

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS' OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 54

KEIO UNIVERSITY

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MICH. UNIV. PROF. COMES TO MAKE EXCHANGE

Professor of Law, J. B. George Jr., University of Michigan Law School, started his visit of the Japanese universities, beginning with Keio University on June 7. He is also planning to visit Waseda University, Tokyo University, Chuo University, Tohoku University and Kyoto University and will leave Japan about the end of this month.

The purpose of his present visit to Japan, is to make arrangements on exchanging scholars and teachers among Harvard University, University of Michigan, University of Stratford and Waseda, Tokyo, Chuo, Tohoku, Kyoto and Keio Universities every year six or seven years hence by the Ford Foundation.

Last year six Japanese students, most of them were from Tokyo University, went to study at Harvard University. From now on, several dozen scholars from Japan and fewer number of scholars and teachers from America are expecting to be exchanged among the above mentioned universities.

Prof. J. B. George Jr. visited Prof. Tezuka's lecture on "Legal History of Japan," two seminars, one of which was Prof. Shimatani's "Commercial Law" and the other was Prof. Yoneyama's "Industrial Anthropology" at Keio on June 7.

Having had lunch with President Ushioda, Dean Shimada, Dean Kiyooka, Prof. Koike and Assist. Prof. Taira at the Memorial Room, Prof. George went to the Hiyoshi campus. Again, he returned to Mita campus and had an opportunity to talk with many professors of the Faculty of Law and American professors at Keio Library School at the Tea Party held at the Memorial Room. Prof. George Jr. is now an adviser to foreign students at the University of Michigan.

New Members Elected For Autonomy Body

The All-Keio Autonomy Committee elected at its meeting on June 2nd, the new staff members for the first semester. The A.K.A.C., center of autonomy activities, is composed of representatives from the student autonomy body of each faculty and department.

The newly elected staff members are: Chairman, Tamotsu Matsuura, senior of the Faculty of Economics; Vice-Chairmen, Hitoshi Kubota, junior of the Department of Political Science, and Toshiaki Tanaka, junior of the Faculty of Engineering; and Secretary-General, Koichiro Oiyama, junior of the Faculty of Law.

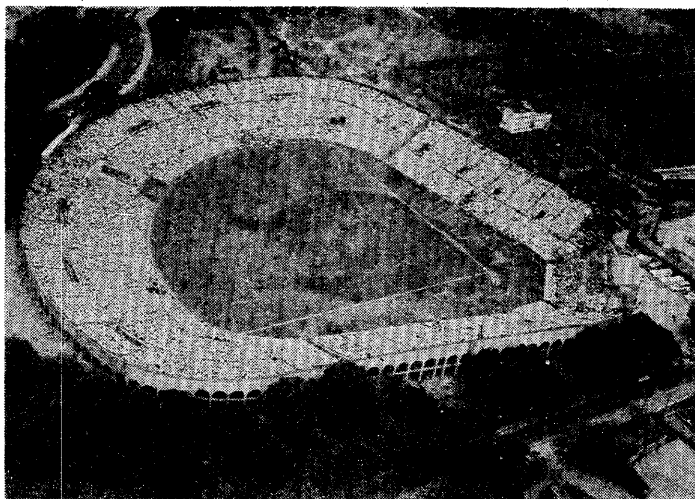
DETAILS OF 1955 ISA MEET REVEALED

The conference of the International Student Association of 1955 is going to be held from July 29 to August 8 at St. Paul's University. Prior to the session, there was an examination for the applicants on June 12, at Meiji University.

The theme of the conference this year will be "The Problems We Face Today, and the Role of Students." The theme will be discussed by four departments and the departments are divided into four groups; the Political, the Economics, the Social and the Cultural and Arts Sections.

65 members from Japan, and 60 from Hongkong, Formosa, the U.S.A., the Philippines and Thailand will have discussions in the forms of panel discussions and open discussions.

70,000 Fans Waiting First Ball



(Mainichi Shimbun Photo)

MORE THAN 70,000 ENTHUSIASTIC BASEBALL FANS crowd the Meiji Jingu Ball Park to witness the traditional Keio-Waseda baseball match. Photo shows first game of the opening series in which Keio won 7-3. (see page 5)

Yokohama Mayor Feted

The celebration in honour of the 77th birthday of Mr. Hiranuma, an old Keio alumni and now Mayor of Yokohama City, was held at the Hiyoshi campus on May 29. Although it was raining hard, at the Hiyoshi Stadium, the march of 1,700 Keio students was performed in his presence and the unveiling ceremony was held for his newly built bust.

In this review, all of the athletic members of Keio took part willingly to express their hearty congratulations to Mr. Hiranuma.

This march must have made Mr. Hiranuma remember his Keio school days when he was a champion of many athletic clubs. He is now very prominent in the Japanese Sports World.

After the march, he went to the reception held in room No. 50 in Hiyoshi

and the following is an extract of his speech.

"It was a glorious thing for me to witness 1,700 Keio boys march for me in the rain. I feel that not only the athletic club members but everybody in Keio is congratulating me. I suppose such an occasion has never been held since the beginning of Keio. I feel like I am a very lucky man and this is the happiest day in my life."

"GOJO-KAI" REPORT

The Mutual Help Society (Gojo-kai) is planning to hold a record concert to collect aid-funds at 1:00 p.m., June 18 at the Speech Hall (Enzetsu-kan) under the assistance of an American minister and the whole cooperation of the M.R.K. (Mita Record Kanshokai).

The program is as follows: Capriccio Italian Op. 45 by Tchaikowsky, Violin Concerto by Beethoven, Ballad I & II by Chopin, Don Juan by R. Strauss and Symphony No. 5 (from the New World) by Dvzak.

The fee is expected to be 50 yen.

The Society has now about 300 members including the Hiyoshi Branch, and a fund totaling to 100,000 yen, for the purpose of carrying out the loaning business for students in need.

Last April, when the Shinoda Hospital in Yamagata prefecture offered the chance to treat Mr. Akira Tamura, a third year student majoring in Chinese Literature, who is suffering consumption, all the school's sympathy was directed to the situation which he was placed.

Loosing his father, he had to work to get school expenses in a small shop that was managed by his brother-in-law. Moreover, his enthusiasm for the drama, "Fu-ro" (Wind and Waves) deprived him of his health.

Immediately "Gojo-kai" took action to help him. Every favour, every aid and donation from the fellow students, the professors and outsiders were accumulated on the desk of the Society amounting to 9,000 yen, and with this schedule for his departure and details were planned quickly. An assistant worker for his brother's shop was soon found.

Now Mr. Tamura is about to set out for his cure in Yamagata. The president of the Society is hoping that every possible convenience could be offered for those who need help for he believes that there are many more Tamura's on the campus.

All-Japan Student Conference On Politics To Take Place

- Asian Nationalism On Agenda -

The 2nd All Japan Student Conference on Politics is scheduled to be held on June 18 and 19 at Keio University in Tokyo. About 500 students from more than 20 universities throughout Japan are expected to assemble for the conference under the theme "Nationalism in Asia."

According to the agenda announced by the Society of Politics of Keio which has taken charge of the conference; the first day following the opening ceremony, a report on "Nationalism in Asia" is to be presented by Keio and Kyushu University, and a discussion on this report will be held successively; for the second day, Prof. Uchiyama of Keio University will make a speech on "International Politics," Prof. Eguchi of Tokyo University on "Nationalism" and Prof. Ishimoda of Hosei University on "Something Hidden Under Racism" in the morning and after a discussion on these lectures the closing ceremony will be performed in the afternoon.

This conference was originally held by the All Japan Student Union which

is commonly deemed a radical students organization, but the conference cut the relation with it last year so that the academic element of the conference might not be affected by a certain radical ideology.

M. Tokunaga, Senior, Faculty of Politics of Keio has been elected as chairman of the conference, and T. Yokoo, Senior, of the same Faculty, also elected as managing director.

Tokunaga, the chairman, stressed that the sole purpose of the conference is to promote students' interest in politics and the conference must be as academic as possible, deeping objectivity of politics. He also expressed that as the conference has not been active in its actual purpose and further development in this respect is expected. All Keio students should pay more attention to politics in this occasion.

RALLY ENJOYED

The 8th Keio Spring Rally took place at Korakuen Ice Palace in Tokyo at 1:00p.m. on June 4. On that day, the hall was brimming with more than 10,000 people. The opening performance of the school-song by the Brass Band of the Keio Cheering Party, was a prelude to a lively rally that followed.

Many guests who are fans of Keio, Tadashi Hattori, Yoshie Fujiwara, Musei Tokugawa, Kaoru Yachigusa and other celebrities were invited, and there was a Keio-Waseda jazz match between Keio Light Music Society and the Waseda Rumba Orchestra, which was well received by the audience in their teens. It was a very pleasant party that could not be seen in other schools.

KEIO AMERICA SOCIETY

The Keio America Society visited Mr. Hajime Kato's ceramic workshop in Hiyoshi on Sunday, May 29, as their May meeting. Mr. Kato is a noted ceramic artist and he showed them the technique of shaping the clay on a truntable and all the subtlety of the art. After their visit, they had tea in the school dining hall at Keio University's Hiyoshi campus.

As it was their first tour to the suburbs, a good number of people gathered throughout the heavy rain and a special chartered bus conveyed them from Mita campus to Hiyoshi campus.

SENA News

PREPARATIONS FOR CODE MADE

The second preliminary meeting, the first which was held at the Mita Campus Office on April 30, was held on May 28, also at the "Campus" Office under the participation of representatives from Aoyama Gakuin University, which publishes the "Aoyama Trojan," St. Paul's University, "Rikkyo Echo," Sophia University, "Sophia Gazette," Waseda University, "The Waseda Guardian" and the "Campus." The representatives from Meiji University, publishers of the "Meiji Bulletin" was not present.

The third meeting was held at the Aoyama Trojan Office at Aoyama Gakuin University under the attendance of all representatives present. The fourth meeting was held at the Waseda Guardian Office at Waseda University.

The second, third and fourth meetings were held in order to make the Code of the "Student English Newspaper Association of Japan." At the fourth meeting the Code of this Association was finally completed after long hours of debate. The Code consists of six Chapters and 25 Articles.

The Association was formally named the "Student English Newspaper Association of Japan" (SENA), and the Code begins by stating that the object of this Association shall be, 1) The introducing of students life of the Western and Eastern World, and through this, international understanding should be attained. 2) The diffusion of the publishing of English language newspapers by Japanese students and to help develop the publishing of such papers, etc.

The formal inauguration of this Association now only awaits the opening ceremony which is scheduled to be held on the end of this month.

The next meeting is to be held at the Meiji Bulletin Office at Meiji University on June 18, by the preparatory committee to discuss preparations concerning the opening ceremony.

INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONS.

★ ★ BETWEEN KEIO STUDENTS AND GINZA ★ ★



Editor's note: Men of pre-war days used to say that Ginza had big three accessories: one was the willow, another was the row of night-stalls and a third was the Keio-boy.

Though many circumstances have exterminated the night-stalls after the War, 282 willow trees are greeting the people with their young leaves as brightly as ever. Those Keio students who are seen in the thoroughfare named Ginza, are increasing in number from year to year. But, what kind of relationship can be recognized between Ginza and Keio-Gijuku? In order to answer this question, The Mita Campus presents to you the conclusion on inquiry followed by the reportages and self-reflection upon our school life in Ginza.

Results of Inquiries at Random

The Mita Campus has ventured this time to make an inquiry into the relationship between Keio Gijuku and the Ginza Streets (biggest public resort in Japan).

This investigation was made by means of questionnaires to sophomores and juniors of the Faculties of Literature and Economics at Mita campus also to sophomores of the Faculties of Law and Economics up at Hiyoshi campus.

The followings are the details of this investigation.

To which public resort do you go most frequently?

The number of those who answered Ginza is overwhelming and far greater than that of those who said Shinjuku and Shibuya. Other quarters—Gomanda, Asakusa and Ueno—seem to be out of the question to the students of Keio University.

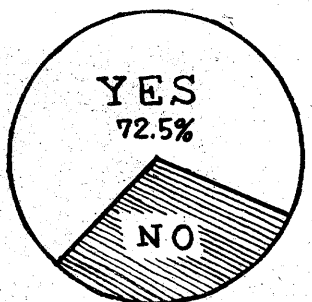
Next, The Mita Campus has asked those who answered Ginza why they go there. (In prewar period, the percentage of the students who preferred Ginza as a public resort was 80.)

What do you go to Ginza for?

Theatre Going	21%
Shopping	20%
Eating	18%
Promenade	15%
Atmosphere	14%
Dance & Others	12%

This result indicates that no one purpose is prominent and that Ginza is a central public resort of Tokyo. The result would be the same even when people in the streets answered this question. Keio students seem to go to Ginza for shopping, eating and drinking although they go to Shinjuku and Shibuya for theatre-going. This is because Ginza is the only place where those commodities and foods are available which are fit for such highly refined taste of the students in Keio.

Do you see any relation between Keio and Ginza?



connection with the Ginza Streets. This connection may explain why the streets are full of what they call, "marubo" (caps featuring Keio) on the evening of the victory of Keio

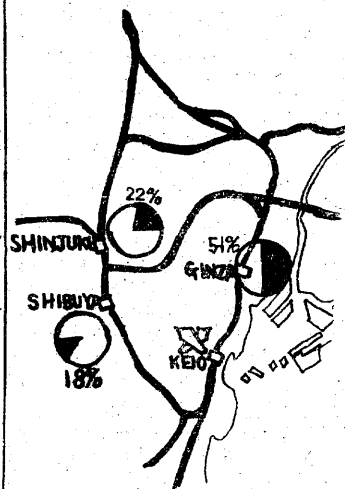


in the traditional Keio-Waseda baseball match.

Here let us consider what Keio students themselves think of the connection between Keio and Ginza.

This investigation tells that 72.5% of them admitted the connection and that a half of those who denied the connection are actually going to Ginza while many of those who do not go there admitted this relation.

After all Ginza is the Heimat of Keio students. The conclusion is that they lead an academic life in Mita and satisfy their amusement in the Ginza Streets.



To which public resort do you go most frequently?

Do you go to Ginza on the way from school?

On the way from school 49%

Go there easily as living in vicinity . 27%

Go all the way to the Ginza, though living far. 24%

This means that the factors which attract people in Keio to the Ginza Streets are not only tradition and taste but geographical location as well. In other words, Keio is situated so near that we are able to read illuminations in Ginza.

Before making a conclusion from the facts mentioned, it is necessary to put residence of the students into account. The greatest number of them (85%) goes to school by electric train, getting off at Tamachi Station.

The followings are the distribution of the directions they get to Tamachi from.

Tamachi Station (100%)

Via Shimbashi (40%)	Via Shinagawa (60%)
Yamate-line (62%)	
Keihin-line (34%)	
Other lines (4%)	

It is thus clear that comparatively many of the Keio students are living in the west-south and the west sides of Tokyo. This fact tells us that many of them go to school through Shinjuku and Shibuya, where they, however, only see movies and for other purposes they find no trouble in going to Ginza.

This is all because they can get there for 15 or 10 yen by tram-car and by electric train and for some 100 yen by taxi. Theatres they like to go are all around Hibiya, namely Teikoku Gekijo, Hibiya Movie Theatre, Nichigeki, Yurakuza, Marunouchi-Nikkatsu, Togeiki, Kabukiza, Shimbashi-Erhujo, and Tokyo-Takarazuka (Ernie Pyle Theatre).

And about department stores: they go to those located in Ginza and Nishinagasaki with the exception of the terminal department store, Shibuya-Toyoko.

As is mentioned above, Keio Gijuku has, in every respect, profound

What is Ginza

Ginza is one of the public resorts in Tokyo, like Shinjuku, Shibuya and Asakusa, where there are many commercial firms, department stores, tea rooms, dancing salons, movie theatres and so forth. As Ginza consists of eight squares containing various kinds of shops, they call it "Ginza-Hatcho," and it has a street beautifully lined with willow trees like the marronniers in Paris.

It is a place creating a fashion in Japan too. We usually see many Keio students at Ginza as we see Waseda students in Shinjuku. Especially many students gather there to enjoy an evening of gaiety, especially after the baseball matches between Keio and Waseda, one of the most colorful sports event of the year of Keio.

K-W Baseball Game and Ginza

It is a well-known fact that Keio University has contact relations with Ginza for nearly a century. Seniors talk boastfully how they were connected and how they acted on the street. First of all they would tell us about the night of the Keio-Waseda baseball matches. On the night after the baseball games are over, lots of Keio students gather at the school grounds, when we win the game, more students come and toast the victory of Keio over Waseda. After this they advance to the Ginza by taxi or tram car and parade along and around the street from one end to the other again and again, with a cup of beer in everyone's hand, folding arms with each other, sing or shout school-songs for victory, and carry on this racket till the time for the last car. Then the whole streets are occupied by the Keio students, as if the Keio boys are the only people who are allowed to be there.

These traditions will be varied, more or less, to some extent, but will never vanish so long as both Keio University and the Ginza street exist.

Who Really Goes to Ginza?

People are very likely to connect Keio boys with Ginza. And Ginza has been regarded as the "Latin quarter" of Keio boys. But when you carefully walk through Ginza streets, looking at and peeping into every corner, you will find something that does not compare with the fact mentioned above.

There are the following sorts of people among the Keio boys: some are very diligent and have no time to waste on Ginza streets, some curiously have a great deal of time to lose. It seems that those who are living conveniently close by visit Ginza frequently, though it is not clear whether they go for shopping or drinking or to enjoy walking along the streets avec someone. Keio boys living comparatively far from Ginza seem not to like to waste time there. As a matter of fact, the willows of Ginza might know that those students of Keio are not occupied only by Keio boys. They walk along the streets, and some of them drop into bars, and

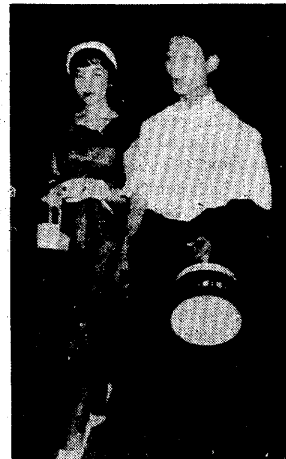
some into coffee shop just as the students of other schools do.

From what is written above, the relation between Keio boys and Ginza has been widely known and people seem to think that Keio boys are always around in Ginza.

Students who often appear on the streets are mostly the same.

Strolling on the Ginza Streets

With a gentle breeze of early summer, the dusk has gathered to the willow trees and colourful illuminations of coffee-shops or beer-halls on the Ginza Streets; and now it is the time for students. Yes, it is just the students' time, coffee-shops are filled with school-boys and girls, and a large number of students, including me, are walking up and down along the streets. Sometimes my eyes are fixed on the cap of a student coming this way with a pretty girl. I can tell that he is a Keio-boy by his cap-block. And I gaze after their retreating figure, smiling with an envious sigh. Oh yes, I am a student of Keio University too. In coffee-shops, in a department-store or in a beer-hall, I find Keio-boys everywhere along the Ginza Streets, sometimes with a girl or with his classmates and sometimes alone. Well has it been said that the Keio-boys are on intimate relations with the Ginza Streets.



In days gone by, our alumni discussed literary criticism or social problems in coffee-shops around our Campus. In short, those shops surrounding the Mita hill formed a kind of college town. The students, in those days, rested their study-tired head by arguing on many problems with their seniors or classmates in a tiny but tidy coffee-shop.

Lately, some large coffee-shops, especially designed to serve students or salaried-men, can be seen here and there in this quarter. The students, of course including Keio-boys, walk into those shops not because they can chat as frankly as their alumni did, but only because they find it easier to call at those magnificent shops than at a tiny one.

Suddenly I'm surprised to notice that Keio-boys in the shop has one by one retired. The students' time is over. (M.N.)

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(Keio and Ginza)

A Visit to a Cabaret in Ginza

Asked by editors to delineate something pertaining to "gay quarters" in Ginza, I determined to run the risks against my better judgment, saying, "It is an assignment," but at the same time burning with curiosity.

This story so true and touching, which follows will appear to the readers somewhat in the light of commentary on the propositions just advanced.

I was strolling one night down a long dirty back street in Ginza—in the vicinity of . . . I stepped in to a cabaret of a sort, passed down through a zigzag and intricate labyrinth in my progress with silence and oblivion following all the way, and at length found myself in front of the very entrance to an unknown world.

There I felt a subtle sensation of mingled security and awe—an intense sentiment of horror, unaccountable and unendurable. From the moment I first came in sight of the inward world, a sense of insufferable embarrassment pervaded my soul with incredible rapidity. I was impelled by curiosity to look about the scene with the eyes of a scrutinizing observer that might have found out a barely perceptible fissure; but it was in vain because darkness was a barrier to my vision. As I sat down, the feeble gleams of a fluorescent lamp made their way through the darkness overpowered by smoke. The ceiling seemed to hang oppressively low and dark draperies were upon the walls.

Then a girl came from somewhere in the dimness and seated herself down with me. All the restless passions were charmed up and I undoubtedly felt the natural fountain of the soul that violently gushed out within me, quickened the pulses, and sent the tide of life in swift currents through the veins. The poor girl gazed upon me with vacant and wandering eyes, but I stared fixedly. She was dressed in gay and tawdry clothes with the face thickly painted and the bosom partly opened, but was emaciated and ghastly pale, the air of illness or annoyance. The lingerings of decent and noble pride, however, were clearly visible in her appearance. She raised her glazed eyes and looked about with a faint wildness.



Silence was broken. "May I order something?" said she all of a sudden. Two bottles of beer were brought. "You are a student of Keio?" Again followed silence. Around us there were many, male and female, who had drunk too much and slipped into golden exhilaration. Being, apparently, occupied with thought, she had not spoken even a syllable for at least five minutes. Then, she began to unbosom herself to me in any agony of anguish as if a dam had burst all at once.

"Please listen to my story . . . It was late one night a year ago or so when a strange college student came here. I sat down with him just as I am doing now. I saw him looking around trying very hard to pierce through the darkness. So I asked him many questions. He said, 'I came here to look for my younger sister.' His sister had run away from home for a long time. He therefore dropped in places such as bars, cabarets or dance halls in search for his sister whenever he had enough money. He had to work at hard side-jobs to enter such places. His fate made a deep impression upon me. He seemed so wise—so clever—so intelligent—so gentle—so everything that I felt somewhat fascinated by him in spite of myself. I wish I could be a college student, too. But I can't. Time went on . . . Then after sitting for a while he drifted out. When this cabaret closed at eleven, I hastened towards Yurakucho station. By a strange coincidence I saw the same student sitting on a bench. I unconsciously approached him, when I noticed the buttons of two pens—the symbol of Keio. We boarded the same train on the Yamate line. It took us as far as Shibuya. When he got off the train, I followed him without knowing. I hastened towards him, but his steps were quick and swift and he disappeared from sight. He had not spoken during all that time.

"Now I have no parents, no relatives, no brothers and sisters. But I had only a brother who had long been suffering from consumption and on a windy night breathed his last, crying out my name and spilling blood from his mouth. It was one month after this tragical incident when the student came here. The student always reminds me of my brother who is no longer on this earth.

"Sometimes I loiter about the school buildings of Keio University when I am free, hoping that I will be able to meet this same student in pursuit of my brother's image . . ."

I hope she will some day find him for whom she is looking. The love of a delicate female is always shy and silent.

If all the world beside cast her off on the pretext of "cabaret girl," I, the present writer, will be even all the world to her, a beautiful and accomplished girl. (M.M.)



West And East Can Coexist; Great Cambridge Economist Lectures At Mita On "Marxism Reconsidered"

As reported in the last issue, Mdm. J. Robinson visited Keio on May 20 at the invitation of the Faculty of Economics, and lectured to the students at Room 2f under the title of "Marxism Reconsidered." Assist. Prof. Masao Fukushima acted as interpreter for her. The confident attitude and the stimulating lecture of this stop-female economist made a great impression on the students.



BRIEF INTERVIEW WITH
Mdm. ROBINSON

After lecturing she answered the questions of the "Campus" briefly as follows:

Campus: What do you think of our Japanese economists through the meeting you have had with them?

Robinson: I think they are very remarkable in the problem of co-existence of Keynes and Marx. They are very eager in their studies.

Campus: In what field of economics are going to specialize?

Robinson: Now that I am just through with 'The Accumulation of Capital,' I make a pause. I don't have any idea of writing for the present.

SUMMARY OF SPEECH

Marxism is viewed from two aspects; the one is Marxism as a creed. Since it is a creed, it is never wrong in any circumstances to the believer. The other is Marxism as a contributor to science. Taken into a method of science, Marxism is great in its bold prediction about the trend of capitalism.

There are two methods by which Marx carries his argument that the rate of real wage remains constant or even falls despite the growing productivity in the capitalist society. The one is the metaphysical labor theory of value. But he also carries his argument with highly scientific analysis. If the rate of capital accumulation, he says, is greater than the rate of in-

crease of labor population, the real wage may temporarily, but this does not ever last. For then the falling rate of profit and labor-saving innovation cause unemployment, and hence the real wage is pressed down to the initial low level. Thus, as capitalism develops, the tension between workers and capitalists breaks out. It seems to me, however, that this argument is his illusion. In advanced industrial countries real wage has risen, and consequently the standard of living of laborers has also risen, though the relative share of wages remains constant. Moreover laborers have come to accept the capitalist view through various communications and trade unions themselves have become a part of capitalism.

Marxists explain this as a result of super-exploitation of colonial people. Lenin calls the worker of the industrialized countries "the pampered slaves of the capitalist court." But this is too exaggerated. The standard of living and productivity has risen in the United States that has no colony. If we go on Lenin's argument, Marx's prediction must turn out the antagonism between people of the home country and colonial people, which is quite different from the antagonism between workers and capitalists in the home country.

According to Marx, revolution was to occur in the most advanced capitalist country. However, this turned out to be false. Schumpeter went so far as to say that the Bolshevik revolution is merely a historical accident of the war. Lenin reconciled the fact and Marx's prediction by explaining that the revolution was a break at the weakest link of the chain of capitalism. Different from both Schumpeter and Lenin it seems to me quite clear that the revolution has its own logical necessity. It occurred in the least developed feudalistic countries. This fact tells us that the system of communism is most advantageous in developing the backward countries.

The reason why communism is advantageous are given as follows:

In contrast with the Western countries which have made the slow and costly progress in the process of history, the blue print is made for the future development under the revolutionary government. The revolutionary government under which no consumption of unearned income exists and all surplus income is invested, can get people work with a little immediate return, and suppress the opposition without caring about its repetition in the people. Moreover, it can learn much from the advanced nations which found extreme brutality to the worker not economical and has come to be the welfare state. Thus communism is superior to capitalism to develop the backward underdeveloped countries. It is in this sense that we have to reconsider Marxism today.

Then what are implication of Marxism for advanced countries? When we consider this, the law of the falling rate of profit and consequent collapse of capitalism must be examined. Ac-

cording to my view this argument is based upon a simple mistake. As the accumulation of capital grows, the physical capital per unit labor may become high, but the capital in value per unit labor does not increase as recent statistics show.

Quite different from this argument Marx also presented the under-consumptionist theory of crises. However this is again a confused idea. As the accumulation of capital grows, the relative share of wage is constant, and there is an absolute increment in the real wage. But I don't deny the contradiction of capitalism pointed out by Keynes as the lack of effective demand. The development of monopoly may also bring about the weakening of the accumulation of capital. In diagnosing this phenomenon stagnation cannot be overcome without the government supplement as presented by Keynes.

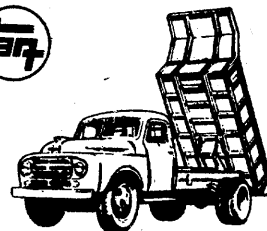
Now, paradoxically, the very existence of communist countries, that is, the cold war help the capitalist countries survive. Remedy stands out than disease. Can only the armament race keep the high level of employment in capitalist countries? The answer depends upon the possibility of the peaceful coexistence of the different countries.

In conclusion, I think that it is possible to apply communism for the development of the backward countries and that the advanced countries can take their own way to the welfare state employing Keynes' policy. There is no logical reason why the peaceful coexistence is impossible.

Where does Japan fit in this picture? As far as Japan goes, I think she is always an exception of economic history and a mixture of feudalistic and modern factors. I expect your generation come to contribute to the peaceful coexistence of different worlds.

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MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

Prof. Mavis Mann

Editor's Note: Miss Mavis Mann, a Fulbright professor of American government since last September, who is slated to return home to the United States in coming July wrote the following article by the request of The Mita Campus.

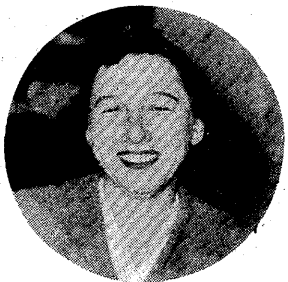
As the time for departure approaches, after what has been a most delightful and educational year in Japan, it is natural to evaluate what one has contributed and received. For my part, it is much easier to know what the benefits of the Fulbright Program have been to me than to determine how my stay at Keio may have benefited others.

The main purpose of the Fulbright Program is to further international understanding. Certainly, peoples of all nations will understand each other better if they know each other better. Perhaps through our exchange of ideas, my students will have a better understanding of American thinking and problems. There is danger, however, in basing your thinking about a nation on your impression of one person. This is particularly true as regards the United States in which such a variety of people exists.

Personal influences are perhaps the most important effects of an international exchange of persons. It is my hope as a college professor, however, that I may have contributed something to the development of the intellectual capacity of my students. I am painfully aware of the limitations as to what can be gained in the classroom, particularly in a field as large as American Government. In a factual way, there may be little that I have taught. What I was trying to teach is something much more important than the study of American Government in itself. I have been trying to help my students to develop inquiring and analytical minds. If I could leave one thing behind me at Keio, I hope it is a doubt of the absolute validity of the printed word and the infallibility of the professor. I hope my students will question what they read and hear—that they will not be content to read one "authority" on a subject but will study all sides of a question. May they subject information to the searchlight of critical examination and analysis. Only then will they be able to find the truth. In a democratic society, the people must be able to distinguish the truth from pure propaganda. As the future leaders of Japanese society, this is especially important for Keio students.

For my part, the year spent at Keio and in Japan, has been tremendously educational and personally rewarding. While no one could be an authority on Japan in the short time I have spent here, I think I have a better understanding of the customs and problems of the Japanese. Some of the impressions I had before I came and some of those formed on first contact, have been

completely altered. This is the kind of experience that most people who spend some time in another country probably have. I know that many of my Japanese friends would change their minds about many aspects of American customs and problems if they had the opportunity to spend some time with us.



The experience of teaching in a University that operates under an entirely different system is always valuable. I may appreciate more some of the things I had at home, such as students who attend class regularly. At the same time, I'm certain to miss the prestige that goes with being a teacher in Japan, particularly at Keio, and many other things that have made this year a successful one from my point of view.

The kindness and consideration with which I have been treated will make me always kinder to foreigners who visit the United States. I had not realized before this year in Japan, how completely frustrated one who does not know the language could be trying to engage in the simple duties of everyday living. In this connection my friends have provided invaluable assistance. I shall regard the efforts of foreigners in the United States with much more sympathy and understanding in the future.

The most important thing I have gotten in Japan can be summed up in one word—friends. Somehow I can't help feeling that my entire future attitude toward Japan will be tremendously influenced by these people I have come to know well. Surely in the future if I hear that "All Japanese" do certain things or think certain ways, in a derogatory sense, I will know that my friends here would not do that or think these things. Perhaps if all of us had friends in other countries, the history of the world might be changed. In any event, I hope that I can keep my friends at Keio. I hope, too, that in case of any misunderstanding between our respective countries that they might remember that while we Americans might not always be right, we mean well.

Academy News

SOCIETY OF FINANCE

The lecture meeting on financial problems was held from June 4, for two days at room No. 22 of Mita under the auspices of the Society of Finance. Professors gathered from all parts of Japan to give their lectures.

After the opening address by Prof. Torajiro Takagaki of Tokyo University, several reports were made.

The chief reports ran as follows: "A Few Problems on Exposit Creation" by Prof. Hiroshi Kawaguchi of Meiji University.

"A Foundation of the Theory of Money" by Prof. Noritami Sahara of Chiba University.

"On the Theory of Inflation" by Yasuo Noritake of Kobe University.

"Methods of the Adjustment of Finance" by Prof. Tsukumo Shionoya of Nagoya University.

ART-LITERATURE SOCIETY

A meeting for reading of papers on subjects studied was held by the Art-Literature Society of Keio University on June 4 at room No. 2 of Mita from 1:00 p.m.

The themes were as follows:

"The History of the Studies of Ise-Monogatari (The Story of Ise)," by Assistant, Tetsu Ito.

"On the Controversy on Koromou (Hung-lou Meng)," by H. Muramatsu, Assistant.

"On Contemporary English Novels," by Prof. Junzaburo Nishiwaki.

A special lecture was made on "Edo Literature" shown through slides by Prof. Kiyoshi Shibui.

KEIO FRENCH SOCIETY

The Keio French Society held a congratulatory banquet for Prof. Nobuhiro Matsumoto, professor of European History of the Faculty of Literature and Prof. Taiji Miura, of the School of Medicine.

The French Government decorated Prof. Matsumoto with the "Palm de l'Instruction Publique" and Prof. Miura with the "Chevalier," the fifth rank medal of the "Légion d'Honneur."

As the representative of the French Government, Louis Renou, President of la Maison Franco-Japonaise and Christian D'Aumale, Head of the Cultural Department of the French Embassy, gave congratulatory messages.

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JAPAN MUNICIPAL ACADEMY

The Second Session of the Japan Municipal Academy, first of which was held in Kyoto last year, met at Keio University on May 28. Over 300 members gathered on the Mita campus, and there were numerous guests and students from other universities. Questions relating to urban problems were discussed at separate settings.

In the agenda, two Keio professors delivered the following reports:

1. "Industry and Urban Society." By Prof. Yoshimatsu Aonuma.
2. "On the Assumption of the General Analysis of the Modern Community." By Prof. Tadeo Yazaki.

At the final joint setting, Dr. Fukutaro Okui, the president of the Academy and Dean of the Faculty of Economics of Keio, gave a speech on the subject, "General Research on the City of Nagoya and Its Environs."

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- SPORTS -

Keio Loses K-W Classic Series

The 124th baseball game between two traditional collegiate rivals was played on June 11 at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park and some 70,000 fans witnessed the game. The baseball match was opened, Waseda going to bat first.

Keio scored the first one point of the game by Moroki's triple in the first inning. Waseda answered with a two-run outburst aided by three hits in the fourth, only to have its rival knot the count at 2-all by scoring one run in the bottom half of the same inning. The ball game was broken up by a 330-foot three-run homer by Nobuya Sasaki of Keio in the lucky seventh. Thus Keio's nine trounced Waseda, 7-3 in the first game of the K-W baseball series of this season.

Waseda 000 200 010—3 4 1
Keio 100 001 32x—7 9 1

Waseda won the second game held on the next day, again with about 70,000 fans jam-packing the stadium.

K-W Water Games Held

The traditional Keio-Waseda water games was held at Meiji Shrine Pool on June 6. In Japan, the curtain of swimming season rises with this duel intercollegiate meet. In the 27 meets held in the past, Keio has captured only one victory and lost the rest. Particularly in the post war seasons, Waseda has overwhelmed Keio in all



Photo shows Keio's Yamashita leading in 200-meter Butterfly.

but the water polo games. In this season's meet Keio was beaten perfectly with a score of 44-1. The only bright point was in the 200-meter butterfly race in which Osamu Yamashita won the 3rd place with the time of 2:55.4. Although Keio captured the water polo game by shutting out Waseda 5-0, in diving Keio was again defeated 7-5. The meet showed Keio is obviously no match to Waseda with its overwhelming all-around strength. So long as Keio Water men would not be stirred up against the traditional honour, they will have to be prepared

for one of the worst seasons.

Second baseman Matsuoka produced a double to bring Waseda a two-run edge in the first inning. Although Keio tied the game by scoring a run each in the sixth and seventh, Waseda got the victory gaining the winning point by a walk with three men on base and two out.

Keio 000 001 100—2 9 3
Waseda 200 000 001—3 4 0

A crowd of some 60,000 fans was on hand to see the final contest. Keio's pitcher Fujita was on the mound three days on end, while a new hurler, Sakurai, pitched for Waseda.

Waseda lead the game by scoring two points with a timely hit by catcher Sakai in the third. However, Keio got a run by two hits from Sakurai to knock him out in its half of the same inning. The game went into extra innings after Keio tallied one run in the sixth on a squeeze play to create a 2-2 deadlock. But Waseda's nine finally captured the game, 4-2 by pushing over two runs when outfielder Miyazaki slammed out a double in the twelfth inning, ending the exciting ball game.

Waseda 002 000 000 002—4 3 1
Keio 001 001 000 000—2 4 4

Keio, losing to Waseda, was ranked in the third place and Waseda in the second place in the Tokyo Six University League. Meiji was the flag winner of this season.

TOMISAWA SELECTED FOR OLYMPICS

The Japanese Equestrian Federation (Nihon Bajutsu Renmei) on May 9 at Korakuen Ice Palace held a meeting of the board of directors to consider the results of the horsemanship eliminations for 1956 Olympics held previously at Baji-Koen Setagaya, May 5, 6 and 7.

After the council four names of the candidates for Stockholm were announced as follows:

Y. Tomisawa (Keio University)
N. Hamano (Keio Univ. O.B.)
M. Nakazawa (St. Pauls Univ. O.B.)
M. Saheki (Kansai Univ. O.B.)

Mr. Tomisawa (Senior, Department of Political Science, Keio University) is the only university student among the qualified horsemen. Mr. Hamano is the playing manager of the horse-riding club of this university. It is reported that they, with the other two, are training themselves hard for the final qualifications scheduled in December.

Keio Presents Noh



Photo shows Youchi Soga

On June 4, at Suidobashi Nohgakudo (a hall for the performance of Noh), there was held the joint recital of amateur Noh players to which the students of several colleges and high schools participated. Some boys from Keio made a duet of Rengin (Noh singing) "Chikubushima".

The Noh play which Keio boys performed was "Youchi Soga" (The midnight vendetta by Soga Brothers). We find that the old Japanese culture is well inherited by the present young generation.

NEW CLUBS BORN

At the general meeting of Bun-Ren (Students' League of Cultural Societies) held on May 12, the following five clubs were admitted to the League.

Women's Problem Forum

This was born last spring with the earnest wishes of several women-students. As Keio is originally a university for men, who are overwhelming in number, women students have naturally some inconveniences in leading their lives on the Keio campus. To improve their present situation is one of the purposes of the club. The other purpose is to talk over with one another the problems which they themselves are facing and which can not be solved by others, such as how to make compatible with their ability the job and marriage.

According to the organizers of the club, the problems are, however, so big and common to everyone that the solutions are beyond the reach of an individual. So, let's think and talk about the common problems altogether. They welcome all the comers to join them, even men who are willing to understand how women are striving to make their future lives meaningful.

Chanson Club

The appreciation of chansons is their present purpose. But they wish to sing and play chansons themselves in the future.

German Culture Society

This is the restoration of the same club which was active a decade ago. Anything concerning German culture, literature, music and movies are subjects of their researches.

Literary Circle

The former "Hiyoshi Literary Circle" is reestablished at Mita. The future poets and writers are getting together in this club.

Keio Mystery-Story Club

This is the most unique club of Keio. What they are going to do is to read and criticize the mystery stories of all the world. The advisers are Mr. Takashi Hayashi, a professor in the Keio School of Medicine and a writer of mystery stories, and Mr. Rampo Edogawa, a famous writer of the kind.

Book Review

Selection from Works of Dr. Yukawa

One of the greatest contemporary nuclear physicists, Dr. Hideki Yukawa of the Nobel Prize fame, now publishes in five volumes, his scientific essays and other miscellany he wrote in occasional intervals of his busy re-

"Half My Life" and "An Invisible search work; the first two volumes, World" have already been brought out. In "Half My Life", he first tells his quiet memories of his childhood, of how he set his heart on physics and how he thought out the meson theory, and then he refers to the problems of Science and Humanity. Here you will get an intimate glimpse of great scientific thinker's personal manner, and his view of life, which is largely based on his "mediate" reasoning in scientific research and his innate "pessimism."

It also is very interesting for us to come upon many suggestive passages; for example, a Genius says "I feel uneasy when I think of the time when the mainspring of my creative brain is exhausted. I will be no more than a mediocrity without such creative imagination".

In volume 2, the writer outlines historically the advancement of Science and its influences on our way of thinking, and he goes on to discuss what is Science and its standpoint to other phases of culture.

"Nature shapes curves and Man creates right line", he says, "Science objectifies Nature in a straight line through collaborative evidence... But we supposedly will come again to something not rectilinear, latent in the depth of Nature."

No scientific conclusion ever lasts long. Science, as it develops, branches off narrow and steep, and guides itself into the huge unknown world. His searching world is the inside of minute atomic nucleus, but to him it is a vast world of desolation. He often feels lonesome, but "My subconscious will of seeking for harmony and simplicity above the ever-changing world of contradiction, he says, 'seems to bring me back to lonely contemplation'. And he never stops the holy questioning... about the marvellous structure of reality and about the everyday life too. You may feel a little unsatisfied with him for lack of some firm, unwavering philosophical concepts or faith. This apparently keeps him from taking the progressive attitude of an unselfish man of value. Anyway, in his plain and unaffected style you will certainly feel the touches of his pure humanity and his clear intellect. (S. Endo)

ON THE SCREEN



"OTOKO ARITE"

(In the Heart of A Man)

All persons' eyes were filled with tears when they came out of the cinema-hall. And I heard each of them whisper, "What a touching picture. I cannot help crying".

This is the story of a man who was the manager of a professional baseball team. This part is very well done by Takashi Shimura, one of the best actors in Japan. His family are Kinue (Shizue Natsukawa), his devoted wife, Michiko (Mariko Okada), his grown up daughter and Teruo, the son. He likes his job, he loves his job, he is wholly given up to it. He thinks nothing of his family. Every evening he comes home tired, and reads through the paper. After that he bluntly orders his wife to make his bed. In the morning he always shuts himself up in the toilet for over an hour where he draws up the day's strategy of the game. Outside, his little son waits for his turn until at last he is forced to give up his doing the needs. Everything is going on like this. Michiko and Teruo feel very much lonely to have a father who cares nothing of his children. Michiko is also indignant with father to see his cruelty to her dear mother. But Kinue is devoted to him, because she loves him so much for all his faults.

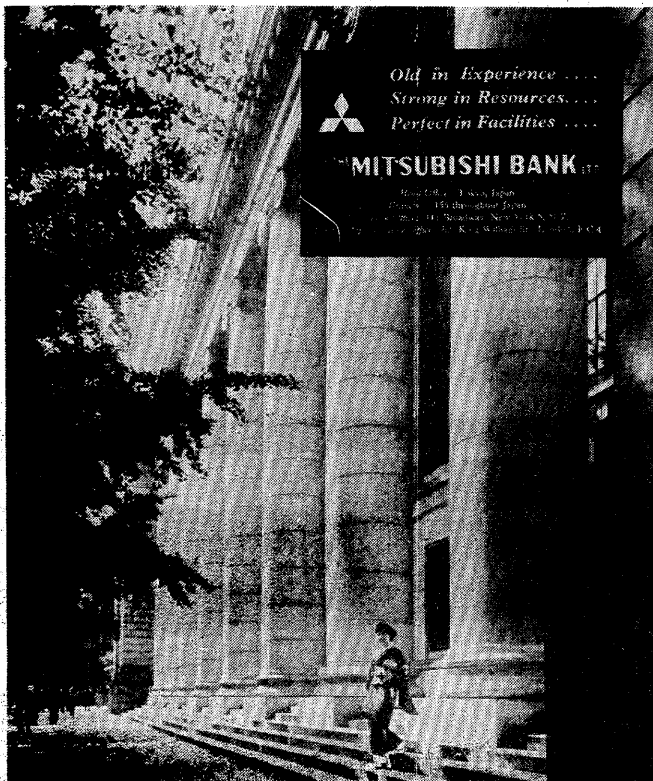
She is in the habit of saying, "But he is a good man," whenever the daughter complains of her father. But the catastrophe comes. When visiting a place on an expedition, he gets a telegram informing him of his wife's sudden death. He comes back home the instant. But on the very day of her burial ceremony, he goes out to participate in the game. At this Michiko manifests the greatest displeasure, saying, "Father! Please stay home. This is the very day of her burial ceremony. You, brutal man! You spoiled all her life! Oh, poor mother!"

That afternoon Michiko and Teruo visit their mother's grave and find father there unexpectedly. He is talking to the grave aloud, not having the slightest idea of being heard, "I am sorry to have been hard to you. But I love you so deeply." Michiko realizes for the first time how ardently he loves his wife.

In this film we see many people who are always hurting one another because they are so true to themselves. But for the loves among them, there would have been only quarrels. Ah, to love is everything in this world!

This film was made under the direction of Seiji Maruyama, the scenery by Ryuzo Kikushima as well as the splendid performances of actors and actresses forming a fine and heartfelt trinity.

(Akihiko Ikeda)



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FOR FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTION OF WORLD TENSIONS

The possibility of coexistence looms larger in the light of the recent trend toward peace which is symbolized by the forthcoming Big Four Conference at the summit. It is encouraging for us that a relaxed atmosphere has been created to enable the opening of such a high level meeting between the antagonistic West and East, and it is true that such a conference is an element for easing existing international tensions.

However, we cannot be too optimistic for our future because in no instance in history, has it ever been shown that tensions were relaxed merely through political routes such as the top level conference now projected. As is well represented by the saying "history repeats itself," there lies deep in the foundation of international tensions the disturbing factor which can be explained from various angles—mainly, from economic points of view.

Some say, according to Marx-Lenin theory, that this factor exists in a capitalist society itself, which they say has no solution of its internal contradictions except the inevitable break-down of itself, either imperialistic wars or revolution of proletariat. The others, on the contrary, demand that Communists, creator of world unrest, be abolished from the earth so as to protect security and freedom against their despotism. No matter which opinion is right, it is outrageous that an ideology should try to testify to its truthfulness by a War.

On this point, the lecture of Mme. Robinson recently made at Keio is very appropriate for our further understanding. If the present level of economic activities which capitalist countries are now maintaining are supported by the Government expenditure for ammunition production for the cold war, as was pointed out by Mme. Robinson, this means the survival of a capitalist society depends upon the existence of the cold war. We think international tension is created by the social structure which needs it. However, Mme. Robinson stressed that economic prosperity of the capitalist society at standstill can be recovered through reasonable and peaceful way, while pointing out the inapplicability of Marxian theory of inevitable collapse to a modern capitalist society.

On the other hand, the Economist from Cambridge made it clear that the Communist way of economic planning is the inevitable courses for the underdeveloped countries facing the danger of colonization. We believe, if a nation has no alternative measure for its higher standard of living but to choose between Communists and colonialists, the nation should naturally choose the former for its independence. Accordingly, an abstract and ideological charge against Communist-ruled countries does not make any sense; it rather jeopardize the relaxation of tensions.

What is implied by the above mentioned is that Keynesian theory and Marxian theory as the means of economic planning can live together in peace by the respective application to their specific fields, as was characteristically said by Mme. Robinson. But we cannot be satisfied with the stage of peaceful coexistence of Keynes and Marx. What we must stress is the need of cooperation of the two political economies for easing international tensions.

As a matter of fact, no country in the world today can solve its economic contradictions such as involuntary unemployment in modern capitalist countries and low standard of living in backward countries within the limit of its sphere of influence. Solution of these contradictions is indispensable for Peace.

If there is a common philosophy on which cooperation of Keynes and Marx is based, it will be the supreme value of the last quarter of the 20th century: Peaceful survival of human race. The political economy thus organized will be the decisive access to the fundamental solution of international tensions.

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VOICE OF YOUTH

Can This Be Left Alone?

— Considerations On "Slip of the Tongue" Incident —

By Suguru Hasui, Senior of Faculty of Law

The disrespectful remarks about the university's founder Yukichi Fukuzawa by a student of the library school in Faculty of Literature have caused his expulsion. One day at the end of April the student used the founder's name in rather derogatory way while at the barber's near the campus. A professor who happened to be there was greatly enraged at his remarks as they were most unworthy of a Keio student. This happening, though indirectly, resulted in his dismissal from the university.

This case caused a great sensation in the world as well as in the campus. The Yomiuri Shimbun in its editorial blamed the faculty for expelling a student on the charge of insulting the university's founder and said "it is even meaningless to force the students to respect the founder, no matter how great and worthy of respect he was." In response to the Yomiuri's blame, president Ushioda made an announcement saying, "The reason he was asked to withdraw from Keio is not that he merely used abusive language about the founder but that he was confirmed by the faculty as not worthy of being a Keio student in points of mind and conduct."

The case seems to contain the greatest complexity imaginable, and no one but the concerned would see actual fact as it is too delicate. Therefore any newspapers which reported the incident could not give me satisfactory explanations on the course of the event. And consequently it might be too

hastily to make any comment under these insufficient materials on this case.

However, I suppose the fact that he had just changed from another university must be taken into consideration. He must have known nothing about Yukichi Fukuzawa, although he might be interested in the study of library management. In these days when the choice of university tends to be decided under the consideration of employment first and not by the motto of the school, or founder's spirit, it is only natural that students do not feel proper respect for their founder. Many students, it seems to me, do not know how great our founder was until they spend a year or two in the campus. In this point, he is an unfortunate student who accidentally appeared outside, and it is easily imagined that there are many other potential students who lose their dignity as Keio students.

Judging from what the faculty is insisting upon, the attitude of the student in the interview could not possibly be thought of as that of a Keio student. It is said that he was just like a knave of the street to make the faculty give up any hope of leading him to become a good Keio student.

Although he has been expelled from school as not worthy of getting education in Keio University, I am very doubtful if the policy our school has taken was right and I only feel it regrettable that it serves nothing but to ruin the life of a would-be librarian.

From Students' Press

On University Reform

THE NIHON DAIGAKU SHIMBUN, published at Nihon University, took up as feature the university reform problem focussing on the new school system.

The aim of the new school system was materialized to some extent in the extension of compulsory education, orientated to give practical knowledge along with the development of personality.

What is the present state of the university? The U.S. suggested the renovation of the school system of teachers' colleges and technical schools with the idea of giving higher general culture to those in technical courses. Japan, mistaking of American view, applied the new system to universities as well, thus bringing about a decline in scholarship.

At this renovation, four years at university was expected to be spent in acquiring a fundamental education with many of the graduates being expected to advance to post-graduate courses. Economic conditions forced the shortening of fundamental study to two years instead of four years. This seems to be closely connected with the decline in student scholarship.

One of the measures recently considered is the extension of curriculum one or two years. There is no final solution as yet. The reform should be carried out to suit the Japanese situation in the spirit of the new system, educating the eventual graduates for society, and guaranteeing educational opportunity to every person. It is important that we be good enough to admit merits and to correct defects for bringing up persons demanded by the new age.

Uranium Acceptance

THE RIKKYO DAIGAKU SHIMBUN, published at St. Paul's University, took up in its May 20th issue, the controversial issue of the bilateral agreement on Japan's acceptance of the United States offer of enriched uranium. The article was an interview with Dr. Mitsuo Taketani, St. Paul's nuclear expert, who opposes that agreement.

The summary of Dr. Taketani's view:

Under the agreement as is contemplated between Japan and the U.S. which is based on the guarantee on the part of the former for the secrecy and administration of enriched uranium and permits no one to handle it except those admitted by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, we cannot enjoy "open," "democratic," and "independent" nuclear study which was termed as the basic principle for the uranium acceptance at the Japan Academic Conference. The probability would be created that another Oppenheimer Dismissal would occur, due to the preference of the A.E.C., if the pact would be concluded unconditionally.

In addition, the hidden meaning of the U.S. Atomic Power Law clarifies that the offer of uranium has such strings as to bind up the acceptor countries, by the present superiority of

We Japanese Are Geniuses, But . . .

By Shuyu Shimizu, Sophomore of English Literature Dept.

We, the Japanese, are geniuses but we should not feel proud of the fact, for our genius lies in imitation. Needless to say, imitation is not always wrong or stupid, for it cannot be denied that it plays an important role in the advancement of culture. In a sense, imitation is almost necessary for any learning whatsoever to travel from one place to another. But we must remember that there is always a taint attached to the imitator just as there is a taint attached to the thief.

There is an anecdote used in Europe to point out the imitative instinct and the slyness of the Japanese people. The story concerns a Japanese technician who visited a German gunpowder factory and, on the pretext of sampling a barrel of the powder, managed to get some particles under his fingernails. The fact that he brought this small bit of chemical back to Japan, started the first Japanese manufacture of gunpowder and explosives. "High Morality Does Not Arise from Imitation."

One instinctively feels proud of something which he has thought about, has personally devised, and finally perfected after surmounting countless difficulties, for confidence is certainly one of the outstanding products of creation. When a thing created is not a machine, nor a tangible invention, but rather a social structure or a political

system, the people who make it, and labour over it, and live by it, will not doubt it, for they themselves devised it. Something copied, how good it may seem to be in its natural habitat, will always be viewed with doubt. This is the true tragedy of imitation. When a people make their national life pattern and culture a copy of those of some other nations, there will emerge a spirit lacking in confidence and a self-conscious weakness. This weakness will be evident in diplomacy to the point where, eventually the country will allow itself to be led around like a child by the very nation it has copied. There could be no better case in point than pre-war Japan. Her sabre-rattling then was actually a bluff to hide her weakness. As a result, Japan allowed herself to be led by Hitler's Germany, she bluffed too much, and her bluff was called. All that had been thought to be great and all that had been copied came to ruin. "Self-confidence Does Not Arise from Imitation."

Sad to say, imitation has become our national habit. Worse to say, our people seem to ignore the fact. But this very imitation is leading us to an extremely low moral standard, and a lack of self-confidence. In short, if it is allowed to continue at its present rate, it may very easily cause the ultimate downfall of Japan. "An Excellent Nation Can Not Arise from Imitation."

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