

Keio wallops Waseda straight, cops 1st pennant in 9 seasons

Keio captured the Tokyo Big 6 University Championship of fall season for the first time in 9 seasons.

The traditional base-ball match between Keio and Waseda University on which the pennant of this season depended was held at Meiji Shrine Ball Park on November 3 and 4.

As these days were successive holidays and being fine, many rooters made a long line around the stadium to witness the game from early in the morning and the stadium was filled with more than 65,000 fans including students two hours before 'play ball'.

Keio defeated Waseda 4-2 in the first game by Keio nine's sharp chopping and Hayashi's brilliant pitching.

On the next day, Keio won the second game again beating Waseda 2-1. Waseda scored one run in the third inning but immediately next inning the game was turned in Keio's favor by hits scoring two runs. Keio's Tatsumi and Hayashi arrowed no run after that.

The moment when the goddess of victory smiled to Keio, a shout of joy went up from the Keio rooting section with a paper storm. Keio nines all gathered around their manager Inaba to lift him and put him on their shoulder in triumph and next captain Moroki.

In the closing ceremony, captain Moroki received the coveted Emperor's Cup, and Masahiro Nakada (first baseman) became the leading hitter with an average of 0.426.

After the ceremony, the Keio nines stood abreast in front of the rooting party. The Keio students made a grand spurge singing many Keio rooting songs arm in arm on the stand until about 6.00 p.m.



Keio nines toss captain Moroki with great joy.

The Mita Campus

No. 69

Mita, Tokyo, Japan

November, 1956

Price ¥10

Triumphant lantern parade



Lantern parade marches amid cheers of crowds.

Immediately after the stirring victory, more than 6,000 Keio boys and girls led by the brass band and the huge blue, red and blue flag, paraded singing and yelling, taking lanterns in hands, through already dusky

Rejoice of victors

In an interview of The Mita Campus, Manager Seiji Inaba and Captain Sukehiro Moroki expressed their rejoices as follows:

Manager Inaba... "I have never experienced such a delight in my life. All the members of our team co-operated, encouraged each other and could get the championship for the first time in nine seasons. Especially I am much indebted to our rooters for their ardent and continuous cheers to us. I would like to say our thanks from the bottom of our hearts on this occasion."

Captain Moroki... "I am so filled with joy that I cannot speak. Now our cherished hope has been attained by our own hands. All the members did their best to the last moment of the game. I do not know how to express my pleasure. I wish we could repeat the championship in the next season too."

streets to the Mita campus from the Meiji Stadium.

The mood of winning the crown reacted its peak when the procession marched into the home town of Mita, where it was welcomed by the bursting cheers of the townsmen. All the shops decorated themselves with the Keio flags and big signs like "Praise Keio's Victory."

On the campus, the victory fire burned the pitchy night sky into crimson and the young voices of triumphant Keio boys singing "Victory March" echoed the campus.

Then they thronged to the Ginza and innumerable Keio students cavorted overthere. The rampage was going on until late hours of the night. To their great joy, the Komatsu Department Store presented thirty dozen beers to them celebrating Keio's victory.

Mita Festival to be held soon

The 1956 Mita Festival is to be held on November 23, 24 and 25. The Festival is to be kept three days this year, while it is two days usually, for there is no school on November 23 because of Labor Thanksgiving Day.

Prof Ito to go abroad for economic survey

Taikichi Ito, professor of the Faculty of Economics, is scheduled to go abroad for study in next February.

The purpose of his tour is mainly to see the actual circumstances in the economic circles of America and European countries. He is eager to know industrial structures of these countries transferred by adopting so-called automation.

According to his schedule, he is to investigate various conditions in American factories, especially in the minor enterprises. After staying in America for three months, he is to go over to Europe, where he is in the hope of visiting England, Germany, France and Switzerland. Professor Ito is desirous to appreciate German economic revival and whether the minimum wage law is really kept in France.

Filipine students visit Keio

Filipino Youth Goodwill Mission to Asian countries, headed by Ifor B. Solidum, aged 29, arrived in Japan on October 19, with the intention of making an inspection of student's activities in Japan.

This mission was constituted of 12 students of various universities in Philippine and sent by Consultative Council of Students of the President of the Philippines.

These students visited Keio University on 20 and heard the story of the Oratorical Hall of Keio from professor Kiyooka and they discussed with representatives of English Speaking Societies of Japanese universities.

After visiting Aoyama Gakuin University, Tokyo University and the museum, this mission left for Formosa on October 25 and is to visit Hong Kong, Singapore, Vietnam for two months.

Keio athletic meeting enjoys prosperity

On October 21, the All Keio Athletic Meeting was held at Hi-yoshi playgrounds, with more than 3,000 of Keio boys and girls and lots of guests including Mr. Ryoza Hiranuma, Mayor of Yokohama city.

The meeting began at 8:00 a.m. with 100 meter race. The annual truck and field games between the two attached middle schools, the dance played by girls and Japanese-fencing match by more than 150 of "Samurai" of Keio swordmanship club, and others attracted the large audience.

At about 4:00 p.m. the meeting ended with Swedish relay race among four faculties of Economics, Law, Literature, Engineering and the School of Medicine.

Library Science Course to receive Rockefeller aid

The Rockefeller Foundation informed the Course of Library Science of Keio University on October 2 that sixty thousand dollars will be contributed to render financial assistance to the management of the Course of Library Science.

According to the information, the sum will be paid in installments from April next year covering a period of five years.

After the World War II the Course of Library Science was established in Keio University for the first time in Japan to research the library science with high level. At the beginning, the United States authorities assisted and from 1952 to this August, the Course of Library Science has been maintained with the donations from Rockefeller Foundation.

But now it is financially difficult for Keio University to administer the Course of Library Science without any donation, so Keio University asked for the continuous assistance of Rockefeller Foundation. Owing to this circumstance, Rockefeller

Stirring party held for SEA students

Under the auspices of the Southeast Asian Student Association of Keio University, a meeting of encouraging Asian students now in Japan for studying was held on October 20 at Price Hotel, Akasaka, Tokyo.

Approximately 300 students from 13 Southeast Asian countries and about 500 students of such universities as Keio, Waseda, Tokyo, were present at this meeting. Prince and Princess Takamatsu, the Education Minister Ichiro Kiyose, author Fusao Hayashi, and other guests talked intimately with Southeast Asian students.

At 5:00 p.m. the meeting commenced with the congratulatory address of the Education Minister, and various Japanese traditional cultures such as flower arrangement, tea ceremony, dances and musics were performed. Also Southeast Asian students introduced their own motherland's songs.

Thus attendants had a very pleasant time and this prosperous meeting was closed at 8:00 p.m. The association is planning a skating party at the Ice Palace next time.

This association started in April this year as the association of the students from Southeast Asia in Keio University. The first aim of the association is to be an assistant of Asian students studying in Japan and to build up international goodwill through friendship.

Tanaka awarded first personal prize in English theatricals

The twentieth Four-University English Theatrical Contest was held at Hitotsubashi Hall on November 10 and 11.

The English Speaking Society of Rikkyo University won the trophy. Yasutaka Tanaka of Keio was awarded the first personal prize.

The International Society of Hitotsubashi University played "Murder is fun!" by Catherine Blankenship. The Waseda University English Speaking Society presented Eugene O'Neill's "Ile". While the English Speaking Society of Rikkyo University performed "A Picture Wife" whose story is by Seichi Yasui and was translated by E.S.S. of Rikkyo.

"The Beautiful People" by William Saroyan was the number performed by the Keio English Speaking Society.

Sympathetic help for Hungary

"The Union of the Sympathetic Students for the Hungarian People" has been organized by the 2,000 students from 14 universities.

It started the fund-raising and the signature seeking campaign to send their resolution to the U.N. of demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops from Hungary.

Library Science Course to receive Rockefeller aid

Foundation decided to support financially again Keio University.

By this assistance professors of Library Science will be invited from the United States and research students and professors of Keio University are to go to the U.S. to study library science.

Corr. Education Course holds its commencement

The tenth graduation ceremony of Correspondence Course of Education was held on October 20 at the Oratorical Hall.

President Okui, Dean Takagi and professor T. Sahara representing the professors of this course offered their congratulations. After the ceremony the party of graduation ceremony was held and souvenir photographs were taken.

The number of graduates is as follows:

Faculty of Literature	40
Faculty of Economics	38
Faculty of Law	9

'Gakuwari', home-coming, and sight-seeing

Besides the Japan-USSR Talks and the dispatch of the Umitaka Maru and the Soya Maru to the Antarctic Ocean, Japan National Railways Corporation has come to the topic of public opinion in recent Japan.

On October 15, a train disaster in Mie Prefecture killed 39 school boys and girls. The disaster was caused by the laxity in safety precautions. Before severe criticisms on the loose operation of JNR ceased, the Board of Trustees of JNR disclosed the fare-raise plan on October 30, and presented it to the Transportation Minister for approval.

While the JNR authorities were planning the fare revision, a rumor was the topic among the students: it said, "Gakuwari" (the special fare discount rate for students) will be lowered." The rumor vanished as it is disclosed in the plan that the rate will be kept unchanged.

Meanwhile, on the part of the students, there are many who use the discount bills illegally, and, though it is legal, who use all of the bills only for sight-seeing tour. It is evident that these students make the authorities of JNR impatient. Therefore it seems necessary for all the students to review the present state of "Gakuwari, home-coming and sight-seeing."

The Mita Campus picked up 500 students from among the students of Keio University and asked them these questions which is printed below.

1. How many times do you return to your home except during summer and winter vacation?
2. Do you go back to your home during summer and winter vacation?

The questions 1 and 2 are asked only to the students who come from the prefectures other than Tokyo and its neighboring prefectures, such as Kanagawa, Saitama and Chiba.

3. How many discount bills do you use in a year?
4. How many times do you go on a trip in a year? (excluding home-coming journey)
5. In what month do you go on a trip most often? And what month do you prefer next?

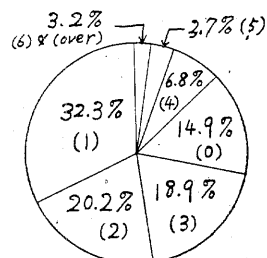


Fig. I

Figures 1, 2, and 3 correspond to the questions 1, 2, and 3 respectively. In Fig. 1, the figures in the parentheses show the frequency of home-coming. In Fig. 2, (a) stands for the answer, "I surely go back home, in the vacation," and (b) for "not surely." In Fig. 3, the figures on the horizontal line indicate the number of discount bills.

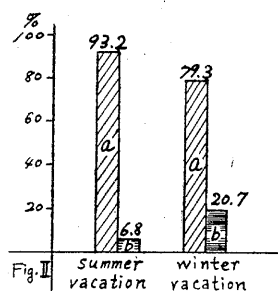


Fig. II

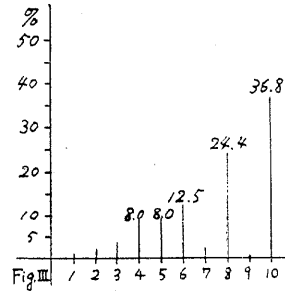


Fig. III

-----gakuwari-----home-coming-----

Most of the famous universities in Japan are concentrated in a few big cities, such as Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto. Naturally many students come from all over the country to those cities. To reduce their traveling expenses is the main, and probably the only cause of the "special fare discount for students."

Under today's system Japanese students are favored with 50% special discount on JNR lines and 20% on private transportation company lines up to ten times a year.

The result of the investigation proved this. Most of the students use the special discount bills over five times (Fig. 3), while most of the students who

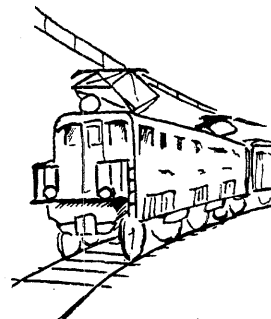
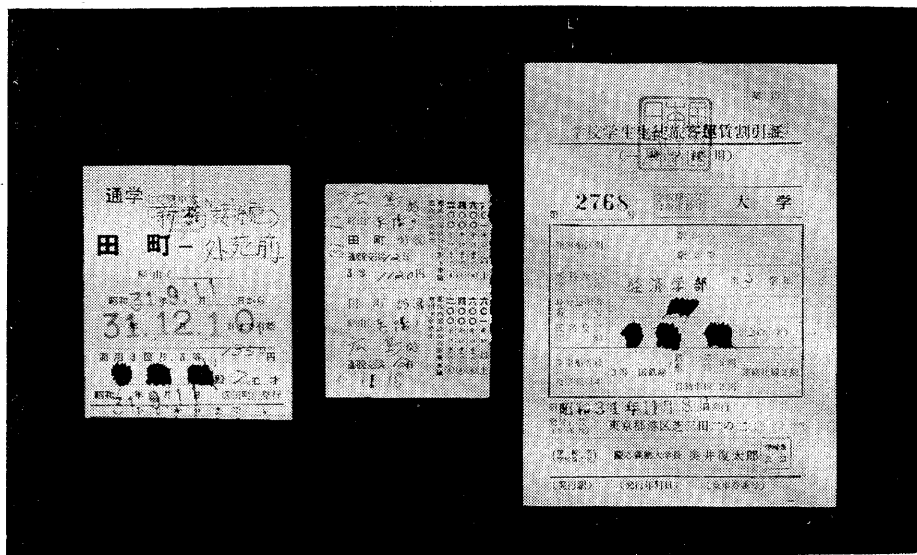
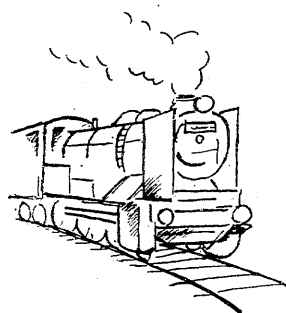
come from provincial towns return to their home at most three times a year (Fig. 1).

During spring vacation, it seems, almost all of the students return to their home. Likewise, during long summer vacation, most of them hurry to their native towns as soon as vacation begins. Of course there are a few students who do not go back to their home during the long vacations.

On the contrary, the number of the students who do not return home during winter vacation is greater than in spring or summer (Fig. 2). That winter vacation is very short—20 days—and that the students have full of examinations near at

hand, make them stay in Tokyo. There are, though rare it is, few special cases. Some students enjoy home-coming, as if they were homesick, as many as 15 times in a year.

As a whole, the frequency of home-coming of the students seems to be inversely proportionate to the distance, from Tokyo to their native towns. For example, most of the student's who do not return home even in the long vacations have their home in Hokkaido, Kumamoto, Kagoshima etc., while most of the students, who enjoy home-coming several times, like the one cited above, come from the provincial towns in Tochigi, Gumma and Shizuoka Prefectures.



-----sight-seeing-----

Autumn is the best season to go on a trip for the Japanese people. For days are fine and freeze so cool, and moreover, there are several national holidays. On the other hand, for the students, the special season for traveling seems different from that of the people other than students. They have three vacations in a year. Moreover, they have the privilege of special fare discount.

By JNR lines, for example, students can "go and return" at the cost at which other people can only "go." Many students, therefore, tend to make the best of their chance—long vacation, with 50% discount—in going on sight-seeing trips to distant places, such as Hokkaido and Kyushu.

The result of the investigation evidently proved that most

of the students go on a trip at least twice a year. The most remarkable result of the question asked to the students having their home in Tokyo, is that none of them entered the item answering "once a year," and that they make journeys from twice to five times a year, as a whole.

Meanwhile most of the students from provincial towns answered, "twice" or "thrice" a year. (Fig. 4)

There were a few students who said they traveled more than ten times a year. Those data should not be ignored as unreliable answers considering that, for example, the members of the mountaineering club or the "wanderer" club often make journeys so many times.

As a whole, students efficient-

ly avail themselves of their privileges in railway discount and enjoy their trips on the average three times a year.

It will be concluded that, among the Keio students, journey occupies a fairly important part of their college lives. In general, students want to go on a trip in the free situation as "a student" as many times as their money allows.

It is quite a natural result that the answers to the question 5 concentrated in August and March. (Fig. 5) These months, including July and April, are in the long vacation terms in spring and summer, and are the very preferable season for their long trips. That they prefer these months seems to be caused by the emancipated filling from the term examinations and the finals.

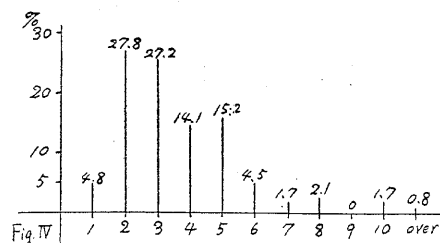


Fig. IV

Figures 4 and 5 correspond to the questions 4 and 5 respectively. In Fig. 4, the figures on the horizontal line indicate the frequency of going on a trip. In Fig. 5, (a) stands for the answer "most preferable" and (b) for "secondly."

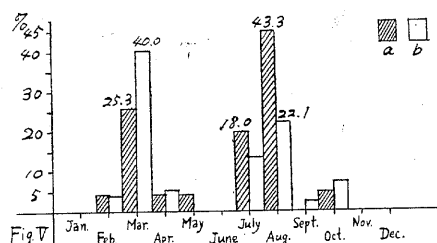


Fig. V

Before the enforcement of the disclosed plan of fare revision, the plan must be submitted to the Cabinet Council and the Diet investigation, so there is still the possibility of the rate-cut of the special discount for students. However, the special discount is not everything for students.

According to the plan, the fares of JNR (passengers and freight) will be raised 18% on the average. For example, the third-class passenger fares after the revision, which is expected to take effect from next April, will be as follows (the figures in the parentheses show the present fares): Tokyo-Osaka ¥1,020 (870), Tokyo-Nagasaki ¥1,630 (1,370), Tokyo-Kagoshima ¥1,720 (1,450) and Tokyo-Sapporo ¥1,700 (1,430).

The plan also announced that the discount rate of the commutation-ticket for students will be lowered. After the revision, for example, the students in Kamakura will have to pay ¥770 (600) a month.

The JNR authorities explained the cause of the fare revision: "As JNR is a public corporation, 'good service and cheap fares' is our motto. To promote 'good service' and also to operate in safety, facilities must always be kept in a good condition, of course, and it requires a great sum of funds."

"The fares of JNR, in the past several years after the War, have been cheaper as compared with the prices in the market. That is the reason why we cannot get enough funds for keeping facilities in a good condition."

"Meanwhile the passengers and freights have been increasing exceedingly, and the transport capacity has come to a limit. It is inevitable, therefore, to raise fares."

If JNR raise its fares, then many other transportation companies will follow. Higher traffic expenses will sooner or later lead to higher prices of goods in the market.

On this account, many people hope that the present fares and discount rates should be kept unchanged. It must not be forgotten, at the same time, that the most important thing in transportation is, "Safety First."

Review of clinching victory in K-W baseball match

In the first game, Keio shortstop Yoshizumi Hino tripled the first ball off Waseda's hurler Tamotsu Kimura over right field in the second inning and third baseman Toshikazu Sakakibara sent him home by hitting to left field. In this inning Keio added one more

Records of Big 6

The whole schedule of the Fall Tokyo Six University Baseball League successfully ended on November 4, and Keio succeeded in a perfect victory in the league.

Before the season, it was said that the most expectful candidates for the championship were Waseda and Rikkyo. Keio was not included on account of the bad results in this spring season and Keio's unreliable pitching staff, but the Keio nines cupped the championship contrary to the expectation by their continuous efforts.

The mainspring of the brilliant activities of Keio team in this season was a great improvement particularly in batting. The weak point of Keio's batting was, although it was said the most powerful batting team in the league, the lack of steadiness in chance. Then manager Inaba tried to improve Keio's pull batting to chopping batting during the off season.

About pitching, righthander Kaoru Hayashi has made a great advance in control and curves and he has become not only the ace of Keio but also one of the first rate pitchers in the league. Southpaw Hajime Tatsumi has also made a great progress and his contribution to the glorious victory was also remarkable.

Keio's final team standing is as follows:

	G	W	L	T	Pts.
Keio	14	10	2	2	5
Rikkyo	15	9	5	1	4
Waseda	12	7	5	0	3
Meiji	13	4	8	1	2
Hosei	16	5	8	3	1
Tokyo	14	3	10	1	0

The unity between the manager and the nines was the main factor that brought Keio the championship.

The Keio's victorious record is as follows:

1. Nakada (K)	.436
2. Hagi (M)	.410
3. Yokoyama (M)	.378
4. Moroki (K)	.318
5. Sakakibara (K)	.315

From campus to campus notes

Three student English newspapers have newly appeared in Tokyo. They are **The Hakumon Herald** of Chuo University, **The Hosei Times** of Hosei University and **The Tsuda Bulletin** of Tsuda Women's College.

These three newly-born newspapers are all of four-pages tabloid and their first issue were published this November.

The Yokohama Communication Bureau has set up a "Triangular Comutation Ticket" in October, which working students have long demanded for.

This ticket, ¥650 per month (general commuters' ¥550: stu-

Facts in briefs

The total of the graduates of Keio University since its foundation is 45,693.

The campus of Keio including its attached schools and all other facilities covers an area of 349,393 tsubo (about 284 acres); the Mita hill extends over only 14,608 tsubo (about 12 acres) and the Hiyoshi campus 152,552 tsubo (about 124 acres).

Concerning the Mita campus, 5,236 students study there, and so, theoretically speaking, the population density will be very high.

point by a hit, a walk, and a dead-ball, with the bases loaded. And in the third and fifth inning Keio marked two more runs from Waseda's relief pitcher Kinji Yamaguchi.

Keio ace pitcher Koaru Hayashi's control was not so good in the first half but owing to Nakata, Moroki's fine plays and with the lead, he went the distance.

Waseda got a hit every inning off Hayashi till the fifth, but did not make good use of their chance. In the sixth inning Waseda returned two points by two hits.

In the 2nd game,

After the scoreless two innings, Waseda scored one run by Toru Mori's hit in the third inning. But Keio's sluggers pounced on Waseda hurler Kinji Kimura to score two runs in the fourth inning when shortstop Yoshizumi Hino singled to center field to score Sukehiro Moroki from second. Next batter Toshiichi Sakakibara hit the first ball to centerfield, driving in the winning run by Hino from second.

Girl student auto-race held

The first girl students' auto-race named "economy run" was held from Oct. 26 to 27 between Keio and Aoyamagakuin University. Keio was defeated unexpectedly because of the sudden accident happened near the goal.

This match was decided entirely on the amount of gas-consumption and the number of times of mechanical and traffic accidents on the course.

All the members of Aoyama-

The third 'get-together' meeting with professor' was held on Nov. 8 at Room No. 14, Student Hall. The guest professor was Shohel Takamura, Dean of the Faculty of Economics.

This meeting of talk with professor was opened on Oct. 25 under the auspices of Rizai Gakkai (The Economic Society) and is held on every Thursday, during noon recess, at Room No. 14. Its main objectives are to have a heart-to-heart talk with professors on various problems concerning other than lectures in the regular class.

"It surely is a great help to students, who cannot have an intimate contact with professors in the present system of university education, to exchange views on many problems with professors and get some idea of their day-to-day lives, views on life and so on," a member of The Economic Society, the sponsor, said.

The guest speaker next week will be Assistant Professor T. Kurokawa, and Professor T. Shiraishi and Professor M. Chubachi will be invited one after another.

Gekiken (society for dramatic research) will present "Ondine",

gakuin team wore cotton overalls, while those of Keio put on navy blue jumpers, and they all were careful enough to carry their vanity cases with them.

Starting from Nisseki motor pool at Tamuracho, Tokyo, the two teams drove down along Tohokaido line for Shizuura, Shizuoka Prefecture, and there they retraced for the starting point. The one way was some five hours' car ride.

For your eyes

On the screen

'Arashi'

This is the screen version of Tohson Shimazaki's famous autobiographical novel of the same title which treats a father's mental and actual sufferings in bringing up his four children through about ten long years of social unrest.

The story begins around 1916 when the father (Shu Ryuchi), a professor in French literature, comes back from France after a few years' trip there. He makes up his mind to take care of his four children who were in charge of some relatives dur-

ing his absence on this occasion. His wife was dead.

The film goes on amid quarrels of children and mental anguish of the father. The children grows up. The eldest (Yasushi Yamamoto) becomes a farmer. The second (Kunio Ohtsuka) an artist, goes to the country to live with his elder brother, and the third (Akira Kubo), also an artist, is going to France for study, only the daughter (Izumi Yukimura) and the housemaid (Kinuyo Tanaka) remaining at home.

Thus the story ends. And the father thinks that the storms are now over and that ways but the links of love between them will be everlasting in future.

In this film, the pleasant and heart-warming relations between the father and children are mostly shown. But no such mental agonies of the father, nor placid poetical air as is written in the original is felt in the screen. This partly due to the wrong choice of actors and actresses.

At any rate, this film is a good noime drama which may highly be valued.

In this regard, Ryuzo Kikuchi can be praised for his able novel. Mr. Inagaki, the director, is also respectable in the same meaning.

This is never the Tohson's "Arashi" but Kikuchi-Inagaki's.

Jean Giroudoux's famous poetic drama, at the Hibiya Public Hall both on November 17 and 18. Mr. Takashi Goto, senior in French Literature class, translated this French drama into the Japanese and he is to produce it, too. This will be the first performance of this beautiful drama here in Japan.

Members of Hoken (society for broadcasting research) is going to take part in the 5th Radio Drama Contest under the auspices of D H R (Intercollegiate Broadcasting League). "A Prison Van" written by Hideo Ito, a Hoken member, will be presented. The Society is the blue-ribbon winner in the last 6th and 7th contest.

Wagner Society keeps busy preparing for the coming "get-together" concert with the Doshisha University. The concert will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan Hall on November 19. "High Babary", "Sweet and Low", etc. will be heard.

Verband Deutschen Studiums (German Culture Society) is planning to display their careful study of the educational system of Germany.

For your ears

Music

Looking back to this autumn season in the classic music field, let's pick up several concerts by overseas musicians which seem to have been topical.

The season opened with a cello recital by **Gregoal Piatigorsky** who has been celebrated as a member of the Million Dollar Trio with Heifetz and Rubinstein. He really enchanted the audience with his mighty playing, sometimes singing merrily and sometimes roaring in bass. His performance was rather sonorous and free-hearted than of strict academism.

Russian pianist **Reff Oborin** showed very modest interpretations. It is memorable that he introduced us some of the modern piano works in the Soviet Union which we have scarce opportunity to listen to at present.

The most gorgeous gift to the Japanese music lovers in this autumn was the presentation of the **Italian Operas** as a commemoration of the Japan-Italy Cultural Agreement.

The program were Aida, Le Nozze de Figaro, Tosca, Falstaff and Messa da Requiem by Verdi. All the staff including Maestro Vittorio Gui and other famous singers came all the way from Italy.

In November, **Samson Francois** is now giving recitals. He is estimated as one of the most prominent pianists in younger generations not only in France but in all Europe. He has the most brilliant technique which any pianist ever has had.

From the United States, **Westminster Choir** is come. This is an American mixed choral group having a prestige of the oldest and the finest in the country.

German cellist **Ludwig Hoelscher** made a second visit to Japan this autumn, and gave Beethoven Arbends. He is in a striking contrast to Piatigorsky, solid, modest and academic in every respect.

For your mind

Books

'Night and Fog'

By Victor E Frankl

Concentration camps established in each belligerent power during World War II have brought forth various kinds of tragedies. Numerous novels and essays have been published on these tragic affairs. This book, **Night and Fog** in one of them. The author, Victor E. Frankl is a Jewish professor of psychology who was interned at the Auschwitz Camp and miraculously survived through the hard days in the Stalag to tell people of what he experienced there.

It is next to impossible to criticize this **Night and Fog** because it consists of two parts which run counter to each other. The first half is added by the publishers for 'further understanding of the main part,' the last half being the original. I take up here the latter part for I believe that will do full justice to the author and also to the readers.

What will a cornered man who has no way of escape do? Does he become brutal and do anything for his own existence? The author says the good-will of people still exists there.

As one of the Nazi's war-time policies the complete obliteration of the Jewish people from Germany was started in 1941 to prove their racial supremacy over the Jews. Every Jew in the country were arrested and sent to the Auschwitz Concentration Camp where they were forced to slave labor under indescribable conditions and when became too weak for the sweating system, they were automatically sent to the gas chamber. More than 3,000,000 people were massacred there. Prof. V. E. Frankl depicts this inhuman life with a completely objective touch and tells us the mental actions of his fellow people facing death with a keen psychological analysis.

Witnessing that the good-will of man still exists, he says, "God's glory never perishes." Though he is a Christian, he never tries to use man's eternal good-will to prove God's existence. We do not find any religious color through the whole book.

As I have written above, more than half of this book is allotted to the 'explanation to the original.' This documentary introduction which covers almost half of the book, decreases more than it evaluates the value of the latter literary depiction. Because the main part is a genuine literary work, the publisher's gross commercial intentions of adding the first part make the readers, no doubt, hold a feeling of strong indignation. (K.K.)

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The Japan Times, Ltd.

The Mita Campus

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 THE MITA CAMPUS is published every month during the academic year, and policies of THE MITA CAMPUS are the responsibility of the student editors. Statements published here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the school authorities or any department of the University.

Sympathy for Hungary

Now the world is at its most tense state with the two serious uprisings just about to be a train of powder to break out another world war, that is, the crises in Suez and Hungary. What is left for us to hope is a good sense of the world to push the governments concerned to give way to justice and the successful activities of the U.N.

On these occasions, we can see a striking contrast between Democracy and Communism. In the democratic countries people are free to criticize their government for its misleadings, but in the communist countries they are seemingly prohibited to do so.

Not a word of sympathy can be heard from behind the iron curtain, to say nothing of the criticism against their government. The Hungarian revolution has been supported by the whole Hungarian people wishing for freedom. Yet Russia tore down their earnest wish by threatening and murdering them with the fully armed troops, occupied the country and set up a Russian puppet government.

No matter what nationality one may belong to, he is sure to feel strong indignation at this. This is a matter of morals and humanism. We don't like to consider Russian people so cruel, so selfish as their government is. Only they do not know what is really going on in the world.

Russian paid extremely dear for this Hungarian revolution. It made public what Russia really is; its foreign policy is nothing but a modern version of the old imperialism, forcing its doctrine on other nations and exploiting them.

We pay our deepest sympathy for the Hungarian people and sincerely hope that they have their own government and choose their own way of living according to their free will.

We don't care what kind of political system they may take so long as it is founded upon the free will and the good sense of the whole Hungarian people, because we know such a government will surely be able to co-operate and co-exist peacefully with the democratic countries in the world.

Hopes on Mita Festival

After a favorable result of a series of traditional Keio-Waseda baseball matches and their subsequent big fuss on the Mita Hill, the campus is going to be involved in another turmoil, the Mita Festival.

Many people will throng to the Festival to witness what is Keio, what Keio boys are doing or other. But when they pass through the gate they will have to pay 50 yen per person (tickets now sold in advance can be got at 40 yen). So far, no trouble; however it is, needless to say, more favorable to admit people with admission fee free.

What is now being discussed on the campus is that tickets and program-pamphlets are sold separately to exempt from tax, while tickets were attached to the program-pamphlets last year and the fee is costlier by 10 yen than last year. The point is that the admission fee can be cheaper if the aim is only to make the both ends meet and not to make a profit.

There can be found no reason to make a profit. We want to invite whoever wants to come to the Festival, if possible, without admission fee. But to make the Festival more prosperous will cost very much. Though there is no denying the fact that the fee is indispensable, it should be kept as cheap as possible.

If 50 yen is the lowest limit possible, there is left only one way to prove it; that is to make the Festival prosperous so as to deserve it. We wish the Executive Committee of the Mita Festival do their best not to betray the trust of the students.

Topics from campuses overseas

Hawaii

Zeal for Japanese

Ka Le O Hawaii, the vernacular paper of the University of Hawaii, carries a piece of news that more and more students learn Japanese as time goes on in its October 9 issue. The news is as follows:

"The rise is due to revised activity in the re-opening of Japanese language schools following World War II. This semester 200 students have taken Japanese. An increase of 40 over last year's figure. Many of these are third generation Japanese with little background in written or oral Japanese who desire to converse fluently with elders who have difficulty with English. With the yearly growth of the student body, more non-Oriental students have taken Japanese. Some have Japanese brides, and along with a few others, study it for the literary and cultural values."

Philippines

Nippon impressions

A Philippine university woman student, who visited Japan this summer to attend the Third International Student Conference held in Japan, wrote her "Nippon impression" on the feature column of The Philippine womanian with her acute, delicate sense. The following is an extract of the article.

As for the Third International Student Conference: "The conference ... was not called to ferret out the respective problems of the represented countries, much less to ferry them to a solution. It actually was an acquaintance with the crisis and idiosyncracies of the nations present."

As for Japanese arts: "Of the arts peculiar to Japan, nothing could be more impressive than

the tea ceremony—pompous in its discipline and perplexity. Being a guest is infinitesimally compared to being host where every movement of finger and limb is calculated, measured, and numbered. From these periphery of arts and niceties, comes a peculiar culture, to which Japan claims all originality and she is well justified. It is the fruit of centuries of isolation."

As for the present conditions and the character of Japanese: "But isolation has in no way impeded their sun from rising. Japan is now a progressive country. As a nation, she has adjusted and adapted herself to the complications of modern life even if some old customs still prevail. While concrete edifices do not rise far above the ground as in the United States, due to earthquake, still marvels of architecture enhance the skyline. Wonders of engineering facilitate traffic with underground transportation. Recent history relates the story of Japan as one of frustration and defeat but through war and pestilence, the soul of Japan has remained buoyant. It has weathered chimerical destruction wrought by the atom. Slowly but securely she rises."

The beauty, humility and compassions of her women and the sincerity, patience and responsibility of her men offer a stiff competition. The Philippines no longer enjoys the monopoly of hospitality, for the Japanese are extremely hospitable, courteous and kind."

She completed her account of Nippon impressions by saying as follows. "The jumble of Nippon terms connecting adieus, goodbyes and so long from friends was the harbinger announcing the dream ended. As the sun sank down below the horizon, it wore a smile. And like a true hostess, I think it said "Thank you, come again."

From the students' press

The Keio Gijuku Daigaku Shimbun takes up the raising of the fares and rates of commutation of ticket fare and of a 20 per cent reduction of "Gakuwari" (a discount rate for students).

These are the reasons they raise fares, according to the paper. 1) Owing to the red-ink finance, they cannot afford to carry out the modernization of railway facilities. 2) The railway fares are too cheap in comparison with the prices of commodities. 3) The fares of Japan National Railways are exceedingly cheap compared with the foreign ones.

It goes without saying that the modernization of its equipment and the promotion of the transport capacity are necessary not only for Japan's economy but also for us, the third class passengers, the paper says. Their insistence cannot be accepted, however, when this problem is considered in connection with for what they seek the financial resources, the paper insists.

The Hitotsubashi Shimbun, commented on the problem of the so-called "Taiyozoku" or "tribes of the sun," saying that it is the fictional thing that commercial journalism has fabricated by its agitation.

The paper also warned some students who always say, "We are quite different from the so-called 'Taiyozoku,' for we have to work to support ourselves or to pay school tuition and besides we don't do thoughtlessly what we want to do."

The only standard, the paper said, to distinguish 'diligent students' from the 'Taiyozoku' is not whether or not they do recklessly what they want, but how to do what they want.

Much attention should be paid to some affected intellectuals who are impatient to realize official control and to protect their children against influence of uninstructional films and novels, not knowing they are digging their own graves by paving the way for infringing on 'freedom of printing and speech.'

The paper charged the Ministry of Education with taking the advantage of this current movement under the cloak of just controlling the 'Taiyozoku films or novels.'

Ohio

'Gate of hell' on show

Ohio University Post takes up the Japanese picture "Gate of Hell" in its October 2 issue. It reads as follows:

The psychological use of color gives the picture an artistic quality rarely seen by American audience. Dramatic color patterns and harmonies stimulate the moods of each scene. Especially beautiful and effective treatment as a prelude to the terror of the murder scene. Exquisite costumes and scenes of 12th Century Oriental was and pagentry add to the beauty of the movie.

Excellent craftsmanship and technique make this production one that art and photography students will not want to miss.

The emotional restraint that characterizes Oriental drama makes this picture disturbing and exciting. It is a chance for a new experience in entertainment.

California

Dr Yukawa visits lab

The Daily Californian reports on September 11 that the leading Japanese physicist, Dr. Hideki Yukawa, visited the University's Radiation laboratory. The followings are the excerpt from the article:

Physicists at the University Radiation laboratory eagerly gathered last week to hear a soft-spoken man given his views on the "systematization of elementary particles."

Now he is visiting Berkeley for a few weeks on his way to the International conference on Theoretical Physics beginning Sept. 17 in Seattle. The majority of the work going on at the Radiation laboratory is concerned with mesons, so many problems are being hashed over.

In a Daily Californian interview, Yukawa said he was very excited at being at the laboratory where much of the experimental work on mesons is being done and where new discoveries are made almost daily.

As for the state of high energy physics in Japan, he reported there is good theoretical work being done but the experimental work is "not in very good shape". Cyclotrons and other accelerators are too costly, so experiments are usually done with cosmic rays.

Yukawa plans to continue discussing problems of elementary particles individually with the physicists here before he leaves to meet with the world's top theoreticians on Friday.

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