

# The Mita Campus

STUDENTS' OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 56

KEIO UNIVERSITY

Price ¥10. September, 1955

## Schooling for Correspondence Course Closes

The 8th Summer Schooling of the Correspondence Course of Keio University finished its schedule extending over six weeks from July 20 to August 30.

The Opening Ceremony was held on July 20 at Mita under the clear and summerly skies with the attendance of President Koji Ushioda, Prof. Junzaburo Nishiwaki, head of the Correspondence Course, and many other teachers concerned. The correspondence students gathered day after day to Mita, notwithstanding the sweltering heat that prevailed throughout the session, while the ordinary course students were spending their summer vacations on the seashore and in the mountains or wherever they chose. The number of the students who attended this schooling amounted to some 2,500, including several foreigners. Students came from every corner of Japan, even from Okinawa. They, usually studying only in their spare time of their occupations by correspondence, came to Mita to receive instructions in their special studies in person after passing the qualifying examinations. The authorities concerned attached much importance to this Schooling

### Yoshimura Dispatched to Indonesia by J.T.S.

Yoshio Yoshimura, senior in the Faculty of Economics of Keio University left Haneda airport on September 2, to fly to Indonesia together with Ko Matsuoka of Konan University, being dispatched from the Japan Tennis Society in response to the invitation by the Indonesian counterpart.

They are scheduled to exchange matches for a three-week period.

which was the only chance for those who could not attend an ordinary course of a university. During the session, they also enjoyed the Athletic Meeting held at the Hi-yoshi Stadium on August 13, and the Schooling Concert performed by the Toho Gakuen Orchestra on August 30.

The details of attendants:

(Parenthesized figures show female students.)

Classification by Faculty		
Faculty of Literature	691	(196)
Faculty of Economics	1132	(32)
Faculty of Law	297	(9)
Total	2390	(237)

Classification by District		
Hokkaido	191	(12)
Tohoku	305	(17)
Kanto	607	(106)
Chubu	429	(32)
Kinki	235	(25)
Chugoku	245	(20)
Shikoku	101	(8)
Kyushu	274	(16)
Okinawa	3	

## Welcome Meeting Held for WUS Delegates

On August 21, the foreign student delegates who had attended the World University Service Seminar held in Japan this summer were invited to Keio under the auspices of the All Keio Autonomy Committee, the UNESCO Club of Keio and The Mita Campus, and backed by the International Department of Keio University to have a round-table talk with Keio students.

Some 70 students, including both foreign and Japanese, gathered in the Student Hall. The countries represented by the foreign students were the United States of America, Canada, Ceylon, Indonesia and the Philippines, and they talked with Keio students from the UNESCO Club, the English Speaking Society, the Keio Autonomy Committee and The Mita Campus.

Koya Mita of The Mita Campus took chairmanship for this get-together. After the welcoming message of Tamotsu Matsuura, President of the All Keio Autonomy Committee, Kinnosuke Kanda, Editor-in-Chief of The Mita Campus also gave a welcoming speech.

Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka of the International Department explained the history of Keio—how Keio was born and how it developed in the past hundred years. After this brief explanation of the school history, the Keio students took the foreign students around to show them the campus—the famous old Speech Hall, the Library building, the ruins of the Grand Auditorium and other places.

After returning to the Student Hall, the foreign students were presented copies of the "Autobiography of Yukiichi Fukuzawa," the founder of Keio, translated into English by Prof. Kiyooka.

Mr. Achmad D. Padang of Indonesia, a student of the University Nasional, presented to Keio some pamphlets showing what Indonesia was, and how the people lived.

Mr. Maurice Copithorne of the University of British Columbia, expressed his wish that some sort of Affiliation Committee between the University of British Columbia and Keio might be formed in the near future. Mr. John Bossons, also from the University of British Columbia presented Keio a pennant and pictures of his school.

A student of the University of Ceylon, Mr. Nimalasiri Silva, said he was impressed by the gaiety and laughter of the Keio students, and said this no doubt was formed by the bright atmosphere of the campus grounds.

A Philippine representative, Mr. Maximino Carino, Jr., stated that the Filipinos have forgiven the Japanese and no longer keep animosity for what the Japanese had done during



Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka explains history of Keio to WUS delegates at Student Hall.

the Second World War.

Mr. Dan Idzik from the State University of New York, Teachers College at Buffalo said that he believed that the WUS Seminar in Japan was a great success and that it had formed the basis of understanding between the younger generation, which was a great step forward for the promotion of better relations between countries.

Many other speeches were made, but in the main, the get-together was held in an informal atmosphere and Keio students had the chance to talk freely with the foreign students, and had a very pleasant and meaningful afternoon.

### 'Campus' Member Goes to Univ. of B.C.

Miss Tamako Yagai, Keio's sophomore in the Faculty of Literature, majoring in Psychology, who has been attending the World University Service International Seminar in Japan, is going to study abroad at the University of British Columbia being supported by a scholarship offered by the WUS of Canada. She is scheduled to depart in September 17, and will study Psychology and Liberal Arts through the academic year of 1955 to 1956. All expenses will be paid by the WUS. It is reported that the movements of the WUS are very active in Canada.

Two years ago, Keio University received a student, George Fujisawa from the University of British Columbia who was supported by the similar scholarship.

It is hoped that her case will be another step toward more frequent and permanent exchange of students between the two universities.

### Library Crowded during Vacation

The library during the summer has been jam-packed by lots of students in the Correspondence Course who came here from throughout the country, numbering as many as 2,500 in order to finish their summer schooling curriculum for correspondence study.

The librarians had one of the busiest months in the year with 600 students as the average daily number in August. Main reference books lent out ran on various fields of social sciences—Economics, Commerce and Trade, Finance, Accounting, Political Science, Law, Sociology, Literature and miscellaneous.

Compared with the Mita library, Hiyoshi branch of the library has been awfully quiet. Those rare students who succeeded to find the spare time in their severe drilling in natural science experiments or physical training enjoyed their dream land travel of ideological worlds.

The well furnished reference room at Mita library with many valuable dictionaries and publications seemed to be especially convenient for those who had been suffering from poor conditions of their local institutions.

Now our libraries are waiting for the regular students in the fall term expecting them to make the most of it.

## SENA NEWS

As the first official program of the Student English Newspaper Association (SENA) the reporters of each representative collegiate papers worked together at the I.S.A. (International Student Association) Conference.

The Central Session of this International Student Conference was held at Rikkyo University from July 29 to August 8. The delegates were from Hong Kong, Korea, Malaya, U.S.A., and France which was the only country in Europe that was represented. The main theme of their discussion was "The Problems We Face Today, and the Role of Students." The problems were discussed in separate panels, which were, the political, economic, social and cultural panels.

The reporters of SENAs attended each panel as observers, and their cooperative reportings were sent in to the director school, Aoyama University. Detailed reports will be published in the near future by the director school.

In the evening of August 8, an International Night was held, and delegates introduced songs and dances of their own country. SENAs also took part in the Japanese dances.

## Farewell Party for Leaving Professors



Front row from left: Mrs. Mann, Prof. Bonn, Prof. Turner, President Ushioda, Profs. Mann and Gitter.

A farewell tea-party for three American professors in Keio University took place on July 30 at President Koji Ushioda's home.

Miss Mavis A. Mann who came to Keio in September last year as a "Fulbright professor" and has given lectures on the government and political systems of the United States to the students of Keio University for one year, is going back to West Virginia University where she had been assistant professor before she came to Japan. Other two professors, Miss Mabel Turner and Mr. George S. Bonn, have taught the students for one year in the Library School of Keio University which was established with the aid of Rockefeller Foundation. Miss Turner is due to return to the Library School of University of Washington. Mr. Bonn has stayed in Keio for two years, as a Fulbright researcher for the first one year and as a professor of the Library School for another year.

The party was closed at about 5:30 p.m. after pleasant conversation for two hours.

After that some farewell presents were handed to the three professors by President Ushioda, a beautiful Japanese color print to Mr. Bonn, a brooch to Miss Mann, a necklace to Miss Turner, as the token to thanks for their earnest contribution to Keio University.

The party was attended by President Ushioda, Professor Kiyooka and Professor Gitter, Dean of the Library School, and also by Miss Mann's mother who came to Japan a few months ago with a view to doing the sights of Japan with her daughter Miss Mann.

## Debate Contest Competed

Two Keio students participated in the sixth annual International English Debating Contest which was held on Sept. 3 at the Japan-America Conversation Center in Kanda under the joint sponsorship of the International Education Center and the Asahi Shimbun.

Elimination contests for the semi-final and final rounds were battled among each team representing 12 universities—Waseda, Hitotsubashi, International Christian, Rikkyo, Seikei, Aoyama, Chiba, Meiji, Nihon, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo College of Economics and Keio University.

At the first contest which was held on Sept. 3, the two-man team of Keio, its members being Kiyoshi Asanuma and Shozo Daigo went on to the second day without debating, because of the withdrawal of Seikei University.

In the second day, the Keio team debated with Rikkyo University taking the negative side of the subject—Should Japan maintain a deflationary policy or not. By defeating Rikkyo, Keio will enter the second round which will be held on Sept. 11. The semi-final and final rounds are scheduled to be held at the auditorium of the Asahi Shimbun Building on Sept. 25.

Debating judges are Charles M. Decker, President of the IBM Company, Mrs. Virginia B. Haley, Fulbright professor at Rikkyo University and Thomas K. Kanase, lawyer.

## Summer Enjoyed by Seminars

It is noticed that excursions were very much in vogue among seminars of Keio University during this summer vacation. Some went for pleasure traveling; some rented a place in a cool country-side and studied together. It is for the first time that such a great number of seminars undertook summer activities.

With the gradual stabilization of educational facilities the prominent depletion of these study circles has been observed these last few years.

This vivacious movement of the seminars in summer vacation is a factor which indicates the further approach to the perfection of their versatile activities.

Followings are the details of the seminar-traveling:

Guidance Professor	Place	Date	Participants	Subject of Seminars
Odaka	Taguchi	July 10—17	60	Business Economics
Chigusa	Bandai	July 12—15	51	Theoretical Economics
Takahashi	Taguchi	July 20—30	10	Business Economics
Terao	Yamanaka	Aug. 7—10	17	Economic Statistics
Okui	Kasiwabara	July 11—15	15	Economic-Sociology of Urban Society
Shirai	Kasiwabara	July 12—18	34	Trade Theory
Mori	Yamanaka	July 12—	21	Industrial Management
Kurokawa	Taira	Aug. 8—	3	Social Policies
Yamamoto	Matsubara	July 10—15	10	World Economy
Kawada	Karuizawa	July 11—17	11	Labor Problems
Ito	Karuizawa	July 17—21	13	Japanese Economy
Ohkuma	Yamanaka	July 18—21	14	Theoretical Economics
Fukuoka	Yamanaka	July 11—16	15	Theoretical Economics
Nakamura	Toba	July 11—16	30	Political Science
Tsukahara	Utsunomiya	July 7—8	4	Accountancy



## Seven Weeks at W.U.S. Seminar

Report by Tamako Yagai

### What is W.U.S.?

It is a world-wide organization devoted to the ideal of a university community cutting across national boundaries, without regard for race, color, or creed. The aim of the World University Service is to foster a spirit of unity among the universities in different parts of the world, to help them to help one another, and to assist them whenever possible, in their search for truth and understanding. It tries to fulfill this aim through an international program of material assistance to universities and by sponsoring educational project which extend the educational function of the university to the international field. This organization was begun originally by the students as International Student Service to help the European students who were in great poverty after the 1st World War.

Although the name of this organization has been changed, the spirit of it has never changed, and it is put into more action. Under the headquarters of WUS in Geneva, there are about 30 countries in which students have WUS. Since 1948, when WUS of Japan was established, it has done good works in numerous ways. (Unfortunately, our Keio University has not had WUS in our campus yet.) Some examples are; 1) Distributing study books to the university students in Japan and in Korea. 2) Clothes sent from universities in U.S.A. for suffering students from typhoon damage both in 1950 and 1953. 3) General Services, such as WUS of Japan sent a microscope (from Meiji Gakuin University) to University of Rangoon, and a X-Ray film apparatus has been used for the students at Tokyo Gakusei Kaikan. 4) Exchanging students, as one of this program, George Fujisawa from University of British Columbia, studied at Keio University for a year two years ago. And also one Japanese student went to U.B.C. to study some years ago. 5) As one of the most important works of WUS of Japan, a student Sanatorium was opened in Inadanoborito which is the first Sanatorium opened only for the university students in Japan. The financial aid came from many students of various parts of the world. 6) 6th International Student Seminar of which I am writing here was held in Japan this summer under the sponsorship of WUS of Japan and of Canada. Two years ago a Japanese delegate was sent to the 5th I.S.S. in Mysore, India.

### The Purpose of Seminar

As I stated before, this Seminar was the 6th which was carried out by WUS of Canada and of Japan with the help of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education of Japan, Canadian Embassy and the Asia Foundation, following the 1st in Germany in 1940, 2nd in Holland in 1949, 3rd in Canada in 1951 and in 1953 in India.

The purpose of this Seminar is to train future leaders of the world and to make useful workers for their societies, sharing everything together with all the professors and students from nine different parts of the world, living, studying, discussing, serving and trying to understand Japan, its social condition, history and culture.

The theme of this Seminar was "The Social Responsibility of Higher Education." As the directors for this Seminar, we had Dr. Tomoo Odaka,



Arrival of the delegates at Haneda

professor of School of Law, Tokyo University and Vice President of Japan Science Council, Prof. Fred H. Soward, Head of the Department of History and Director of International Studies, University of British Columbia in Canada. The participants were chosen from the applicants in each country. It seemed that we were all in one family which consisted of twenty-one Canadians, two Pakistanis, two Indonesians, two from Hongkong,

one from Ceylon, four from the Philippines, one from Malaya, four from America and twenty-one from Japan. All the foreign students were those who came to Japan purposely to attend this Seminar.



Miss Tamako Yagai

### Before the Seminar

#### Orientation at Koyasan

Our Seminar started with the orientation especially for the foreign students to inform them about Japan at Fugen-in Monastery in Koyasan. Every morning and afternoon, we had various lectures on Japan, "Problems of the Japanese Politics and Economics" by Dr. Odaka, Director of the Seminar, "Talk on Buddhism" by Dr. Gisho Nakano, President of Koyasan University, "Japanese Religion" by Prof. Ichi Oguchi of Tokyo University, "Canada and the Far East" by Prof. Soward, "Approach to Japan" by Prof. Howard Norman of the Kwansei Gakuin University, "Significant Points in Japanese History" by Rev. Cyril Powles. In the students panel discussion, students from each country spoke of their own countries in political, economical, social and educational aspects to other students.

By this orientation at Koyasan, which was cool at that time, the foreign students could enjoy typical Japanese life. After each lecture, students asked questions to the speakers very earnestly. This showed the vitality and enthusiasm of the university students to know more about Japan and the world which they had not known before. Such type of question and answer was continued until the end of our whole Seminar program.

Besides the lectures, we had International Evenings. On each International Evening delegates from different countries introduced to us and the people living around Fugen-in, their traditional cultures, dancing, songs and so on. Visiting the Grave of Kobodaishi and the Kongobu-ji Temple, Headquarters of Shingon sect in Japan were also significant not only to the foreign students but also to us, the Japanese students.

#### At Osaka and Nara

After visiting the leading Japanese press, Asahi and Mainichi, we were invited to the dinner party given by the Mayor of Osaka. On the next day our bus left for Nara, driving along beautiful and green fields. Our first visit was to Horyu-ji Temple which are chiefly Buddhist and comprise drawing, sculpture, architecture and things of arts and crafts. The elegance of the temple structures, and the craftsmanship even of the minutest part of an architecture took our minds. And the foreign students were happy for they could sense a conglomeration of fine arts of Japan of every description since the 7th Century and the temple with which nothing is comparable in this respect. But I wondered how much they could appreciate those things, not understanding well the history of Japan. After our visit to Horyu-ji, Todai-ji, the largest wooden building in the world, and Kasuga Shrine, our bus left for Kyoto in the evening.

#### Kyoto Session

In Kyoto, in spite of the heat, our program was carried on successfully. By this time the friendship among the student delegates had become a real factor in promoting an international understanding. We had a lecture on "Education in Japan" by Professor D. Hidaka, of the International Christian University, followed by discussion.

On other days we had discussions on four different subjects with Kyoto students; 1) Rearmament of Japan, 2) Economical independence of Asian countries, 3) Student movements in Japan and 4) Japan's over population.

Besides lecture and discussions, we visited handicrafts, Nishijin and Textile, Yuzen dyeing, etc. Sightseeing with the Kyoto students also gave us much pleasant time; Kyoto's beautiful scenery and cultural heritage such as the Nijo Castle built in 1626, drawing room in the 2nd keep of Nijo Castle, Higashi Hongan-ji Temple, the second largest wooden building in the world, Rock Garden in the Ryuan-ji Temple, Shugakuin Rikyu, detached palace of three hundred years ago, and so on. Every time at those important historical places in Kyoto, in Nara and in other parts of Japan, we, the Japanese students were asked many questions by foreign students, and we reprimanded ourselves for not having enough knowledge of the history of our country to explain them about the cultural background of those cultural heritages.

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#### Study Tour

We were divided into four groups to travel and see other parts of Japan. The main purpose of our study tour was to meet and talk with as many Japanese students as possible and to get wider information of the lives of the Japanese people by visiting them actually, and of course, wherever we went, the foreign students never forgot to express their



Orientation at Koyasan

### Seminar at I.C.U.

Having had two holidays after the work-camp, we had an official Opening Ceremony for the International Seminar at Daiichi Seimei Hall on August 1st. We had messages from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Education of Japan for our Opening Ceremony as well as the addresses of the Seminar Directors and the student delegates.

Our Seminar started the next day at the International Christian University in Mitaka, Tokyo. We stayed at its dormitory during the Seminar where it was cool for Tokyo in summer and was good condition to study in for three weeks. At the first week of our Seminar the lectures we had were mainly on economical and political aspects of the East and the West such as "The New Role of Asia in World Affairs," "Japan's Role in Asia" by Prof. Shigeto Tsuru, Director of the Research Institute of Economics at Tokyo Hitotsubashi University, "The Role of the West in Asia" and "The World and Japan" by Dr. Edwin Reichsauer, Head of the Department of Far Eastern Languages of Harvard University in America and one of the noted experts on Japan. Besides these lectures, we had "Japan and China Today and Tomorrow" by Dr. Takeuchi, Prof. of Kwansei Gakuin

University and "Medical Problem in the Orient" by Dr. Kilbourn. Every lecture lasted about two hours, and was always followed by questions and answers. At this time students clearly expressed their opinions to the speakers and asked questions to them. Unfortunately, questions were not raised actively from the Japanese students, although every lecture was translated into Japanese by a good interpreter. Such type of questioning and answering after the lecture has not become common to us Japanese students yet.

#### Work Camp at Tokyo

To prove the spirit of service of the World University Service, we had work-camp to reconstruct a playground for school children at Umejima Primary School in Adachi Ward in Tokyo. Our project was not so easy under the heat of this hottest season. And the accommodation of boarding was not well equipped for us to rest after the physical work. One of them complained about such situations, but every day from 8:30 until 3:30 or 4:00 we, the students and staff members worked together with shovels, picks and so on.

Strictly speaking, we liked and enjoyed this work-camp very much, mainly because we, the students from different countries could cooperate with one another actually without having any barrier (at most occasions we, the Japanese students had a language barrier in expressing ourselves). And especially the foreign students could understand the life of the people, living in this district which is one of the poor districts in Tokyo.

They not only saw the life of the people of this district but tried to come into their lives and have the same experiences, and this was not difficult for the young people. Giving you an example of it, most of the foreign students went to the public bath after the work every day and through this they could approach

friendship to those Japanese people. Especially during this study tour we were able to have more personal contacts with each other in the smaller groups.

more closer to the Japanese life. We liked the food served by mothers of P.T.A. of this school and were grateful to them. One evening we held an entertainment program for the children and their parents at the school auditorium. The people enjoyed our international program very much.

This work-camp was carried out on a good cooperation between the Japanese society and the students from abroad.



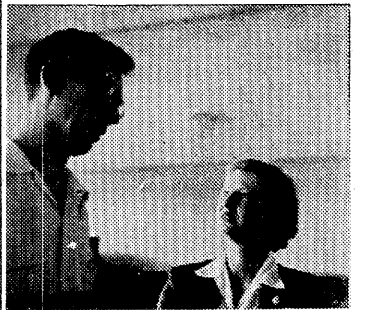
Work Camp at Umejima Primary School

### What the Seminar Meant

The whole program of the Seminar really meant a lot to all the participants. No doubt, living together with the students from the East and the West and sharing experiences together for two months, we realized clearly that irrespective of our many differences in culture, and in social situation which exist in each country, the people have to understand those things and share our problems to maintain a world-wide peace, and it is not impossible but possible. But a girl from Pakistan stated confirmly that when the West tried to understand the East and to think of the problems of it, they had to come to the East and think with an attitude of trying to think together with the Eastern people. It is absolutely impossible indeed, to do things mentioned above, staying in their own country, not trying to get together to solve every problem of each country in the world.

Through the Seminar the foreign delegates learned many things about Japanese present situations in social, political, economical, educational and cultural and its cultural heritages. All those things were quite new to them and before they came to Japan, I think, it is not too much if I say that Japan was not in their interest. But now, their eyes were opened toward Japan and we were very much impressed with their earnest attitudes of learning on Japan since they arrived here.

I, as a Japanese student, thought that we, the Japanese had known so little or nothing about other Asian countries. Our interests were too much to the West since the last war. It was our great opportunity to get to know and to talk with the students from other Asian countries, how they think and how deep passion they have for their own countries which are new and have hope in the future. Each one of the students feels a keen



Dr. Reichsauer and a student

responsibility for his country. Another point is that we, although living for a long time in Japan, do not know much about our own country. This is the very first step to think of our country seriously in any aspect to be a member of the world. A strong voice that if we keep the present narrow sight toward the world, our country would be far behind the world, cried in my heart strongly.

It is we, the young people that should bring the hope of a peacefully united world into a reality. And there is still hope, if, at least the fifty-eight of us who attended the World University Service International Seminar continuously keep the belief that nothing is more important than understanding each other and helping our friends in different countries, which we actually experienced through the Seminar.

Having personal friends in other parts of the world helps us greatly, when we think that the world is one and the people are the same.

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## SPORTS

Being rather inactive in the swimming field, Keio students' participation in sport during this summer was not outstanding, despite of several events which will be seen below.

However, with the beginning of the sports season, many successful activities are expected for our athletic clubs. (Sports Ed.)

### Outlook for 6-Univ. Baseball

In the second week of the series, Keio makes its debut when it clashes with Tokyo University on September 17 and 18. These matches will be an easy victory for Keio, because Tokyo U. is still having trouble trying to get out of the cellar since previous several seasons. Perhaps manager Sakai of Keio will let new hurlers take the mound. Sakai has two new freshmen in store, southpaw Tatsumi and right hander Takahashi, who were both admitted this spring and showed good pitching in the freshmen games. Much can be expected from these up and coming new pitchers.

On the 1st and 2nd of October, Rikkyo University is going to challenge Keio. Rikkyo has the most powerful batting line-up in the League. However, some seniors and juniors of the team rebelled against manager Sunao-shi of Rikkyo, so that he was forced to resign from his position and the team will start with a new manager. Whether they can keep their team work after this internal trouble is a big problem. In addition to this trouble, Rikkyo has a weak point of the lack of excellent pitchers with might and inside-work.

Probably the biggest enemy of this season will be the last season champs—Meiji University—whom we meet on October 15 and 16. We can't forget that Meiji has the best battery among the six universities, ace-pitcher Akiyama and his catcher Doi. It is not too much to say that the victory of Meiji was achieved only by these two eminent players. Though its batting is small in scale, we can't overlook Meiji's confidence and their firm teamwork lead by the personality of manager Shimaoka. Although Keio's batting is superior to Meiji's and sometimes it is explosive, it is very difficult to knock out Akiyama. Whether Keio or Meiji will win, the results will have serious connections to where the Emperor's Cup will go.

Keio meets Hosei University on October 22 and 23. Hosei has a balanced power in batting, fielding, and even in its pitching staff. That is why Hosei is considered to be the darkhorse of this season. When they are in good condition, the Hosei nine frequently shows good fighting and fine plays. But once they are on the downgrade they are inclined to ruin themselves.

In early November, more than 70,000 fans will assemble to the stadium to witness the traditional games between Waseda and Keio. Waseda as well as Keio has no conspicuous players, but manager Mori is known for his strategy. Moreover, to the disadvantage of Keio, our rival has excellent hurlers, ace-pitcher Kimura, fireman Nakahara, submarine Miki, and a new hurler, Sakurai. In its batting, headed by veteran Matsuoka, fresh out-fielders, Mori and Nakamura are likely to do their duties. There is no telling what will happen in these games.

Keio's batting order, including captain Sasaki, Ikenishi, Hino, leading batter Moroki and Nakata, is powerful and reliable, but whether Keio will have a good season or not, depends on the right arm of ace-pitcher Fujita.

### K-W Auto Race

Keio was defeated by Waseda in a dead-heat during the 3rd Round-the-country Auto Race which started on July 31, and continued for two weeks.

The track of the race stretched over Honshu, Hokkaido, and Kyushu except Shikoku. The entire 6,000 kilometer course was divided into six sections. (1) Tokyo—Sapporo, (2) Sapporo—Kushiro—Asahikawa—Sapporo (Hokkaido circle), (3) Sapporo—Toyama, (4) Toyama—Yamaguchi, (5) Yamaguchi—Kumamoto—Kagoshima—Yamaguchi (Kyushu circle), (6) Yamaguchi—Tokyo.

Both teams, changing five crew members at every section, competed in the following three points: (1) Fewest occurrences of mechanical disorders and accidents, (2) Arrival at their point of destination nearest the given time set for that course, (3) Least consumption of fuel.

The race, which required great patience and technical abilities, was held in a tie until the final section where Keio, the winner of past two years, was defeated losing a precious point in that last category by consuming more fuel than the Waseda team.

### BEATEN IN REGATTA

The 5th All-Japan Students' Glider Championship Meet, the first of its kind since the end of the war, was held from August 29 till September 2, at Kirigamine Plateau in Nagano Prefecture.

Keio's senior student Hideo Aoki gained a second rank following the title-winner Tetsuaki Inabe of Hosei University.

The proceeding of this soaring and endurance meet was at times obstructed by the unfavorable weather and the records were generally low.

### GLIDER MEET

Keio's eight-oared crew failed to go up to finals at the 33rd All Japan Rowing Championship Regatta held on the 2,000 meter Toda Course on September 3 and 4.

Our crew was beaten in the preliminary race in which nine of seventeen participating crews won their entries into the semifinals. The successful crews were: Tokyo, Hokkaido, Chuoh, Kyoto, Osaka, Shosen, Waseda, and Hitotsubashi Universities plus Tokyo Economics College. After close competition, the Tokyo University crew rowed to first place in the finals.

Keio's crew, however, which took the fourth seat in the past Asahi Invitation Regatta in which it competed with five excellent teams, is expecting a much stronger showing in the future owing to the young age group of its participating crew members.



## SCREEN

### TSUKI YO NO KASA

(Umbrella under the Moonlight)

I doubt if this title really fits for the contents. Surely the picture ends with this scene—a middle aged couple (Kinuyo Tanaka and Jukichi Uno) stands on a bridge with an umbrella in hand, looking down at the shadow of the moon reflected on the water after the passing of a shower. But if the producer's intention is, as the title shows, to depict chiefly the Kotanis, he should have cast more spotlight on their home. You'll soon find that the center of this story is rather in the Murais.

So I felt strange when the curtain dropped. It is only regrettable that

### Six University Baseball Program Disclosed

(SEPTEMBER)	
10th (Sat.)	Tokyo—Meiji, Waseda—Rikkyo
11th (Sun.)	Rikkyo—Waseda, Meiji—Tokyo
17th (Sat.)	Tokyo—KEIO, Rikkyo—Hosei
18th (Sun.)	Hosei—Rikkyo, Tokyo—KEIO
24th (Sat.)	Meiji—Waseda
25th (Sun.)	Waseda—Meiji
(OCTOBER)	
1st (Sat.)	Rikkyo—KEIO, Tokyo—Hosei
2nd (Sun.)	Hosei—Tokyo, Rikkyo—KEIO
8th (Sat.)	Waseda—Hosei, Meiji—Rikkyo
9th (Sun.)	Rikkyo—Meiji, Hosei—Waseda
15th (Sat.)	Meiji—KEIO
16th (Sun.)	Meiji—KEIO
22nd (Sat.)	Waseda—Tokyo, Hosei—KEIO
23rd (Sun.)	Hosei—KEIO, Tokyo—Waseda
29th (Sat.)	Rikkyo—Tokyo, Meiji—Hosei
30th (Sun.)	Hosei—Meiji, Tokyo—Rikkyo
(NOVEMBER)	
5th (Sat.)	Waseda—KEIO
6th (Sun.)	Waseda—KEIO

there is something out of focus. Apart from that, this is a merry and jovial representation of daily lives which four neighbouring homes lead.

In the environs of Tokyo, three wives and a widow pass their lives modestly, yet merrily with their husbands and children as most Japanese middle class people do. They gather day after day by the side of a well to wash, and in the main, to chatter about the happenings that occur around their neighborhood. Thus the story develops with various episodes. The first one is a naive student's

### Broadway-Hit at Kabuki-za

John Patrick's "The Teahouse of the August Moon," based on the novel by Bern Sneider, was performed nightly through August at the tradition-laden Kabuki-za Theater in Tokyo. The play had recently come to Japan after having been performed in many different countries.

The curtain rises with the scene of the General Headquarters Office of the U.S. Okinawa Occupation Army. Captain Fisby (Harry Dinwiddie) is sent to a rural hamlet, Tobiki-mura to carry out the occupation policy. An Okinawan interpreter, Sakini (Farley James) accompanies him. On arriving there, Fisby is presented with various local products and a lovely Geisha-girl (Yaeko Mizutani), Lotus Blossom.

Fisby makes the utmost efforts, but the policy does not bear fruits as expected, in addition, the natives insist on building a teahouse instead of a school-house which Fisby was ordered to build. The long-cherished hope of the natives is granted after all. In the fullness of the party held at the Teahouse celebrating the completion, the colonel (Norman Thomson) appears. And he orders the natives to demolish the Teahouse. Captain Fisby, now leaving Tobiki, bids farewell to Lotus who has waited faithfully upon him during his stay, and to honest Sakini in the half ruined Teahouse, and departs.

unrequited love towards Mrs. Kurata (Michiyo Aratama), the youngest of these four families, with a profile of Mona Lisa.

The second is the resistance of the sons of the Kotanis to their tyrannical father, for the father unreasonably breaks down the hen-house which is the fruit of the sons' laborious efforts and goodwill, only because they damaged his cherished mosses while building the hen-cote.

The third; a love letter incident of Takashi Kotani. In fact, Takashi wrote it for his friend Ken-ichiro Murai, who both are still high school students, and on account of the letter, Takashi is misunderstood by his father.

The fourth story is a case of remarriage of a young and pretty widow (Mieko Tsubouchi) through the good offices of an optimistic wife (Yukiko Todoroki).

The fifth; a story of an old house maid (Choko Iida) of the Murais who purchases a piano by installment.

Originally written by the well-known female writer, Sakae Tsuboi, the director Seiji Hisamatsu preserves the feminine touch of her realistic depiction of a middle-class society, and with a good cast, though not excellent, this is a good and pleasant work which can be enjoyed by all. (Shiro Sekino)

alone. The colonel comes in haste. A report says that some American congress members are scheduled to visit Tobiki on their inspection tour. The colonel calls Fisby back, and orders immediate reconstruction of the Teahouse.

The full moon of August sheds brilliant light on the teahouse.

Sakini alone steps forth and says,

The poor tale was over, But the history of the world has not yet come to the end.

Lovely ladies and kind gentlemen

Think again by yourself,

When you get back to your home,

What was true at the beginning,

Stands always and forever true.

Hardness makes man thoughtful,

Thoughtfulness gives man wisdom,

And wisdom helps us,

From hardness of life!

The direction by the famous Japanese director Michio Itoh, and Glen Twombly, and the acting by some foreign actors and Shimpa group were very fine.

However, as some members of the cast are bilingual, the originally bright and interesting script couldn't be fully enjoyed by the Japanese audience. For example, some witty dialogue between the officers and the interpreter was dull for the Japanese while the English-speaking audience laughed joyfully. Difficulty in understanding left the Japanese audience utterly cold and deaf to its dialogue.

The problem of bilingual presentation arises whenever a foreign vocalist or actor visits Japan. It is desirable that directors and producers take proper measures in such occasions hereafter. (Makoto Nakahashi)

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## For the Progress of the International Meetings

The long summer vacation is finally over and students have begun their studies at school. During this vacation, many international meetings of students were held in Japan to deepen mutual understandings of the younger generation. Through the reports of corresponding delegates of our paper to some of these gatherings, and through the participation for the joint work of the S.E.N.A. (the Students English Newspaper Association of Japan) at the International Students Conference held at St. Paul's University in Tokyo, we have had close contact with these meetings. All of them were vigorously carried out with youthful passions and ended in great success. And foreign students have, more or less, gained through the delegates of Japan some knowledge about Japanese students. It is, however, on this point that a problem or two seem to lie. That is about our delegates who are supposed to be representing all the students of this country. The same may be true with foreign delegations, but let us here confine the matter to the Japanese delegation.

As the number of the delegates is, to a great extent, restrained, they cannot always represent the students at large. Thus it is probable that representatives from other countries come all the way to Japan only to go back with vague ideas about the students.

Moreover, among the delegates, most of whom were chosen through examinations in English, there are some who wished to join these conferences just because they could use English in their talk with foreigners. Their sincerity at the meetings is certainly worth praising but it is, consciously or unconsciously, altogether for speaking English and not for expressing our opinions on international problems.

The insufficiency in representation and the partiality of Japanese delegates will be mitigated by the establishment of open meetings at every possible opportunity. It is regretted, however, that few measures were taken by any of the conferences for this lack of representation on the part of the Japanese delegates.

At one of the conferences, for instance, which took place for the period of one week, only one evening was open to the public, and it was not for providing them a chance for discussion. They were guests at the international show given by the conference delegates.

Some gatherings of students did not offer a single chance to students outside to join in their sessions and some did not even publicize the very existence of such meetings.

Here, it must be added that when these gatherings have remarkable effects upon international friendship, it may be a great loss to the future of our country that no chance is provided for the delegates at present to report the contents and results of the meetings so as to convince all the students in Japan of what foreigners think about our country and about some international problems as well.

Arrangements for the open chance and its announcement throughout the country may cost exceedingly much. However, by executing some reduction in the cost of some other programs, the sum for these arrangements will perhaps be extracted out of the limited budget. If once the financial difficulties are tidied over, the expedition for all this will become quite trivial in comparison with the fruitful results it will produce.

It is hoped that all the sponsor-organizations of these international students conferences will do a great deal for giving chances to students at large to join in the meetings with foreign students.

## The Rise of Militarism

It is acknowledged by most circles that the Big Four Summit Conference held in Geneva made a great step toward easing the tensions in world affairs. It proved that though there may exist differences of ideologies, the world is trying to attain its ultimate end—peace.

On the other hand, when we turn our eyes to the state of affairs of our own country, we find that our government is going to the opposite direction from that of the world's trend toward maintaining peace.

Ironically, rockets called "Honest John" which are able to carry atomic war-heads have reached the shores of Japan under the name of the Security Pact of the United States and Japan. Why does the government commit such acts when the world situation is taking a turn for the better?

Farmers living in Sunakawa are rebelling against the government in order to preserve their farmlands. The government intends to level out the farmlands to enlarge the Tachikawa Air Base so that more fast and deadly jet-planes can take-off. It is not only that the people of Sunakawa want to keep their land, but probably the memories of the past—the holding of military power—are too vividly impressed in their minds to permit them to witness Japan's retreading the past. Why cannot the farmers till their own land without having to fight for it?

Mr. S. Sunada, former high counselor of the South Pacific Forces of the defunct Imperial Army, is now the Director General of the Japan Self Defence Board. It is reported that he is full of fight and vigor, in other words, a "professional soldier." Recently, he appointed nine "advisors" for his Board, all of whom are ex-military soldiers of the Pacific War. Are they supposed to be the guardians of peace?

Just when the diplomats of Russia and Japan are convened at London for the Russo-Japan meeting, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu flies to America and almost nods in agreement to increase the man-power of the Self Defence Force. Is the government trying to kill two birds with one stone with the two great powers of the world their object?

The above mentioned is just a few of the problems we find difficult in trying to understand. We are completely at a loss when we attempt to grasp the true attitude of the government. To which direction the statesmen wish to lead the Japanese people is very indiscernable.

No matter how sincere our asking of forgiveness may be for the atrocities we have committed during the Second World War, the scars we have imprinted are too deep to erase. The least we can do in this tenth year since the termination of the war is to preserve the no-war clause of the Constitution. We should be very proud of our Constitution which states that Japan shall not possess any military power. We have erred once, and the sacrifice we have paid will not allow us to reiterate that mistake again.

We, the younger generation, must bear in mind that whatever the policies of the government may be, we are the ones that are going to be directly affected, and no matter whether the future that awaits us be bright or dull, we are the ones that are going to step into it.

## Good-by to Keio

From Prof. M. Turner

**Editor's Note:** The Mita Campus has received the following two special contributions from two foreign professors, Prof. Mable Turner and Prof. George S. Bonn who are leaving Keio to return to their countries.

From Prof. G. S. Bonn

Having been attached to Keio University the past two years has been one of the most valuable and interesting experiences of my life. Certainly here in Japan being a part of Keio is a rare privilege and an honor that is given to only a few people, and I am very proud that I have been able to enjoy that honor and privilege even for such a short time.

My stay here has been most pleasant and quite varied in contacts with Keio people. The first year I shared a modern office in the Dai-ni-kenkyu-shitsu with a fellow Fulbrighter, and conducted a comprehensive survey of publishing practices in the large and important area of Japanese scientific and technical periodicals. Most of my time was spent visiting industries, research laboratories, universities, and their libraries, as well as learned societies, government research agencies, publishing offices, and the National Diet Library in an effort to find out what the various users of the Japanese journals thought about them and to find out something of their editorial and publishing policies.

On all of these visits I was impressed by the cordial treatment I received when it was learned I was connected with Keio. On many of the visits I met Keio graduates who were always well informed and most helpful in giving me information and suggestions on my project. Of course the visits to Keio's engineering faculty at Koganei and to the various Keio libraries were especially cordial and useful.

So it was with great expectations that I began to teach last fall in the Faculty of Literature's Japan Library School as a Visiting Faculty member. It was partly because of the progressive educational and social spirit of Keio that the library school was established here and it surely should have made Fukuzawa Yukichi happy that Keio was chosen partly because of this spirit which he himself expounded, developed, and encouraged. During this past year I have learned much more about Fukuzawa-sensei and his effect not only on Keio and on Japanese education but also on Japan itself and on the Japanese people. I have been collecting some of the original works of Fukuzawa and I am having at least the *Gakumon no susume* translated into English so that other westerners may learn a little about the thinking and writing of Keio's founder. I am also collecting, incidentally, Meiji period nishikie and hanga which depict life in Japan during the very momentous period when Fukuzawa was alive and working to bring about many of the changes shown in those wood block pictures.

My more direct and formal contacts with Keio officials and professors this past year have convinced me that the progressive, forward-looking spirit of Keio's founder is still strong in Keio, among the members of the administration and among many members of the various faculties. And my more direct contacts with students in the library school, a number of whom have had all their previous education in Keio schools, have given me a better idea of what the "Keio boy (or girl)" is like. I think I could recognize a Keio student anywhere in the world, even without the cap or the crossed pens!

These two years at Keio will be a source of inspiration for me from now on, not only as pleasant times to remember but also as experiences on which I can help build better under-

When I came to Japan in September, 1954, I thought I knew about Keio and what it stands for. However, I found that I had not realized at all the extent to which its long history and liberal point of view had become such a strong thread in the fabric of Japan's life.

More recently I have begun to realize that there are many resemblances in the history of Keio to that of my alma mater, the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oregon. This state university was founded within a few years of Keio's establishment and it has strong traditions, too. The early Oregon settlers understood the importance of a university in the development of their new territory, for they needed leaders if their state was to take advantage of its great resources. Over the years the hopes of the settlers were fulfilled and the university has influenced the development of the state of Oregon just as Keio has influenced the development of a new way of life in Japan.

However, as I look back on the standing between Japan and my own country. To tell the truth, a few remembrances may not be pleasant, but they all will become a part of my own Japanese passing world. And whenever I shall hear "Wakakichi" (I am taking a recording back with me) my spirit will rise, and it will rise, and it will be pleasant to remember Keio, Tokyo, Japan.

## From the Students' Press

The Hitotsubashi Shimbun

It is twelve or thirteen years since when we were all children. World War II fell into its final stage and Japan was surrounded by dismal and gloomy feelings. I, one of the children, found there were a few students on the banks near Idabashi Station who talked ardently with their friends or meditated alone. I wondered frequently what they thought or talked about.

The war came to an end and the children grew up to be youths; they came to understand gradually what those students had thought and talked about—they were obliged to leave school to sacrifice their lives and to leave loved ones on account of the hateful war.

On the 10th anniversary of the ending of the war, praying for the repose of their souls, we should swear to do our duty in preserving this strong and hopeful peace.

The Chuo Daigaku Shimbun

At present, there are several kinds of health insurance systems in Japan, but in fact, the number of students who are not benefited by them is about 230,000, about 44% of the whole of university students.

Under such situation, Japan cannot be said to be a cultural country endeavoring to improve its social welfare, social security and public health.

Indeed there are some universities which have been enforcing their own particular insurance systems, but all of these have been brought to financial stand-still. And here arises the problem of a health insurance system

years I spent on the Oregon campus, I seldom think about the history of the school or its philosophy. Instead, I remember the simple things. Little flashes come to me of scenes that are in themselves quite unimportant. I remember walks home in the winter dusk, looking at the uneven outline of a mountain peak; I remember the long path on the campus lined with flowering shrubs in the springtime; I remember the deep bright green of the ivy on the walls of the old stone buildings—and the brilliant coloring of the leaves in October.

So it will be when I return to America and think of Keio. I'll probably not be thinking of Keio's philosophy, Keio's scholarship, Keio's influence on the cultural life of the community.

Instead, I'll be remembering the little things: the walk up the hill in the morning after glancing up at the red brick library building while waiting for the traffic light to change. I'll be remembering the trees in front of the Administration Building with their bare outlines during the winter and their bushy foliage when spring caused them to burst into life. I'll be remembering the little children playing in front of the Faculty of Literature Building, the little boy trying to behind his heartbroken small sister while he went off to more interesting activities. And then I'll be remembering the clear-cut faces of the young men and women as I faced them in class or saw them about the campus. These are the things I shall be remembering and many, many more. Above all, I shall be remembering the cordial friendliness of the faculty and students of Keio. It has been a happy and fruitful year.

for students administered by the Government.

The Ministry of Education is intending to carry this health insurance system for students into effect from 1956, or at the latest, it will be realized by fall of next year.

This plan, with its many faults, will undergo various difficulties. However, the plan in itself is very excellent and we sincerely hope for the materialization of this project.

The Keio-Gijuku Daigaku Shimbun

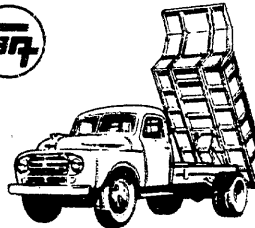
"No more war!" With these words, the paper looks back upon the pace of "The Great Road" which started from Hiroshima on the 6th of August 1945, and reminisces the many difficulties the world has undergone through the past ten years.

It was Hiroshima and Nagasaki that made the first imprints on the "Road," and even the names of these cities alone have culminated in a watchword taboos war.

Reflecting upon their footsteps on "The Great Road," what will the men say who roused themselves from the A-bomb-ruined field to reconstruct their home land? They will call out loudly, no doubt, to the victims of the A-bomb on the tenth anniversary of the unprecedented disaster: "Sleep peacefully, my friends, we shall never commit such a mistake again."

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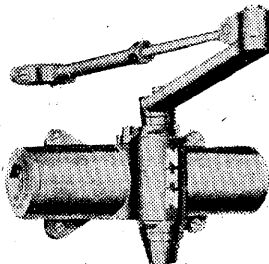
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