

# new term begins with 2863 frosh

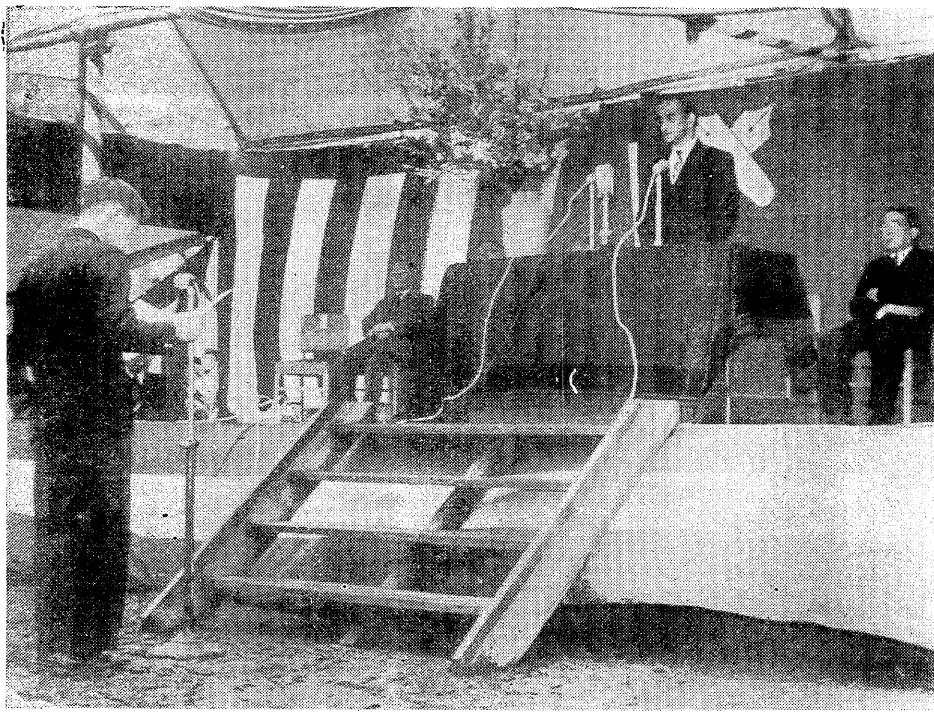
## The Mita Campus

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At the matriculation ceremony, a freshman representing the other 2862 students is reading their resolution on their entrance to Keio University before Dean Okui. President Ushioda is seen on the right side of the Dean.

## 'be sincere in study' dean okui demands on commencement

The entrance ceremony of Keio-Gijuku University was held on the Mita campus on April 11. This year, about 3,000 freshmen were admitted to the University. The number of freshmen has increased remarkably.

As it was rainy and windy in the morning, at first the commemorative ceremony had been scheduled to be held in a grand lecture room, though it could not admit all the freshmen at

once. Fortunately by the time the ceremony was opened, the rain had stopped, and all the freshmen and their parents attended the ceremony together on the southern university grounds.

Dean Fukutaro Okui made his congratulatory speech as follows: "First of all, I congratulate you on your entrance to Keio University, but we must always bear in our mind that we should pursue truth sincerely. We must endeavor to thrive in the ideal academic atmosphere on our campus." In harmony with Dean Okui's speech, President Koji Ushioda claimed the freshmen to awake to their responsibility and title as the students of Keio University, and that they should study hard to build up their character during their four-year school-days at Keio.

After the ceremony, a parent remarked, in answer to the interview of The Mita Campus, that the atmosphere of Keio seemed rather plain in contrast to what is generally believed, while one of the freshmen expressed, with great joy, his impression on entering Keio University that he felt, first of all, relieved very much.

### university presidents attack government

Prof. Risaku Mutai of the Faculty of Literature, Keio University, participated in the joint statement warning the Government on the proposed educational reform bills, on March 20.

The joint statement was signed by ten leading university presidents in Tokyo.

Professor Mutai was once the President of Tokyo Institute of Education. (For further details see page four)

### keio america society yamada gives lecture on japan lacquerware

Capacity audience filled the Memorial Hall of the Keio University Library for the monthly Keio America Society meeting on March 28. Mr. Kohposuke Yamada, president of the Yamada Heiando Company and also a noted lacquer designer, was invited as the guest lecturer of the meeting. He spoke on Japanese lacquerware with his abundant knowledge of the art of lacquer and fascinated his audience.

Following the lecture and exhibit of lacquerware, Mr. Yamada presented to all a present package of five pairs of lacquer hashi (chopsticks).

During the meeting, Eiichi Kiyooka, Dean of the International Department of Keio University, announced that two persons had been appointed as officers of the Society. The newly-appointed advisers are Dr. Gordon T. Bowles, Assistant Managing Director of the International House, and Mr. Glenn Shaw, Cultural Attaché of the American Embassy, both well known Americans in Japan.

Next regular meeting will be held on April 20 at the Library. Robert L. Gitler, Director of the Library School of Keio University, will be the speaker and is supposed to give a lecture on "Building for Tomorrow."

## stanford univ nominates first exchange student

Masao Oda, senior of the Faculty of Economics, was elected the first Stanford University Exchange Student by the Stanford-Keio Affiliation of Stanford University among four recommendees, who had been nominated through examinations by the Deans of the Keio International Department and the Students' Section among 30 applicants from the member societies of

### english journalism shows steady growth

As the ninth student English newspaper in Japan, Nanzan University published The Herald last February.

The Herald is characterized with Christianity and will be published four times a year, it is reported.

Two more college English newspapers are to appear this April. The one is the K. G. Times of Kwansei Gakuin University and the other The Meiji Tatler of Japan Women's University.

The Meiji Tatler is the first English newspaper to appear in a women's university in Japan. It will be published four times a year.

The number of students English newspapers in Japan reached to eleven with the publication of the above papers.

### vacant posts filled for attached schools

The school authorities announced the principals of its attached schools on April 1. The newly-appointed principals are as follows.

Senior High School of Agriculture  
Keiichi Yoshida (Professor of the Faculty of Economics)  
Girls' Senior High School  
Hisashi Washinosu (Professor of the Faculty of Economics)  
Junior High School  
Teruo Minemura (Professor of the Faculty of Law)  
Elementary School  
Kazuyoshi Nakayama (Professor of the Faculty of Literature)  
School of Foreign Languages  
Ryozo Iwasaki (Professor of the Faculty of Literature)

### Keio Cultural Federation.

The Institute of International Relations of Stanford University has been exchanging two students with Berlin University in West Germany in a favorable result before the Stanford-Keio Affiliation of Stanford University tied up with the Keio Cultural Federation last year. The Stanford-Keio Affiliation is now planning to invite one student from Berlin University and one from Keio University.

Oda, the selected student, is the son of the ex-Olympic champ of hop, step, and jump, Mikio Oda, and a representative of the German Cultural Society and also of the Union of Tokyo German Society.

Stanford University is located about forty kilometers south of San Francisco and the largest university in the West of the United States. Oda will study there for 9 months.

## delegate of keio to be dispatched to a-a conference

A Keio student is to attend the First Asia-Africa Conference which will be held from May 5 for the period of five days in Bandung, Indonesia. Student representatives from 45 countries in the Asian and African countries will participate in this conference and hot discussions are expected to be made among them.

The progress of the cooperation and strengthening of friendly relationship among the students in these continents, stabilization of peace, and mitigation of world tensions will be talked irrespective of differences in belief and ideologies.

The participating Japanese student from Keio University is Soji Saito of the Federation of Student UNESCO Club of Japan. The Japanese Delegation is consisted of eleven representatives from leading federations in Japan.

## 2600 students leave campus

More than 2600 students were honored the bachelorship as the graduation ceremony of Keio-Gijuku University for 1955 was held at the Mita campus on March 25.

Fukutaro Okui, Dean of the University, stressed in his congratulatory address that it was desirable for the graduates to have thorough and certain recognition of their present situation in the actual world.

President Koji Ushioda and Prof. Toyotaro Suhara, representing the professors of Keio-Gijuku University, also offered their congratulations. In his speech, President Ushioda demanded that the graduates should realize their own ability and responsibility to become respectable members in the democratic country.

The number of graduates is as follows:

Faculty of Literature	412
" " Economics	968
" " Law	984
" " Engineering	175
School of Medicine	85

## ¥20,000 to winner frazer 1st prize awarded to thesis on wordsworth

The recognition ceremony of the Frazer Prize took place in the Memorial Hall of the Keio University Library on February 21 and five Keio students were awarded.

The Frazer Prize was established in 1953 in memory of G.S. Frazer, the ex-cultural attaché of the British Embassy, who was deeply connected with this University. This commemorative prize is supported by the British Embassy, the British Council, Hokusei Printing Company, and Shell Oil Company.

The judges of the Prize verdicted that all the theses were sort of formal, because the writers stuck too much to English grammar.

The prize winners are as follows:  
First prize (¥20,000)  
"Wordsworth" by Reiko Mae-

da, senior of the English Literature Department  
Second prize (¥10,000)  
"The Character of the English" by Akira Takeuchi, freshman of the Faculty of Law

"An Eye on Great Britain's Foreign Policy" by Keito Sai, freshman of the Graduate Course of Law  
Third prize (¥5,000)  
"Contribution of English People to Modern Civilization" by Sumiko Yamada, Correspondence Course of the Faculty of Economics

"A Study on British Underwriters" by Kow Miida, Graduate Course of Economics  
"Study on Romano-British Libraries - Attestation of Existence of Libraries in Roman Britain" by Seiji Yamamoto, Graduate Course of History

## more jobs offered; placement section

It is reported that the result of finding employment for the graduates of this year are comparatively good, compared with that of the last year.

The results revealed by the Placement Section are as follows: (As of March 31, 1956)

The Faculty of Economics:  
93 per cent = (the number of those who have got positions) ÷ (the number of applicants for positions)  
= 727 ÷ 781

The Faculty of Law:  
88 per cent = 627 ÷ 712

The Faculty of Literature:  
83 per cent = 133 ÷ 160

Most of the graduates of the University have found their employments in manufacturing industries, and commercial fields while few graduates have entered into government offices as usual, it was revealed.

## sena adds two new members

After the Aoyama Trojan's service as the Director School for the second term of 1955, The Meiji Bulletin will serve for SENA (Student English Newspaper Association of Japan), as the Director School according to the agreement of SENA. Meiji Bulletin's term is for the first term of 1956.

On April 20, the general meeting of SENA is scheduled to be held at Meiji University.

The membership of two new English papers, the K.G. Times of Kwansei Gakuin University and The Meiji Tatler of Japan Women's University will be on the agenda.

### leaving and coming

Invited Professor J. van Norder of the History Department of the Faculty of Literature, Keio University, left Japan for the United States April 12. He had held the chair especially for the Department on European History.

Mr. Charles B. Fahs, Chairman of the Social Science Department of Rockefeller Foundation, is scheduled to visit Keio University on May 2.

## about mita hill

On the school campus, Mita has naturally a different atmosphere from that of Hiyoshi. Those who came to Mita hill for the first time, having finished two years' junior course, find something new and unknown in the campus. There is something of a university more in Mita than in Hiyoshi. Professors walking here and there from seminar to classroom and students relaxing themselves on the benches looking at masts of ships and the sea beyond. Some are chatting on the sunny lawn. And at the same time Mita makes us feel more of "Keio."

The Gothic building of the library impresses its silhouette on Keio boys. When they leave school they remember Keio with the familiar scenery of the red-bricked building. They have a kind of longing for the library. Even the idle who never frequented to the library in school days feel a nostalgia. Indeed, looking up at its imposing feature as we go up the gate, we feel a strong aspiration to academism.

The student hall, when lunch time comes, is so crowded with students with curried-rice or ham-rice; in one hand, and milk in the other. The rush is just like a traffic jam and it is beyond imagination for the outsider. Here we find a real scene of the over-population of Japan and of Keio. The over-population is seen everywhere at Mita campus. In this regard, Hiyoshi campus looks much more open, wide and spacious.

Mita street is a familiar avenue to Keio boys. Mita street seems to reflect the character of the university. It is said that there are so many mahjong houses on the inner streets. And on the other hand, only a few bookstores perfunctorily keep their shops. Usually they are ill-stocked of academic books. It is unnecessary for Keio boys to have bookstores near their school and they are apt to play when they have leisure, if not, they make effort to find out leisure to play.

## a century ago

At present the geographical name Mita sometimes means Keio-Gijuku. A century ago, however, the mansion of the Shimabara clan stood on the hilltop now crowded with students.

In 1871, Keio-Gijuku bought the feudal lord's mansion and the land for less than 600 yen.

Keio-Gijuku founded in 1858, was located at Shiba-Shinsenza from 1865 to 1871, but a numerical increase of students necessitated larger buildings. In those days immediately after the collapse of the feudalistic system there could be found lots of vacant mansions in Tokyo. The people concerned with Keio-Gijuku ran about throughout Tokyo to choose the best site.

Their unanimous choice went to the mansion of the Shimabara clan. However, the help of the Tokyo Municipal Office was necessary to take a lease of land the Shimabara clan held and to buy its mansion. Fortunately, at that time the Governor of Tokyo asked Yukichi Fukuzawa to make a report on the western police system.

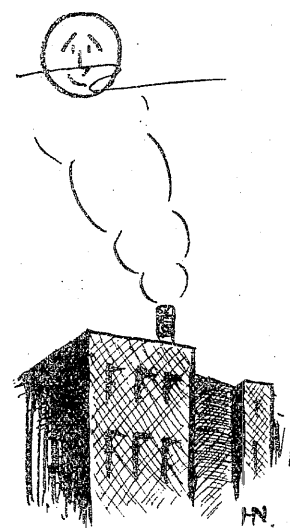
In those days in Tokyo, soldiers were on patrol with guns on their shoulders to keep public order. This made a rude impression on the people. Therefore, the Governor wanted to adopt a western police system, but he was totally ignorant of what it was like.

This service to the local administration facilitated the materialization of the desires of the people concerned.



maboroshi-no-mon welcomes you all

## your keio as some see it



## moon favors mita

In the olden days, no one could not think of Mita hill as a famous place for enjoying the moon in the fall. Though it is a very noisy place now, located near the center of Tokyo, Mita hill was a quiet and refined place before Tokyo became the capital.

In the fall, the elegant old timers used to throng about certain places to hold a small Japanese customary party for enjoying the moonlight under the full moon. Mita hill was one of the noted places for this purpose, for it stands somewhat high up and commands a distant view.

But today the hill is surrounded with high funnels of factories and full of noisy sounds of automobiles and tram-cars. Who wants to see the autumn clear full moon on the hill today? Who knows that the hill was once a noted place for enjoying the autumn moonlight?

Are anyone of you prepared to hold a party this fall on the hill and make it an annual event of Keio University?

## keio tempted by free passes

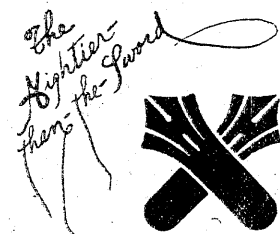
Up to the opening of the Showa era, Hiyoshi station, where thousands of students get in and out nowadays, was only a little country station and a tram-car passed Hiyoshi without stopping if no passenger was found there.

But in conformity with the contract with the Tokyu Railway Company, Keio University erected its branch school at Hiyoshi in the 10th year of Showa (1935). On the occasion the Tokyu Company presented about a hundred thousand tsubo of land to Keio University. Besides that, free passes were issued from this company to professors who had to teach both at Mita and Hiyoshi, though its continuance was for a short time. It seems that there was such a mutual intimacy between the parties.

When about a thousand students came and went everyday, a rural station, Hiyoshi began to develop and was reconstructed, with the result that it became one of the largest and modernized stations along the Tokyu line.

As an interesting topic of that time, the tram-car that ran from Shibuya to Hiyoshi hung with the destination label on which, unlike the present one, was drawn the mark of the pen-bag representing Keio University, besides names of both stations.

This special destination label, however, drew a protest from Hosi University erected afterwards, and was abolished after two or three years of its continuance.



## calamus fortior

Keio-Gijuku is characterized with the pen. For instance, the badge of two pens crossed is always with the Keio boy. People in Japan know that the pen is the symbol of Keio-Gijuku.

The pen of Keio-Gijuku is derived from an old Latin proverb "calamus gladio fortior," which is widely known in English as follows: "The pen is mightier than the sword." Before the grand hall was not burnt down in the war, those Latin words were printed on the window-panes of the hall.

As the pen shows, Keio men do not prefer the sword but love peace and will make a great contribution to world peace as one of the peace-loving peoples.

## RAINY-HIYOSHI STYLE



## unfavorable gate

Those who first visit Keio University may be at a loss to find that there can be found nothing that shows this is Keio University. Only a pair of stone pillars are there and there exists no signs like other universities' cases. This is what is commonly called Maboroshi-no-Mon, or the Phantom Gate.

As is widely known to all, Keio-Gijuku University was originally founded by Yukichi Fukuzawa. He introduced many progressive thoughts into Japan then. Just as freedom of study is now insisted, he advocated it. So his Keio-Gijuku admitted whoever wanted to study and every obstacle in the way were swept away, even the gate which shut out people was not favored. But now the gate is built on Mita hill under the present day circumstances.

Maboroshi-no-Mon will welcome you all whenever you take a step to Mita hill or Hiyoshi heights so long as you wish to study, although nowadays, different from the past ages, entrance examinations block your way to Keio University.

## about hiyoshi

When getting off the Hiyoshi Station and an easy, broad ascent is lined with big gingko trees on either side, everybody feels a singular excitement for some days after the matriculation because the scene has an air of something solemn. It may be an excitement resulting from a lofty will to seek truth; for he knows from the start that seeking truth is the first mission for him. Fortunately or unfortunately, however, it changes into something in most cases of Keio students as time goes on.

The fact is that there are two exits to the right and left in the Hiyoshi Station; one is facing to the ascent and the other is to the place where many shops and rooms are opened for Keio students who would like to drink coffee with talkative friends in the smart-looking atmosphere or to play mahjong, billiards and so on. Each morning, which way to go is a problem offered to such students.

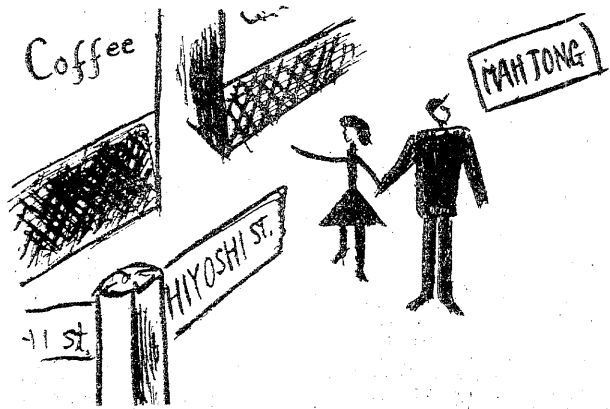
In the campus, of course, you can find students who assume a strong attitude towards these entertainments; they never cut classes, take notes seriously and never get confused just before the examinations. But very rare is the number through Hiyoshi life, for it is similarly said that students who are seeking after entertainments are few. After all, the school color of Keio is formed of students who put their interests half and half in learning and entertainments. This may be a wise way for individuals, but is not an agreeable trend. This color has given impressions to the people that Keio students are blessed with money and prefer entertainments rather than learning. No wonder this impression is not proper, since most people only see a side life of Keio students who are rambling the streets, sometimes with girls and have no idea about Hiyoshi and their Hiyoshi lives. Such people should call at Hiyoshi to see the phenomena covering a small hill.

It is sure that the solemn impression they get in front of the hill would fade away to catch the sights of the hill-top which is dotted with barrack school buildings, except the white three-storied building and they will not be able to find an auditorium naturally pertaining to a university. On a windy day students cannot walk from barrack to barrack with their eyes open and on a rainy day, without long boots.

There are four dining halls for students and one for teachers. About sanitary arrangements, many deliberations have been done. What sort of dishes are savory? Why, there is no telling about it, but eating is believing. Needless to say, a great deal of things to be improved has been improved up to date. However, there are too many things waiting for appropriate improvements in Hiyoshi and these aspects give a vivid account of the lack in funds of Keio University as compared with other private universities.

In the end, it can be said that in the case of Keio, the emphasis is put on improvements of educational system rather than on the mere extension of equipments, especially on the school buildings.

Keio students, while they are at the Hiyoshi campus, are serious in lectures, very eager in each club activity and the library is always brimming with them. They are not absorbed in one thing, though. They are changing into men, who are called men of common-sense, through wide interests in various kinds of things.





12 wins, 13 losses

# keio's eight out rows waseda



Courtesy Mainichi Newspapers  
Keio's oarsmen are about to pass under a railroad bridge over the Sumida River. The Keio team is leading the Waseda eight shown in foreground.

The annual Keio-Waseda Regatta was held on April 1, one month ahead of schedule, on the 6,000 meter course of the Sumida River. Though it was unusual to have snow in April, it was a big day for the Keio crew to gain victory for the first time in five years.

Keio only needs one more win to even the record of 12 victories, for Waseda's 13. Keio's bigger and heavier crew reached the goal in 20 minutes 34 seconds, leaving Waseda behind by five-boat lengths. Keio took the lead from the starting point and didn't give Waseda a chance to lead all through the race.

On the same day, a women's crew of both universities was introduced for the first time. However, Keio's four-women crew was not so successful as the eight. The women team lost by three-boat lengths.



## the family of man

The surprise you may have with so huge flow of people pouring into the exhibition will soon disappear the moment you enter and see the first few pictures on the wall. They have a strange but strong power to make us frank, pure, and honest before them, that is, they rip off our masks we wear in our daily life and turn our eyes to the very nature of us, the humans.

Our humanity is too excessively buried in the rigid and measured mechanism of the present world. We may safely say nowadays it is the overwhelmingly big social mechanism that dominates and regulates us and never vice versa.

But this photographic exhibition is strongly opposed to this. It does not try to persuade people its appeal with written words, but it tries to be the mirror, as the compiler Edward Steichen says, which reflects the depth of people's heart and wake the beautifully natural human feelings that we have been burdened as a gift from god since the beginning of human history.

Seeing the pictures, those of us who have been entangled in the busy and monotonous life will surely feel as if they found an oasis in a lonely desert.

But after sweet and affectionate pictures of young lovers, mother's love to her child, innocent and amiable children, and friendly fathers and boys, we are destined to watch vividly the troublesome complex emotions in our heart, envy, malice, regret, resignation, worry... But they are also the original gifts to us and we even feel somewhat a beauty from them. Isn't it because of Mr. Steichen's warm love to the humans? Then we are led to the most terrible mirrors reflecting our cruelty and craziness, War!

How is it possible to kill our fellow human, he may be a father of a child waiting for his returning or a lover of a young girl who wishes to have a peaceful home with him.

The picture of a dead soldier is impressive. Imagine how his

wife or mother feels if she knew that her loving husband or son had died like this in an unknown barren desert.

What is more ghostlike standing is a vast empty black wall. The pictures of the Atomic-bomb victims were hung on that wall for a few days since the opening. But they were withdrawn after the controversial visit of the Emperor to the exhibition without seeing these victims' pictures because the promoter of the exhibition had curtailed them, and as the result of the Mr. Steichen's request to withdraw them because they are not fitting to the aim of the exhibition, having a political color. It is very difficult to tell whether they are not fitting or not, but there is no other choice since the compiler himself asked to do so. But they should be shown to all the people of the world, if not in this exhibition, as the worst tragedy to human resulting from the abnormal progress of science and be a help to revert the scientific power into a peaceful use. And this very constructive power and labors of humans to conquer the mountains, deserts, rivers, and even the atom itself, is also caught by the mirrors of the picture. This power is a wonderful, and beautiful at the same time, gift to humans and is the hope for the coming future, realizing dreams.

Though almost all the pictures are those of foreign people, we need no interpreter or explanation. They come straight into our heart and strike it. Surely it is a common feeling among the people all over the world that can act as the bridge between the pictures and us, and to share the common feeling is possible only because we are all the members of "The Family of Man."

The exhibition now on show at the exhibition room in the Takashimaya Department Store is increasingly impressing the population in Tokyo and presenting them with ceaseless subject of conversation. It is no doubt that the exhibition will be welcomed enthusiastically in other cities of the country.

(Takeo Miki)

## new manager inaba speaks on outlook of ball games

The Curtain of the 1956 Spring Series of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League will be raised on April 14, with Keio University vs Hosei University and Waseda University vs Tokyo University at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park. Keio has not captured the Emperor's Cup since 1953, though it has had the power and skill as much as the winners of the league.

Selichi Sakai, ex-manager of the Keio team, resigned last fall and Seiji Inaba (formerly S. Takatsuka) has succeeded the position of manager Sakai. New manager, Inaba was a brilliant hurler of the old traditional K-W series and was a manager of a non-pro baseball team before coming to Keio.

On a balmy day of spring, a reporter of The Mita Campus visited manager Inaba and succeeded in drawing out his hope, expectation and outlook of the coming spring series.

He began to talk calmly, "I don't have confidence in what the sports writers say because the effect of mass communication is apt to abnormally impress the team condition upon the young players who are not prepared for mental stability."

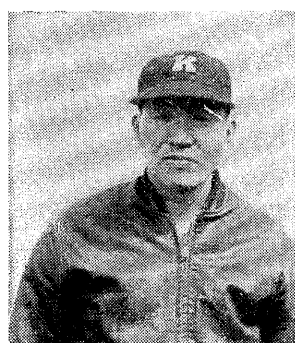
"In collegiate games, fighting spirit is one of the most essential powers. I think our team power compared with last year was not reduced by the graduation of ex-captain Sasaki, second baseman, and ace-pitcher Fujita. I'm sure the batting order is the most powerful and sharpest in the league including Ikenishi, Hino, Nakata, Nagano, and captain Moroki."

When asked who will fill the position of second base, Inaba said, "The position of ex-captain Sasaki will be succeeded by Honda. He is not inferior to Sasaki in fielding and batting. He will do his best I believe."

"It is sure that I can't find any defects in the positions," Inaba smiled away. He blew off the anxiety about the pitching staff. "Whether they may use the speed ball or the curve ball or inside work, our pitchers are all excellent; juniors Hayashi and Hino have talent, and sophomores Takahashi and Tsumi are good. Up to the last fall series, Keio had depended too much on the right arm of ex-ace pitcher Fujita. It is my pleasure to see how these young hurlers will display their good pitching this spring." Inaba is known for his skillfulness in bringing up young pitchers. He continued by saying, "But the only thing I am worried about is their experience. When the peculiar atmosphere, which the league games at Meiji Shrine Ball Park have, excites the heart of young pitchers, they will not be able to do their best even if they achieve the calmness that is needed. In this point, Waseda and Rikkyo are superior to Keio because they have experienced pitchers."

He summed up what he thought about our rival as follows: "Waseda is the most accessible to the trophy owing to their strong pitching staff including ace Kimura, Sakurai, a new southpaw Nishi and to the charming batting line up consisting of slugger Mori, Nakamura, spray hitter Miyazaki and Kitazaki. The thing troubling the Waseda nine, however, is that they are the most hopeful 'champion candidate' as reported by sports writers, so they must be burdened with heavy oppression. It is very difficult for them to retain the Emperor's Cup which they captured last fall."

The next question was what he thought about Rikkyo. "Rikkyo as well as Waseda is one of the 'champion candidates' because this team has balanced powers in pitching, fielding and batting. Now that the internal trouble about pre-manager Kuninobu Sunaoshi was settled, they say it is dangerous to



Seiji Inaba  
underestimate Rikkyo University's power."

Inaba, overlooking the aspect of the spring series, in the long run, concluded as follows:

"I believe none of the six managers do not hope the supremacy of the league. Of course, I, one of them expect it. I will advance game by game. The switch over from former manager Sakai to me has been carried out smoothly. All players have mentally united under captain Moroki and we are looking forward to a good season."

## aussie ruggers down keio



Courtesy Mainichi Newspapers

The All-Keio Rugby team clashed with the Australian University Rugby Union team on March 18 at the Prince Chichibu Rugby Stadium. This was the seventh game of the series between the Australian and Japanese teams.

A crowd of 8,000 saw the Aussies defeat the Keio team 38-14, which was their sixth victory in seven games. Keio was able

to score one goal in the second half, but the Australians' offensive proved too powerful for Keio. Captain Dick Tooth in his five-eighths position was the key man on the Australian team with his brilliant ball handling.

Before the opening of the ball game, Princess Chichibu shook hands with the Australian players and bowed to the Keio team.



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## election law revision

The Public Election Law Revision Bill, which has been submitted to deliberation of the special committee of the Diet, is the focus of the unprecedented controversy in the political history of Japan. This Bill which stemmed from the need to establish political stability under the two-party system aims to set up the small constituency system (one representative from one constituency) in place of the large one now in force.

All the leading newspapers are accusing the Government's Bill of being full of political considerations to secure the political life of the present Diet members of the Liberal-Democratic Party, although not opposing the small constituency itself. The Socialist Party claims that the purpose of the Bill is to root the Socialists out of the Diet. It is true that the Government's Bill to subdivide the constituencies forces a disadvantageous condition upon the Socialists—splitting the socialist grounds into pieces to minimize the aggregation of the socialist votes. The public is showing antipathy to the vulgar attempt of the Liberal-Democrats to block the socialist power. This is very evident in the public hearing in the Diet on this Bill now under way.

The democratic election should be carried out under equal rule, and it is undesirable that such a bullying Bill should be passed by the pressure of the overwhelming majority without the agreement of the minority.

To our regret, however, it is improbable that the Government would fail in the passage of the Bill, as far as the Liberal-Democrats are ruling the Diet with overwhelming majority. Sooner or later the Socialist Party will have to bear the severest trial in its post-war history.

Why are the Socialists afraid of the Election Law Revision Bill so much? To us the core of the controversy seems lying here. The Socialists are not only scared by the one-sidedly subdivided constituencies but also by the small constituency system itself. On this point, we demand the deep reflection of the Socialist Party. Up to now, the Socialists have depended too much upon the power of organized labor and have neglected to form their political foundation in the feudalistic, rural districts. Moreover their policies are too abstract and fantastic to be acceptable to the realistic and conservative rustics. It is clear that as long as the situation remains unimproved, the small constituency system will be unfavorable to the Socialists forever, and no deep-rooted growth of the Socialist Party can be expected. It is high time for the Socialist Party to reach its maturity, especially now is the time when the Liberal-Democratic Party is losing popular confidence. Paradoxically, the conservatives' effort to check the growth of the Socialists is giving the latter the chance to wake up for penetrating into the feudalistic areas, home-grounds of the conservatives.

The true growth of socialism in Japan depends upon how the Socialists will utilize this chance. The great road to the socialist rule in Japan lies neither in the Machiavellian way to block the passage of the Election Law Revision Bill nor in the reliance upon the power of organized labor. The Socialists must know that what they can really rely upon is only the confidence of the people in all parts of the country.

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## a welcoming word...

With the advent of spring a new term for students begins. We wish to extend our sincerest welcome to the newcomers to Keio. To those who sought Keio as their Alma Mater, we find something in common, and a feeling of brotherhood befalls.

We believe each new student has come with new hopes and ambitions to attain a higher education to be a more useful element in the society that awaits them after graduation. Your intentions are good and should be fostered.

As is usually the case, most students believe that a university education is an extension of what they have left off at other schools, a continuation of learning. Yes, in a sense that is quite true. However, the concept of a university education would become meaningless if it is thought that it is a place where knowledge is crammed into one's head at lectures by professors. It is a place where you are taught, or rather learn, how to think through the fundamental knowledge you are taught, to see with your own eyes, and to feel with your own hands.

There is no one to teach you the true meaning of life, of your existence. This cannot be taught. The only teacher is yourself. Though four years of your new school life may be short, it may be one of the most important stages of your life.

It is hoped that your new environment will be profitable to you, and that you may be able to spend fruitful days in Keio.

## from the students' press

The Nara Joshidai (Women's University) *Shimbun*, commenting on their education system that the complaints about the general education course was derived from its dry, monotonous lectures, insisted that each university should go its own way, for the university authorities decided to lay emphasis on the general education course in spite of the poor staff teachers. It offered two ways; to come back to the old specializing course system or to complete the general education course.

The Keio Gijuku *Igakubu Shimbun* (School of Medicine), seeing off the new graduates of the 1955 school term, said that at one time doctors were able to ascend a rather high position, economically and socially, but nowadays the graduates from the School of Medicine must face a road full of difficulties. It said that when they are confronted with social evils, they should not believe that the society itself consists of evils and conflicts. The society has such a dark aspect, but at the same time it has also a bright one. That the affairs of bright aspects attract little attention as they are natural, and on the contrary, the affairs of the dark side give a great impression to the people was the reason the paper gave why the society seemed to be full of dark affairs. The paper concluded that the new graduates should stride their first step in society, believing firmly the fairness of society, which is the shortest way to develop themselves.

The Nihon Joshi Daigaku (Japan Women's University) *Shimbun*, analyzing the present situation of the Autonomous Committee of the University at-

tributed its inactivity to the fact that the University's students took interest only in what had direct relations with them and profited solely their individual selves, not the whole. And it was caused, the paper stated, by the negativity and passivity prevailing among the students, and the lack of effort in general to look into the reality and to overcome difficulties it offered to them. At the same time the paper urged that all the newly elected members of the Committee be sincere, eager and creative in fulfilling their duties, taking up plans consistent with all demands the students had in order to do away with the above mentioned problem.

The Nodai *Shimbun* gave the graduates of this year a message that they must not say that school differs from society and it might be necessary for them to criticize their own defects objectively and calmly. The paper wished them glory and success, and expected them to have the brave pioneer spirit to clear away the many difficulties. It asked the graduates to march on and hoist up the new flag of the pioneers.

The Nippon Daigaku *Shimbun*, looking back on the school term of the 30th year of Showa, admired the moderate student activities of Nippon University, founded on the object and mission of the university. It stressed that if many students had the idea that the student has only to enjoy his own student life selfishly and only observes the self-governed activities, the sound self-governed activities could not be carried out. Each student, being conscious of self-government should admit how the real student activities should be, it pointed out.

## educational system under hot debate

The Japanese educational system is now at its turning-point. The nation-wide hot debates on the recent tendency of educational policy was incited when a group of leading college presidents in Tokyo, including President Tadao Yanaihara and Former President Shigeru Nambara of Tokyo University, and Prof. Risaku Mutai of Keio University, issued a joint statement warning that the Government-proposed educational reform bills will overthrow the principle of academic freedom.

Last December, President Yanaihara, as the Chairman of the League of the Presidents of National Universities, claimed that the Minister of Education Ichiro Kiyose should maintain political neutrality in the educational administration, and should not interfere in academic affairs. The Liberal-Democratic Government had, however, sent to the Diet the draft of the "Law Concerning the System and Enforcement of Local Educational Administration" and the "Law Regulating the Textbook for Compulsory and High-School Education" without consulting the Central Educational Deliberation Council, the Education Minister's advisory organ.

The draft aims at centralizing the educational system—making the local education board members appointees of the prefectural governors, giving the Minister of Education the right to advise and lead the local educational administration and to appoint the members of the Textbook Commission who give official approval to the textbooks, and so on—and, eventually, the Minister of Education will interfere in academic affairs, irrespective of the first intention.

The claim of President Yanaihara was neglected and thus, on March 20, ten leading presidents warned the Government, in their joint statement, to maintain the political neutrality in the field of education.

The translation of the Joint Statement Concerning the Tendency of Educational Administration is as follows:

It is the solemn principle that education should be independent of the current political situations, and that the system and fundamental line of education should maintain its neutrality out of political struggle. To our great regret, the recent tendency of educational administration seems to deviate from this principle. For example, we can mention the reform bills of the Local Education Board and the System of Textbook. The purpose of those reform bills does not lie in a partial revision of the old system but in a radical upheaval of democratic educational system, and to make the matters worse, they betray the open intention to accelerate the inclination of restoring the pre-war governmental control on education.

This inclination will sooner or later violate the freedom of speech and thought. It is not long ago that the democratic system and principle of education was established, and, therefore, it is reasonable that there should be a need for partial revisions. But, the fundamental spirit of the establishment must be held fast. Whenever the legislative revision seems desirable, the Government should ask proper deliberation organs to discuss the matter carefully, and invite the expert opinions of those concerned at large, and hear the public opinion. Thus, for the first time after the full deliberation by these organs, the Government may draft a revision bill, and then lay it before the Diet. It is strictly desired that the Government should be moderate enough not to draw in haste such a radical bill as to overthrow the present system, and to take all possible measures to get it through the Diet.

Looking with anxiety farther into the future of national education which makes its way steadfastly in the right direction, we hereby sign this joint statement to demand grave reflection on the part of the Government and the Diet, and also to call for the greater ascendancy of public opinion.

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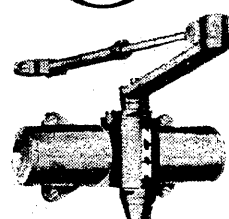
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