, 3-2. In the first game Fujita, Keio ace pitcher, almost sealed Rikkyo's batting line-up by the first half of the sixth inning, but in the seventh Rikkyo scored the only run on two four-balls, one hit and one dead-ball. In the second game Keio rebounded with a 14-hit attack including Fujita's homer, while Rikkyo's counter-attack was started when Fujita was replaced by Ikenoue, Keio underthrow pitcher. But eight runs proved too much for Rikkyo's late rallies to overcome.

Both teams fought through the final game with a powerful spirit, which made the battle a see-saw game. Rikkyo's batters scored two runs on a double, two singles and an infielder's error by the first half of the second, but in its second half Keio rallied for two runs on two singles and a double. Sugiura, Rikkyo's ace pitcher, protected a one-run lead marked out by a triple by Takajima and a timely single by Gushi in the fourth.

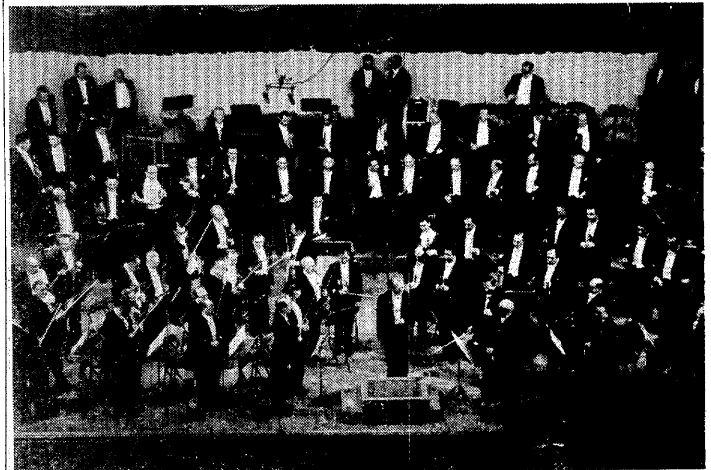
cologically.

It is necessary to only mention Grace Kelly's remarkable success in her performance, but the dramatic performance of Bing Crosby must be duly credited, for it gives us a deep impression comparable to that of Grace Kelly's. It is by no means easy, we think, to find such an excellent actor in Hollywood, no matter how wide the place may be. William Holden who appears frequently on the screen in Japan, is one of the important members of the cast in this play; this is the best acting he has done to date. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the success of this movie is based on the fine performances of the cast.

Whenever I see, an American motion picture, I am sure the story will end safely and happily, since the story with no rescue in it is anything but agreeable. However, because of the frequently forced happy ending we can't feel the darkness of a serious problem of life from the screen. "The Country Girl" is not an exception to this fact. For this reason, I think the Academy Award should not have been given to this scenario. My vote would have been given to "Rear Window".

(S. Ogawa)

## World Famous Orchestra Visits Japan



(Mainichi Shimbun Photo)

The Japanese music world, for the first time in its history, had a pleasant visit from a wonderful symphony orchestra—Symphony of the Air (the former NBC Symphony Orchestra).

We can safely say that the outcome of the invitation was a great success. From the beginning, we were overwhelmed by the superb play of the national anthems Japan and the United States, the music being of a quality we have not had the opportunity to hear in Japan. Although we were told that even in Europe and America, few orchestras excel this orchestra, the wind and percussion instruments

seem especially excellent. Their volume, technique, and tone quality are of the highest standard.

What we miss so much is that the performance is musically not balanced, presumably due to the conductor who, being young, seems to fail to control and grasp the minds of its members. However our great pleasure is that we had the opportunity to hear one of the greatest orchestras of the world through the performance of this Symphony of the Air, and it is useless to add that a great contribution was made to our music world by this symphony. (I. Sawazaki)

## Book Review

### "Le Conquerant"

In Japan this French book has recently been suppressed owing supposedly to its immorality.

And yet, whoever reads this novel will inevitably be overwhelmed by its fine psychological description, which surely charms us with some ponderosity.

Cherie, hero of this story, is a law student, rather lazy, yet having half-cognizant conscience.

One of his few friends introduces to him a comely coed, whose name is Margaret. He gradually realizes that his mind is being absorbed in the new sensual girl, and their familiarity is deepened day by day and night by night. Then Margaret is going to think that she would never hesitate to dedicate her life and all to him.

Margaret shows him her benign love; petting him comfortably, which, however, is rather annoying and throws him down into a somewhat unspeakably odious mood.

Yet he perceives he loves her from the bottom of his heart.

Why on earth does he receive her

hearty love as a torture?

On the other hand, Margaret doubtlessly takes it as her fault that her lover shows her some cold attitudes . . . she is benign that far!! She, too, really loves this boy.

Then Cherie wants to go away from the curvaceous girl, so that he could grasp real happiness, in which he might make merry with other young girls at will.

At last Margaret starts to show lonely countenances. Nothing happens to separate them automatically.

Cherie continues to cogitate what he should do. He was a tempter or conqueror of LOVE; but he cannot find any hope in the future life with this "belle amie"; yet he can never go away from her.

As stories of French films seem so, the story of this book also seems to remain unfinished. It is, however, no matter; since the skillful delineation of Cherie's psychology will surely fascinate everyone who reads this novel.

And its dark and fatal TRANSCENDENCY in the atmosphere of freedom in France, is quite different from that of the Oriental, especially that of Japanese Buddhism.

—Y. Kawanaka  
Y. Isogai

## ON THE SCREEN

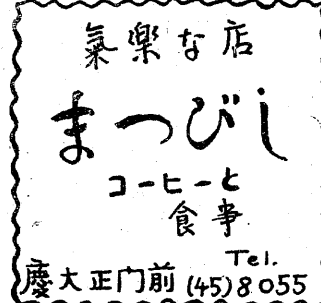


### The Country Girl

This picture is a deeply emotional piece of work produced by William Perlberg, the producer of "Little Boy Lost". It is written for the screen and directed by George Seaton. Clifford Odets' famous play which had a year's run on Broadway, provides the story for the movie. Victor Young, well-known for his other musical works, arranged the music score.

Here is the synopsis of the story: Frank Elgin (Bing Crosby), a once-great musical comedy star who has faded from the scene because of his addiction to liquor, is found by the young, successful stage director Bernie Dodd (William Holden), as a star for his new music drama. However, Frank has lost confidence in himself and is much afraid of his part. Bernie looks

after Frank patiently and Frank's wife, Georgie (Grace Kelly), a determined, beautiful girl, encourages him with her affection, so that he regains his confidence and wins success in the play. Since the story is not unique or unusual, it is due to the skillful performances of the three leading stars that "The Country Girl" is praised as a profound work, both aesthetically and psy-



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In a nutshell, it is all up to the voting public to make a wise decision at the time of election.