

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS' OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 57

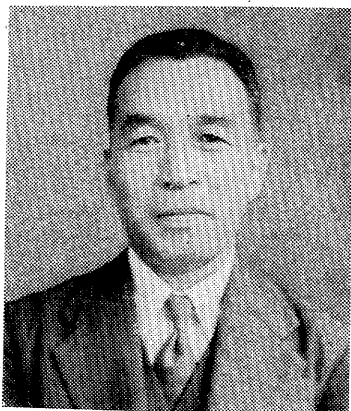
KEIO UNIVERSITY

Price ¥10. October, 1955

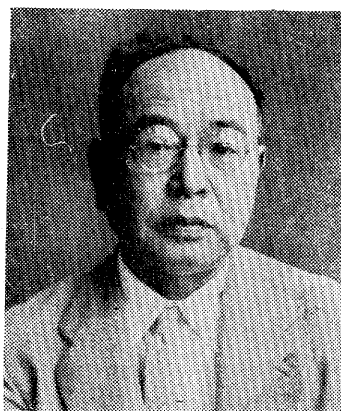
Three Deans Newly Appointed, Profs. Okui, Matsumoto Remain



Prof. Yoshio Kusama



Prof. Tomoyuki Somya



Prof. Matsuo Maebara

The member of the faculties elected five new Deans this September because of the expiration of the two year terms of service. The Deans, of whom two were re-elected, already took office on October 1. The names of the new Deans are:

Prof. Matsuo Maebara;
Faculty of Law (International Law)
Prof. Fukutaro Okui (re-elected);
Faculty of Economics (Urban Sociology)
Prof. Yoshio Matsumoto (re-elected);
Faculty of Literature (Japanese History)
Prof. Yoshio Kusama;
School of Medicine (Hygienics)
Prof. Tomoyuki Somya;
Faculty of Engineering (Electric Engineering).

Before the voting, the names of Prof. Takuma Terao (Population Problems) and Prof. Yasuo Kodaka (Accounting and Business Economics) of

the Faculty of Economics, and Prof. Nobuhiro Matsumoto (Ethnology) of the Faculty of Literature were suggested.

On assuming his new post, Prof. Maebara expressed his wishes concerning the students as follows: "I believe the students of our university who have passed through a keen competitive entrance examination ought to have a great deal of ability and talent. Hard and sincere study will surely make them into intelligent and diligent citizens. But in fact there are too many students who do not make any efforts even though they have a chance to study. This is really a regrettable thing. With regard to the students of the Law Faculty, I hope that they will really apply themselves to their work. If possible I should like to develop methods to increase the effectiveness of their study."

Navy Commander Wants To Live with a Keio Boy

Navy Commander, Frederick D. Muir, Jr., visited the International Department of Keio University on October 1. He came together with his family of Mrs. Muir and four children and proposed to the Director of the Department, Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka, that he wanted to give room and board to a Keio University student.

The reasons he gave for wanting to have a Japanese student in his home as a family member was that he wanted to know a Japanese student intimately in order to be better friends with the Japanese people.

As he will be staying in Japan for about two more years, he desires a student in the lower grade. He has his home in Denen-chofu, Ohta-ku, Tokyo. Prof. Kiyooka will select the student.

Pres. Nishii of UCA Stresses Need of Active Movement

Hiroshi Nishii, President of the Union of Cultural Associations of Keio University (Bunka Dantai Renmei) said that UCA was planning to send a Keio student to Stanford University in response to the invitation scholarship it has received from its sister organization at Stanford, called the Keio Affiliation Committee, for the year 1956-57. Nishii said that the Stanford Affiliation Committee of UCA was considering to begin its screening for the scholarship student, and expressed his wish to make a decision by the end of this year.

When asked about the possibilities for a reciprocal scholarship, Nishii said that after consulting with Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka, Head of the International Department of Keio University, the main problem lies in the lack of funds. However, he added, that UCA was planning to publish a paper called "Bunren News" to distribute among the Keio students to foster a campaign to form an active

movement on the campus to raise funds for receiving foreign students. The Stanford Affiliation Committee stated that as this was an exchange program, not only sending but receiving foreign students was necessary to make this program a success.

UCA intends to solicit funds for this "reciprocal program" from interested and cooperative students and alumni. Nishii is also considering other means to gather funds. UCA hopes that more students will become more interested in the "receiving and sending students to and from foreign countries" and that a more active movement among students be realized.

Inter-Seminar on Economics to Be Held

The 9th Theoretical Economics Inter-Seminar will be held here on the Mita campus on October 8. Some twenty students of the Economic Planning Circle of Keio University will attend the seminar. The participating schools are Hitotsubashi, Yokohama Kokuritsu, and Tokyo Universities.

Professor Masao Fukuoka of Keio University is expected to give a lecture to the attending students under the title of "Trade Cycle Theory of R. F. Harrod."

Mita Festival Budget Disclosed by Committee

The Executive Committee of Mita Festival propounded the plan of this year's Festival to the school authorities. According to it, the Festival is to be held for the period of three days from November 18 to 20.

On the first day of the Festival, the admission is free only to Keio students. The Festival will start at noon.

The allocated budget for the Festival is 1,500,000 yen. The budget will be defrayed mainly by the expected proceeds from the admission tickets.

Owing to the policy which intends to stress the academic efforts of our daily school life in this public exhibition of our campus, the seminars and the Academic League of Students are allotted more budget than usual.

Post-Graduate School Preparatory Exams Held

The preparatory examination for the Post-Graduate School was held on September 23. The number of applicants was 48 in all: Literature course 21; Economics 15; Jurisprudence 10; and Social Science 2.

Of all the applicants, 34 passed. The number of the successful ones for each course was 13 for the Literature, 10 for the Economics, 9 for the Jurisprudence, and 2 for the Social Science courses.

The subjects of the preparatory examination were special subjects for each research course, English and either French or German. This was not the decisive examination for matriculation, but was to be considered on referential basis. If a successful candidate does not attain certain marks at the year-end, his admission will be called off.

The number of applicants last year was 42, of which 34 were admitted. In detail, 17 to the Literature, 6 to the Economics, 8 to the Jurisprudence, and 3 to the Social Science courses were successful.

Asanuma and Daigo Receive First Prize In Debate Contest

KEIO WINS DEBATE CONTEST

Keio University's team mentioned in the previous issue, won the sixth annual Inter-collegiate English Debating Contest. This debate was held on September 25 at the Asahi Shimbun Auditorium in Tokyo.

The semi-final was contested between Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Meiji University, Waseda University and Keio University on the question of "Should Japan Maintain a Deflationary Policy or Not." The two-man team of Keio, its members being Kiyoshi Asanuma and Shozo Daigo, both juniors in the Faculty of Economics had defeated Seikei University and Rikkyo University in the preceding elimination contest. In the semi-finals, the Keio team defeated Waseda team, and Keio's victory was attained when it defeated Meiji University taking the affirmative side of the subject.

The Keio team was presented trophies from the International Education Center and the Asahi Shimbun, and a scholarship of 10,000 yen for each of the two members of the team was awarded.

SENA News

The first regular general meeting of SENa (Students English Newspaper Association of Japan) will be held on October 15. The committee members will convene at the office of the "Aoyama Trojan" of Aoyama Gakuin University, the director-school for the first term.

The outcome of the joint-work of SENa at the I.S.A. Conference held this summer will be discussed. Whether SENa can send a representative to the International Meeting of Student Editors will also be on the agenda. This meeting is sponsored by the International Union of Students, which will take place in Vienna, Austria on December 27-30.

Fulbright Student Comes

Ulrich A. Straus, a Fulbright Committee scholarship holder of Michigan University has come here study for one year in the Law Department of Keio University.

Mr. Straus, finishing this orientation intends to engage in his research at Keio from October 10. He said that his proposed research was in a very broad sense to examine the adaptability of the western representative institutions to the oriental society.

President Emeritus of Univ. of Hawaii Feted

President Emeritus Gregg M. Sinclair of the University of Hawaii visited Keio University on October 6. After his retirement in July this year, he has come for a vacation in Japan for two months.

President Emeritus Sinclair is Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka's long time friend, and also a friend of Keio, because he is an enthusiastic student of Yukichi Fukuzawa, founder of Keio University.

This was his first visit to Keio and was feted at a luncheon given in his honor. President Koji Ushioda, Deans Yoshio Matsumoto, Fukutaro Okui, and Mitsuo Maebara, Directors Takeshi Hashimoto, Kunio Nagasawa, and Joji Kanzaki and Prof. Kiyooka greeted him at the luncheon.

Palette Club Wins First Place in Art Exhibition

From September 20 to 25, the Tokyo Six University Art Exhibition was held at the Toyoko Department Store in Shibuya, under the auspices of the Tokyo Six University Art Exhibition League and backed by the Asahi Shimbun Press. Keio Palette Club participated in the exhibition as usual and exhibited about forty works.

The critics were Mr. Takachiyo Uemura and Mr. Soichi Tominaga, Japanese leading art critics representing the Asahi Shimbun Press and others from each university. After the rating, Keio was given thirty points which was the highest mark of all the six universities. Their main works were of oil-painting and of water-color.

Keio America Society

The 26th regular meeting of the Keio America Society was held on September 21 in the Memorial Hall of the Keio University Library. Some fifty persons attended.

The lecturer was Dr. Gordon W. Hewes, a Fulbright professor from the

University of Colorado. He explained American Indians from an anthropological point of view by using color slides.

Dr. Hewes came to Japan this July as a Fulbright professor and is now giving lectures on anthropology at Keio University. He is to stay here for one year.

The 27th regular meeting of the Society will take place on October 24. The lecturer will be Professor Keizo Yoneyama of Keio University. He is scheduled to speak on the comprehensive survey of a typical Japanese fishing village on Kujukuri-hama.

Presidency Problem Turns Up

By the News Editor

President Koji Ushioda and four Standing Directors were reappointed after their one term service, in the midst of severe criticism by faculty-staff groups and students. At the time one condition was approved between the councillors and the faculties that the presidency would be reconsidered in the coming fall term. In this regard September began with a move to settle this pending problem.

Over the reappointment of the President and the Directors, the Faculty of Economics and others had expressed a strong objection from the standpoint of refreshing the school management and improving their treatment. To cope with this state of affairs, Board of Directors had requested three elder councillors of Keio to take charge of meditating both sides, the executive and the faculty. The elders, Mr. Takuzo Itakura, Mr. Konosuke Akiyama, and Mrs. Takeo Kato carried their charge successfully by pledging the latter to accept their mediation fully. Thus present members of top officials were decided.

In the early days of September, the elders proposed a new plan after a long and deliberate talk with every Dean of the Faculties that the "Dean of the University" who should take actual charge of educational affairs and supervision of students should be appointed. Changing the Presi-

dent was concluded to be untimely and improper under the present situation when speedy reconstruction of school equipments and the Grand Hall was urged in preparation for the glorious centenary of Keio University expected in three years.

This unprecedented plan of separating the Deans of the University from presidency was prudently deliberated among each Faculty from September 19 to 22. The faculty-staff groups are reported to be in favor of accepting this plan. Anti-President feelings among younger strata of assistant professors and assistants seemed to be deeply rooted as revealed last year in the demand of twelve points.

The plan is expected to be realized in any case. Authorities are now engaged in general study of examples of other institutions.

The Constitution of Keio University provides for both offices of the President and the Dean of the University. It reads "President holds the office of the Dean of the University concurrently. But in case of his rejection to take the Deanship, a Dean of the University shall be appointed anew." (Article VII, Clause I, Section II).

As far as this code is concerned, there will be no trouble. But detail regulations over authorities remain unsettled. Various interpretations may exist relating to the annual budget and personal affairs.

This and That about Job-hunting

A Great Bother to Senior Students

Editor's Note—The advent of fall causes senior students to rush into the melting pot of the chaos of job-hunting. This is an annual occurrence in recent Japan as the present job-shortage presents a serious problem to those who will be graduating next spring. But how the Keio boys struggle through this great problem—the reporters of The Mita Campus show the real aspects of how serious job-hunting can be.

Placement Section's View

Reporters of The Mita Campus visited the room of the Placement Section to hear of the prospect of the employment of Keio students who are graduating next spring. Since the present chief of the Section, Prof. Kotaro Imaizumi, was busy, the reporters interviewed Prof. Juichi Takagi who had been the chief of this Section till this spring. He is still an active figure as a consultant on employment.

Prof. Takagi said: "The prospect is bright for the spring graduates: this fall the number of banks, firms and companies that are willing to hire Keio students is much larger than last fall; and in particular, big and good businesses want more Keio students as compared to last fall."

When asked about "preparatory study" for the examination of job applicants, Prof. Takagi replied: "There is no need for special preparation. All that is required of university graduates is common sense—common sense on the university level. Of course, the knowledge of F.O.B. or GATT should be part of your common sense."

On the question of employment situation in general, Prof. Takagi answered: "There are great differences between the universities that are well appreciated by society and those that are not. It is a pity that graduates from the latter—local or

minor universities—are not so highly evaluated by employers in spite of the individual's ability. The chances for employment are few for such students."

"Keio graduates are favored in this respect since we possess good reputations and long traditions," Prof. Takagi concluded.

Employers' View

We have asked two Keio alumni, Mr. Senzaburo Machida (managing director of Dai-Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.) and Mr. Chuzo Sugino (vice-chief of the Tokyo Dai-maru Department Store), to share with The Mita Campus readers their views and thoughts about the employment problems of Keio. Here follows a putting together of their opinions:

"Keio students are more interested in the employment problems and better informed of the firms of which they want to be a member than before. At the same time, not merely are they too smartish and fidgety, but are remiss in their study. It is required that they should form broad mind and deepen intellectual profundity by inquiry into the truth which is their duty as students."

"We cannot put the blame exclusively on Keio students, but we keenly feel the necessity of rigid national policy for the purpose of solving the serious problems of employ-

ment in these days.

"We do not want 'smart' men, but we are patient enough to look for such a graduate who will attain greatness in future making the most of the humanity cultivated in his long Keio life."

"In conclusion we may specially demand Keio students to take up positive attitudes on the thought problem. A few years ago, most employers warmly received Keio graduates because of their moderate ideas, but it has recently been found out that they are indifferent to the thought problem rather than that they have moderate ideas. They are apt to take no interest in the labor union movements after entering companies. They must mind that their moderation should be based on complete digestion. We, employers, are ready to offer positions to those Keio graduates who have firmly constructed their own thoughts on the theoretical basis of what they studied, and expect them to form theoretical back-grounds for the labor union movements. If a worker lacks zeal in the movements, he will not make a good management staff!"

Students' View

The followings are the opinions we hear from some of the graduating students.

Mr. A Says

"Generally speaking I am interested in employment in a productive field which is more fitting of my taste and skills."

"The question of a job does not affect my way of studying. My friends are cramming special knowledge in order to get good marks in company conducted examinations. It's simply unnecessary."

"I applied with five firms through the recommendation of the school. Perhaps I will succeed with one of them. My present interest is in my health as I am catching a cold."

"As for the present bitterness in obtaining good jobs, I am of opinion the problem cannot be evaded. It is a natural result of Japanese weakness in her economy. Those who have no outstanding abilities will go to the minor companies."

"I consider it unreasonable for employers to accept employees through private introductions. It is seldom that good employees are found in this manner. Neglecting the abilities of others through private introduction offers a great disadvantage to both sides."

Mr. B Says

"I intend to enter the Law Department immediately after graduating from the Faculty of Economics. Therefore I am not planning to forward any application for a company. All my friends are nervously running about to get good jobs and I can understand them since the occupation affects one's whole life. And yet I do not like to see our student life end in such a hurried struggle. It is a pity that the student life should be affected so hard by the present employment situation."

Miss C Says

"I'm to take the exam of NHK

(the Japan Broadcast Corporation) and Shufu-no-tomo Company (women's magazine). Though I wish to enter a productive or commercial field, I am unable to find any opening. There are only a few publishing and broadcasting companies that offer entrance examination for women students, therefore leaving us no room for choice. Consequently many women take to the minor jobs. I presume

many women try to obtain situations through personal connections with companies. It presents a gloomy prospect for persons without such connections. I hope the employers would provide us with more job opportunities. Before complaining of the abilities of the women, there should be at least, opportunities for us to take examinations.

Employment Does Not Worry Them



"Light Music Society" Band playing at a concert in a merry atmosphere.

Now let's turn our eyes from Keio students at large who face the serious job-hunting competitions to a very few "fortunate" boys who have already been admitted to some first rank companies or who have already secured jobs because of their prominent ability in some particular fields explicitly showing the truth in that old proverb which goes, "Accomplishments are friends in need."

It is the stars of Keio baseball team that are especially noticeable among these very few. As a matter of fact, three of them have already been admitted to a certain leading oil company and to some big corporations.

The Keio Oenshido-bu (rooting party) which is inseparably bound up with the baseball team, also has a student who shares the same happiness with these lucky few. When the National Inter-city Non-Pro Baseball Championship Series was held this summer, the Keio rooting party was called by an oil company to cheer the nine of the company. Although the game ended in the defeat of their side, a member of the party was recognized then by the firm's authorities for his vigorous actions. And it is said that he was promised to have a place in the company.

Moreover the rooting party has advantages in securing employments because it often has chances to be introduced to some firms or banks by several directors of Keio University whom it is, to that extent, acquainted with through its participation in the annual school routine.

Here, we move into some other clubs or societies which have fortunate students who have nothing to worry about on their employment. Those lucky people are chiefly found in the musical field. One of the Wagner Society chorus members

has been in a famous jazz quartet called "Dark Ducks." And he will go on his way as one of the singing four, now not for a part time job, following exactly the same road his old timer passed through only last year.

The Light Music Society has sent many jazz players into the entertainment world. Actually some members of the Society have formed their own jazz bands after they were graduated. We can point out, for instance, "Rhythm Kings" and "Cool Notes," both of which are very noticeable in that field. One of the Society's members who completed his course in the university last year is still out of employment and frequents the campus to play together with the Society in the Students' Hall of Keio University. Another senior of the Light Music Society who has got a job also visits here often to join the band. It seems employment really means nothing to them, and they are quite content with music. When nearly all the seniors are running about and going near crazy about employment, these musicians seem to have escaped from reality to create their own utopia. Some think they are an enviable lot, and others, ridiculous.

The above mentioned are the rare cases and the rare people who are enjoying their life without being confronted with that hardship of job-hunting competitions in which most of their fellow students are trying to come out successful.

After all the number of the "fortunate" students is to be regarded as near zero when we think of the entire number of the "unfortunate" students, and the employment problem is no easy task for all the students in Keio University.



Their future is at stake at this entrance examination of a company.

Analysing Situations Of the Job Shortage

The number of the people who were able to get jobs among 2,350 graduates last year was 2,250. As for all the graduates of universities and colleges in Japan, about 75 per cent. of them got jobs. It is reported that jobs this year will be more difficult than last year. Why does the difficulty of finding employment exist in Japan? The answer is that there is an absolute surplus of the men seeking jobs.

In fact, Japan has about 1,400,000 unemployed workers, and besides this, labor population increases by 700,000 every year. Here let us define the problem only as it applies to the graduates of universities and colleges.

1. Some people say that the increased difficulty of finding jobs comes from the post war reform of university system which enforced the establishment of many new colleges and universities, and so adds greatly to the number of graduates. However, from a logical point of view, this is a fallacy as a person has, regardless of a college education or not, to work, so that the number of the people who must and want to get jobs is independent of the number of the college graduates.

2. Other people tell the graduates not to aim for work only in famous banks and companies, and urge them to work in small companies and private enterprises. Now that unemployment is a serious factor, this has truth in so far as the graduates are concerned, but there is another side to consider. Even if they can find jobs in small companies, some people who are seeking jobs must lose possible employment.

3. Many people seem to attribute this difficulty of finding jobs to the deflationary policy which the government edicts, but it is clear that if the government abandons this policy, Japan must lose her way of normal economic recovery. Apart from this,

it is a matter of great importance and difficulty to investigate unemployment whether only as cyclical unemployment or as chronic unemployment, for unemployment workers are greatly absorbed in rural districts taking that unique form of latent unemployment. But the latter may have much more truth because Japan has never been saved from unemployment except in time of war (some might call war a boom) since she achieved abnormal modernization in the world history.

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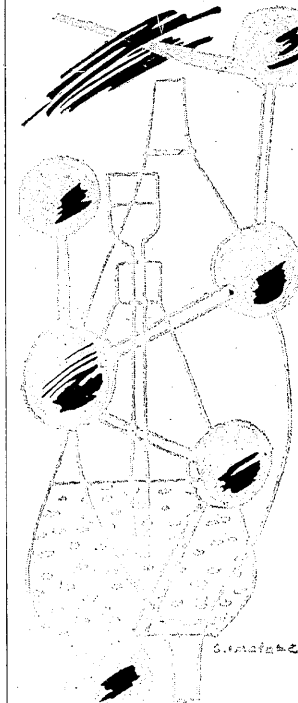
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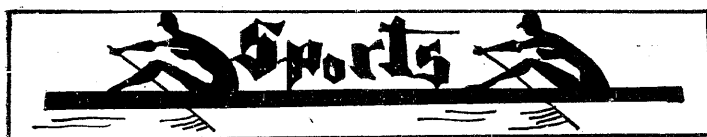
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Keio Outruns Waseda In Annual Track Meet

The 31st Field and Track Event between Waseda University and Keio took place on September 22, at the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Stadium.

Graduates of both universities also participated in the special event held on the same day. One each from the twenties, thirties, forties, and fifties composed the 400 meter relay team. Fans were delighted to see famous old sportsmen on the field, such as Mr. Oda (hop, step, and jump), and Mr. Nishida (pole-vault), former Olympic champions, from the Waseda side. Keio fans saw Mr. Okada (former record holder of the 800 meters) and Mr. Takenaka (long distance runner) of the Los Angeles Olympics.

The scores in detail (first places):
100 meters: Yoshiaki Takatani (K) 11.0 sec.

High jump: Yukio Ishikawa (W) 1.91 meters

Discus throw: Kikuo Mukai (K) 39.26 meters

Pole-vault: Yasumasa Sanokawa (K) 3.70 meters

400 meters: Shigeharu Suzuki (W) 49.7 sec.

High hurdles: Choemon Inui (K) 15.6 sec.

Javelin throw: Takuo Kondo (W) 55.16 meters

1,500 meters: Tetsuji Hiruta (W) 4 min. 4.6 sec.

Broad jump: Yasumichi Kawano (K) 7.20 meters

800 meter relay: Keio team (Okuyama, Ozawa, Iwanami, Takatani) 1 min. 30.1 sec.

Total score: Keio 33 points, Waseda 24 points.

Basketball League

The curtain of the Kanto University Inter-collegiate Basketball League was raised on September 24 at the Kanda National Gymnasium. The series will be continued for seven weeks. All games will be played at the Kanda National Gymnasium at the end of the week. The teams participating in this League are Rik-

kyo, Meiji, Waseda, Nippon, and Keio Universities and the Tokyo Institute of Education. The followings are the scores of the events thus far:

Sept. 24:
Keio-53 (22-30) 76-Rikkyo (31-40)

Sept. 25:
Keio-61 (40-47) 93-Rikkyo (21-46)

Oct. 1:
Keio-69 (34-34) 50-T.I.E. (35-16)

Oct. 2:
Keio-81 (46-39) 42-T.I.E. (35-33)

Baseball League

Keio had a good start by beating Tokyo University in the first game of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League of the autumn series. Keio won 2-1 in the 1st game and 3-0 in the second, on September 17 and 18.

However, on October 4 and 5, Keio suffered two straight defeats by Rikkyo University at the Jingu Stadium. The scores were:

(1st game)

Rikkyo 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 5 6 0

Keio 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 1

Winning pitcher: Sugiura

Losing pitcher: Fujita

(2nd game)

Keio 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3

Rikkyo 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2

Winning pitcher: Azuma

Losing pitcher: Fujita

Football League

Keio defeated Hosei University on September 18. The match was held at Jingu Stadium.

The score:

(14-0)

Keio-20 (0-0) 0-Hosei

(6-0)

(0-0)

Starting members:

Keio

Nakamura LE Yasuda

Tanigawa LT Kanai

Sato LG Nasuda

Saruwatari C Ikemoto

Shima RG Okubo

Hayakawa RT Kanesashi

Okada RE Uchida

Goto QB Ishikawa
Nakatsugawa LH Nishikawa
Kumamoto RH Harada
Yasuoka FB Yamazaki

On October 1, Keio clashed with Waseda University, and was defeated for the first time in the last eight years.

The score:

(0-6)

Keio-6 (0-0) 12-Waseda

(6-6)

(0-0)

Starting members:

Keio

Takemoto LE Okubo

Yokoyama LT Sasaki

Sato LG Kajigaya

Saruwatari C Ueki

Shima RG Kano

Hayakawa RT Suzuki

Okada RE Nakajima

Goto QB Kawai

Nakatsugawa LH Inui

Ichihara RH Etani

Yasuoka FB Hashimoto

The schedule for the games to take place is as follows:

Oct. 16: Keio vs. Nippon

Nov. 3: Keio vs. Meiji

Nov. 13: Keio vs. Rikkyo

BOOK REVIEW

Whiteman

By Shusaku Endo

The background of this novel is in Lyons, France during World War II when the Nazis were swaying its tyranny all over this country.

The hero is a half-blood, his father being French and his mother, German.

His face is so ugly and his eyes are squint. The father who is a profiteer, hardly cares for his son, giving himself up to satisfy only his wicked pleasures. Once he tells his son with an exaggerated sigh which apparently implies contempt, how ugly he is. It is a great blow to the sensitive boy's small heart to hear such a thing from his own father.

He becomes desperately perverse from that time on. While his mother who is a faithful Puritan, brings him up strictly and forces him to lead an ascetic life.

But one day, in his twelfth year, he sees a strange scene from the window of his room. Ibonne, the house-maid, is cruelly beating a tottering old mouth-tied dog, pressing it down by its neck with her white plump thighs. This gives him a fatal shock. He watches the whole affair, trembling not for fear, but for sensual

pleasure. The white round thighs which were pressing down violently the thin neck of the poor old dog is printed too clearly and too impressively on his mind. His hedonistic desire is thus awakened by chance with the ecstasy of cruelty.

He grows up having this secret in the depths of his heart. His extreme perversity and cruelty makes him do such abnormal behaviors that it is difficult for common people to understand.

In the last part, he becomes a tool of the Gestapo and he is employed to assist in the cruelest tortures—better to say slaughter—by the Nazis of the French people. He later not only betrays his own country, but also slaughters even his friends in the torture.

We can see in this book the author's philosophy of life, that a man who believes in the almighty of human power is like a fly which is trying to run away, always bumping against a window-pane and flying there foolishly in vain, because of its belief that it can fly through it. No matter how we may behave, we are dependent upon the Providence of God. (Takeo Miki)

Note—The author is a graduate of Keio University, a Catholic and recently returned to Japan finishing his study in France.—Ed.

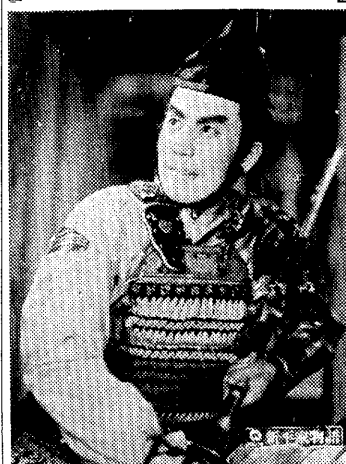
Students Enjoy Joint Concert by Four Univs.

The joint concert by the Wagner Society of Keio, the Glee Clubs of Waseda, Doshisha, and Kwansei-Gakuin Universities took place on September 18, at the Nihon-Seinen Kan Hall. This was the 4th joint concert held this year. Students of these universities who met together with their inexhaustible passion for music, sang in male chorus with the attitude fit for students. They showed the tradition and the personality of their schools.

The audience were all moved by the music, and in the hall there was a warm atmosphere which only those interested in music could feel. The program was divided into three parts. The collection of Kreuzer chorus sung by Keio was followed by Negro Spirituals by Kwansei-Gakuin and in the last program, a joint concert under the conduct of Yoichiro Fukunaga, a graduate of Keio University, was held.

On December 11, the next regular concert of the Wagner Society is due to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall.

SCREEN



SHINHEIKE MONOGATARI
(The Story of the Heike Clan)

Beauty of colors is especially notable in this picture. The Eastman Color System, which this film employed, had various defects. Few films using this system, (including Westerns) have escaped from revealing them. This picture, however, presents irresistibly beautiful scenes achieved by the remarkable progress in their developing skills, as well as in making up for the merit of the system through the precise colorific calculations and considerations.

Many technical advances will be found therein: unity of color tones, among the scenes taken on location, in settings, and by night,—and the glitter of the bird set at the top of the "Mikoshi," a tabernacle carried at festivals, and the black, yellow, and red costumes of the armed monks, who in those days developed a peculiar reign around their headquarters. More delicate beauty of the thread dyed by Yoshiko Kuga, the starring actress, the colorific contrast between her hand and the dye-stuff, which shows fascinating changes of the color as it spreads into the water, ...all these are accompanied by a clear-cut discrimination between different colors which was impossible to attain in this method of coloring.

These supreme color arrangement and, grave, orthodox direction by Kenji Mizoguchi with their excellent camera work and film-cutting, make this historical drama a powerful one which very often tends to be a mere series of pictorial scenes. Especially impressive was a shot of the rough armed monks who rallied over Mt. Hi-ei and went down the mountain carrying the grand "Mikoshi" upon their shoulders.

In the past, color films based on historical events, displayed "exotic fashion" as an attraction to the world market. This one, however, could at least be an independent work sufficient to compete with foreign films in its own quality as a "work of art."

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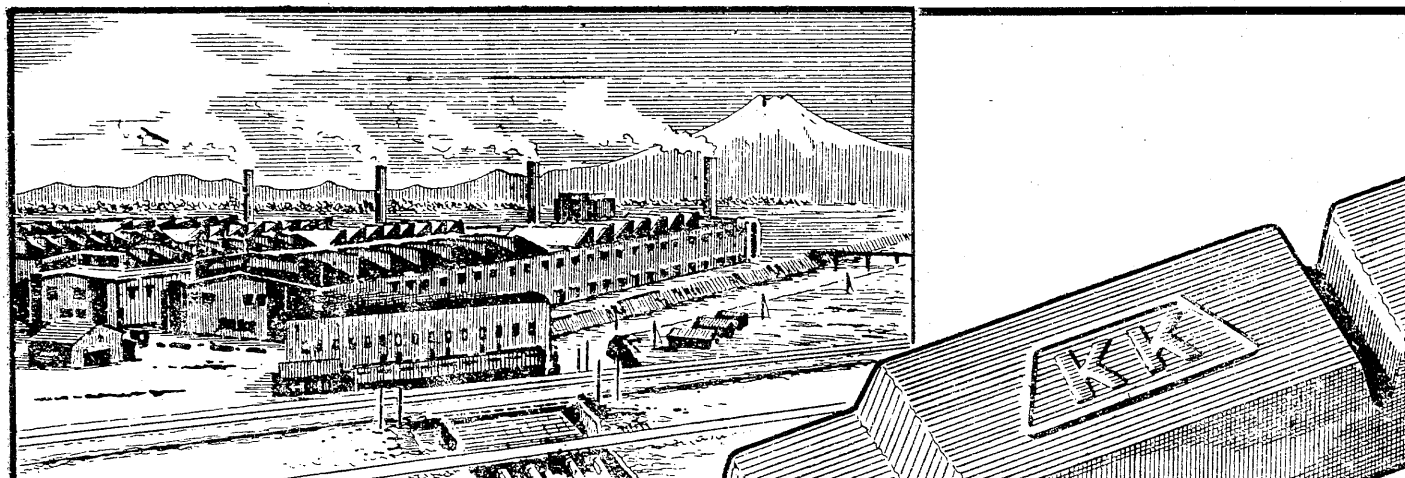
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Be Consistent with "Consistent Education"

The customary English examination for all the Junior Class students in the Faculty of Economics was held just before the summer vacation in order to find out the level of the students' ability in the English language. According to the results of the examination which were revealed recently, a considerable number of students has made extremely poor records that can hardly be expected from university students and most of them were the graduates from Keio High School and Keio Girls' High School.

There are some inevitable differences in ability between those who have found their way through hard competition and those who have been permitted directly from the attached high schools without experience of the hardship of entrance examinations. However, that the results of the examination showed striking differences between the students from other high schools and the students from the attached high schools could be understood to well illustrate a defect in Keio-Gijuku's way of "Consistent Education."

The admission of the graduates from the affiliated high schools to University without examinations must be approved under the sole condition that all the graduates should be so educated as to deserve the name of collegians and the school authorities should not foster knowledge-lacking students taking it for granted that the graduates can go up into University without examinations.

The system of Keio-Gijuku is indeed very peculiar. It is hard to understand why it has two different schools, namely Futsu-bu and Chuto-bu, for the middle school course, and why it divides high school students into two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, when a co-educational system is widely accepted in Japan.

It may be unfavorable for the formation of the balanced character of younger people to be educated in anomalous circumstances and it is very disagreeable to crowd as many students as possible into one big building exactly like a business enterprise trying to make the best it can to gain the largest profit out of the restricted accommodations.

In short, the way Keio-Gijuku is doing in the "Consistent Education" seems to mean exclusively to hold "consistency" over the management of Keio. It is not too much to say that the formation of the character of those who spend sixteen years in Keio from the lowest to the highest educational course depends entirely upon the educational system of Keio-Gijuku. For instance, in selecting text books, as a large number of subjects are taught successively from primary school to high school, the teachers concerned might as well systematize their plan of education.

The re-election problem about the President of Keio-Gijuku has again come to the fore now. Whoever be our President, it is more urgent to give that "Consistent Education" of Keio-Gijuku real significance.

Restoration of Diplomatic Relation with USSR

One of the chief elements which helped Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama's Democratic Party gain victory in the general elections this year over the Liberal Party and Socialists can be attributed to the promises he made which other conservative parties were not bold enough to express. He promised a speedy restoration of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., which meant an early repatriation of detainees and restoring territorial rights of the Islands north of Hokkaido. This election pledge had gained nation-wide approval and especially had great appeal to the families who had been longing for the reunion of their loved ones who were still in the Soviet Union since the end of the war.

Seven months have passed since Prime Minister Hatoyama gained office, and four months have elapsed since the negotiations were opened at the London Soviet-Japan meeting. However, judging from reports, the negotiations seem to be deadlocked. When this condition will turn for the better is indefinite.

Japan being situated between two great powers, looking upon one country with amity and with hostility upon the other is groundless. If Japan intends to relieve the strains of world affairs, she has a suitable opportunity to play her own special role in Asia to contribute to world peace. By this we mean, having diplomatic relations with the two great powers in order to bring these two poles into more closer understanding from our part of the globe. Japan is the only nation which has experienced the disaster and terror of the A-bombs, but the political leaders do not seem to be aware of the role Japan can play in Asia.

Under the invitation of the U.S.S.R., West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer went directly to Moscow to negotiate the restoring of diplomatic relations. In a short period favorable results seemed to have been attained. One of them being the return of prisoners from the Soviet Union. Prime Minister Hatoyama has voiced time and time again when he has had the chance that he was determined to bring about a speedy settlement of the deadlocked peace negotiations. If his determination is sincere, there should be steps he himself could take.

Another reason for this standstill seems to arise from Japan's diplomatic policy and from the political leaders' unconsciousness. When such an important problem as the restoration of diplomatic relation with the Soviet Union was on the agenda, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu was dispatched to the United States to renew relations with her. Prime Minister Hatoyama's attitude towards Japan's diplomatic policy is difficult to comprehend. One problem at a time should be taken up in a more prudent attitude. This two-headed foreign policy will not be an advantage to Japan.

Though many have lost confidence in Prime Minister Hatoyama's election promises, the people are still earnestly desiring for the restoration of relations with the Soviet Union. It is not only hoped but imperative that Prime Minister Hatoyama reach some kind of settlement in the near future that will satisfy his supporters who still have faith in him.

It is hoped that an ultra-partisan and reasonable diplomacy in Japan be formed to secure her position in Asia. We believe that human nature is good and can be trusted, and the present existing misunderstanding between nations is based on biased conceptions. The time is ripe to begin unraveling this thread of tangled misunderstanding to bring about peaceful relations in this much trouble world.

Carry Old Knowledge Into New Fields

By Y. Saito

Mr. A., our professor of Japanese History, told us the following episode concerning the entrance examinations: "A few years ago, I gave marks with a professor of English and we disclosed a few incidents to each other. The following is the greatest chief-d'oeuvre we came across:

Question: Give antonym for the following words. (1) regular.

"A clear-headed boy—I think such an excellent student should be able to pass—sat for the entrance exams. The exquisite answer he gave for the above was 'guest.' I presume he had been listening to the radio program 'Twenty Questions,' and so he associated 'regular' with 'guests.'" (In the radio quiz program of "Twenty Questions," the announcer describes the panel as "regular" members, and those who are not regular members as "guests.")

I was in open-mouthed amazement to hear this story. But what does this imply? Indeed, it may sound foolish, but I believe there are some grounds we may rely upon when thinking about this matter.

Voice of Youth

Lately, TV has developed remarkably and it has completely deprived our eyes and ears, and it does not give us any time to consider quietly on deeper subjects. People have ceased running after novelties, and now they are run after by novelties instead. Such is the general and deplorable trend of our present civilization.

We youth should not run after only novelties but a newness fit for our country that is based on what is old but good. The old proverb says, "Carry old knowledge into new fields." I believe that is the very mission of us youth.

From the Students' Press

The Nippon Daigaku Shimbun celebrated its 550th issue since its first edition, and stated that it has a 34 year history. The paper has gone through many difficulties and had to suspend its publication during the bitter days after the war, but with the establishment of the new course of journalism, a new start has been made. It stressed that it realized "How a University paper should be." It asked for the cooperation of the Student Body because it was based on the same foundation and thanked its 35,000 readers for the encouragement it has received.

The Hokkaido Daigaku Shimbun said that many lively activities for the 80th Anniversary next year were being prepared. However, it regretted most of all the lack of funds. It affirmed that these autonomous activities were very meaningful, but the facilities for the students to study in could not be overlooked. It indicated that with leaking roofs, poor heating and poor condition of the Central Auditorium, to hope for lively student activities was impossible. The paper said question arises as to how the School Department budget was being used. It asked the school authorities to disclose the details of the usage of the budget to clear the students' doubts.

The Rikkyo Daigaku Shimbun suggested that the students should try to find a place not only in big companies but in minor ones as well. The rush to leading firms, the paper warned, was a postwar phenomenon owing to the instability of economic situations in Japan, but large corporations are not always guaranteed permanently nor are all students fitted for them, where the personalities of their employees are apt to be disregarded. The paper also stressed the need of promoting the knowledge of the students to secure better position for employment than other famous universities.

The Yokohama Kokuritsu Daigaku Shimbun took up the plan proposed by the Director General of the Japan Self Defense Board, S. Sunada, to draw reserved officers of the Board from university graduates. This decoy plan for students struggling for employment should be discussed, the paper urged, among us young people who must have various opinions about it to clear their attitude toward the scheme. Then, it will lead them to some conclusion that the plan has something to do with their desire to brighten the campus life, the paper said.

The Nohdai Shimbun said whether they could establish real democratic and free traditions in the school or they should remain in the domain of the oppressing feudalism prevailing in the campus depends entirely upon the power of the students who respect freedom and support the judgment of the reformers. And the paper asserted that they should, having confidence in them, force the reformation even though that would confront them with every kind of malicious slanders.

The Jochi Daigaku Shimbun (Sophia University) took up the difficulty in finding employment for graduates and proposed a solution for this problem. It said this job shortage lies in the fact that students educated in the urban districts do not wish to go to rural minor enterprises, and these small companies do not take in many students as expected. Many more fields in the smaller cities could be opened, and the Government should not hesitate in help-

New Life Movement

By S. Ogawa

A long time has passed since Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama mentioned as his public commitment the "New Life Movement." In most cases, the government circles commitments have no effective results and are quite contrary to our expectations. In his case, however, it is noticeable that he began to act up his promise. Yet to the delegates he invited from each community as promoters of this movement, he only gave his general idea, and didn't discuss the matter in its details. Why didn't he refer to his opinions or policies in a more distinct attitude? I guess he was afraid of being considered that this movement as that of a government manufacture without any voluntary will of the people as was seen in similar movements during the war.

Judging from the results by the past methods of many government officials who led the movements as they wished, his uneasiness is perceivable. It is necessary that we should promote this "New Life Movement" voluntarily with a full recognition of the importance of the matter in such a poor country as Japan. For instance, we Japanese must make use of things produced in Japan, eat the harvest from our own hands and abstain from any luxuries in imitation of other rich countries.

It is quite deplorable to see high-class motor-cars made in foreign countries in every inch of the town. The seeming prosperity is not a real one. The restraint of import will surely help the development of national strength. I am always wishing those who are driving about in these cars, especially government officials, advocates of the "New Life Movement" to use more domestic products with more pride.

To accelerate this "New Life Movement," the cooperation of the people and social organizations is needed to make this movement effective, but what is most hoped for, is the self-reflection of the advocates themselves—the government officials—and the setting of good examples to people at large.

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