

The Mita Campus

'calamus gladio fortior'

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Ball League climax; Sweeps away Meiji in 1st game

Tokyo Six University Baseball League was opened on April 13, at Jingu Stadium with the first game of Rikkyo vs. Hosei. This season, all teams are expected to play close and enthusiastic games. Rikkyo nine with vigorous players, the youthful verve required to win a pennant of Keio nine, well-balanced Tokyo University, Waseda, Meiji and Hosei, in good team work.

Rikkyo Univ. which, not spiking of a slugger Nagashima, has excellent players such as Motoyashiki, seems to be the nearest to the Imperial Cup. Keio nine, in spite of the graduation of sluggers, Moroki, Nakata and Hino, still has No. 1 pitching staffs among six universities so it looks like the closest challenger.

Waseda team, in addition to the chief batters, Mori, Tezuka, and Nakamura is abundant with many other hopeful players and above all, in its pitching staff, Sakurai is expected to show his good pitching.

Especially Tokyo Univ. nine, with the ace pitcher Yoshida, is said to be much stronger than last year, and the well-balanced team will show its powerful games all through this season.

Under the good command of Manager Shimaoka, Meiji is very good in team work. Hosei nine, under the new manager Hattori, has fresh team color and is so much fighting to the A class team.

Because, student ball always has its ups and downs, it is impossible to anticipate what team will do all through the season. So this is the reason why we can not help having much interest in the student base ball games.

Keio nine, Champion of the previous season of the Tokyo Six Universities' Ball League, managed to suppress Meiji team with score 5-2 in the finals at Jingu Ball Park on April 30.

In the first game Keio was blanked 1-0 by Ikeda, rookie hurler of Meiji on April 20 because of its poor batting and the muddy condition of the ground. But in the second game, Nagano, who changed his position from catcher to first base man, tripled to left field in the inning to score the first run.

Keio scored three runs on three singles, a walk and a double steal in the third inning and also added three more points in the fourth and sixth. Meanwhile, Kaoru Hayashi and

his relief pitcher Eiichiro Takahashi pinned Meiji batters to seven scattered hits and allowed only two runners to take the third base.

In the final game, Keio walloped Meiji 5-2 on April 30 after a week as the finals scheduled on April 22 were rained out. It was a rather dull game at the beginning. But in the fifth Keio scored three runs on Hideo Honda's sacrifice fly to the left field with a full base and Nagano's single.

Manager Shimaoka of Meiji dispatched seven pinch hitters and pinch runners and scored two runs because of Takahashi's lack of control. But his relief pitcher Atsushi Hirano played his role as a fireman.

Tennis champs kept up

In the third week of All Universities' Tennis League, opened from April 6, Keio competed with Waseda, holding 64th regular match at the same time, at Hiyoshi Keio court on Apr. 20 and 21.

Keio defeated Waseda one-sided by the score of 8-1 and at the same time won the championship.

Consequently the record of Keio-Waseda tennis match reads for Keio 49 wins and 15 defeats: moreover Keio achieved 12 continuous wins over Waseda since autumn of 1951.

Keio romped over Rikkyo and Meiji in the first and second week respectively, and by its surplus power Keio whitewashed Waseda in three doubles games on the first day.

On the second day's singles

game after Mochizuki lost the first game, Nagasaki, Ninomiya and Sugiyama beat their each foe easily.

In the fifth tilt Murakami lost the first and second set by skilled strategy of Teraoka of Waseda, but the rallied stronger stroke and settled down in the next three sets to win handily.

Score: K 8-1 W			
1st day (Doubles)			
K 3-0 W			
Keio	Waseda		
Murakami	6-4	Ochi	
Ishiguro	6-3	Miyazaki	
	6-1		
Ninomiya	6-2	Uchida	
Nagasaki	6-2	Teraoka	
	6-2		
Sugimura	6-4	Nagaoka	
Mochizuki	6-1	Ikukawa	
2nd day (Singles)			
K 5-1 W			
Keio	Waseda		
Mochizuki	5-7	Ikukawa	
	2-6		
	9-7		
	0-6		
Nagasaki	8-6	Nagaoka	
	9-7		
	6-4		
Ninomiya	6-2	Matunaga	
	6-3		
	6-3		
Sugiyama	6-1	Uchida	
	6-3		
	3-6		
	3-6		
	6-0		
Murakami	2-6	Teraoka	
	2-6		
	7-5		
	7-5		
	6-3		
Ishiguro	6-3	Ochi	
	6-4		
	6-2		

Okadome gets hard win over No 1 Ceylon player

At the semi-finals of the Eastern Zone for Davis Cup Tennis Tournament, which was held on 29 April under the honorable attendance of Crown Prince Akihito and Prime Minister Kishi, Keio student Okadome, who was in place of Japanese reliable player Miyagi, defeated Ferginand, number one player of Ceylon team, after a exciting seasaw game scored 3-2.

The Japan team has the right to take part in the finals of the Eastern Zone.

WUS seeking for its seminar applicants

The Japan Branch of World University Service is now seeking applicants to attend its second summer seminar scheduled to be held at Hoshino Hot-spring, Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., starting on July 15 for the following two weeks with the attendance of approximately fifty students and professors from universities in Japan.

Students who wish to join the seminar must offer a short treatise with the given title of "The World Students Live in" along with a recommendation of deans of their schools and with a certificate of health.

Dr O'Connor lectured at KAS meeting

The 39th regular meeting of the Keio America Society was held on Thursday, April 25 at Keio University library. The day's guest speaker, Dr. Patricia O'Connor gave a lecture on "Foreign Language Study for the Primary School."

The outline of the lecture is as follows: The American people are notorious for their apathy toward foreign language learning. But recently this tendency has been curbed and they have begun to have much interest in it. But unfortunately the current foreign language education system in the U.S. is discouraging this new favourable shift.

According to recent linguistic studies, the best period for a person to learn a foreign language is from one year to five years and from five to eleven is the second best. After eleven there is a sharp decline.

Notwithstanding this fact, the current foreign language teaching starts only after high school. That is too late starting. So far as language teaching is concerned, the sooner the better.

A young child could start foreign language learning at home if parents, nurse, or servant can speak it. In doing so it can double the ability to learn another foreign language in later years. People might worry about the child's mixing up of the languages. But that is a groundless fear, which is easily overcome if only parents or others speak the languages consistently in certain occasions, say French at meals and English at other times.

So we should start the teaching of a foreign language at least in primary school and from the first grade. Children are not required to learn grammar. It is enough for them to be able to speak merely as a means of mutual communication.

300 orphans enjoy shows

The members of Keio Cultural Association and the Welfare Section of Asahi Shimbun tied, May 3, to give about 300 orphans a pleasant time. At 9 a.m. the orphans gathered at the Auditorium of the Asahi Shimbun, with thrilling anticipation.

Keio boys and girls did their bests, playing dances or singing children-songs, showing magic, to cheer up the parentless who might have got the blues seeing other boys and girls going on picnic with their parents or friends. The out-of-season Santa Clause were welcomed and also enjoyed themselves seeing the innocent children jubilant with unexpected presents of goodwill.

Tuition exemption bill for ill absent students passes Board of Deans

Reduction and exemption of tuition-fee for the students who are absent from school for a long time will be allowed from this year on, it was made clear at the Deans' Conference. Final decision will be reached at the Professors' Conference before long. The outline of the scheme is as follows:

1. Total exemption of tuition, experiment expenses, and

others is granted for those absent from school by order of the school authorities for illness and other unavoidable causes.

2. Ordinary absent students must pay all the expenses for the first year, but from the second year on the half sum is in principle reduced. Adequate consideration is given upon inquiry to those who have much difficulty in paying the necessities.

3. All payment is again made from the year when they re-enter the school.

The items, 1 and 3, are also applied to the students at the graduate school.

Med students to visit Iwate

The School of Medicine revealed a plan of going to the area where they have no doctors or any kind of medical facilities to give medical treatment and get physical check of the inhabitants this summer, instead of holding the annual presentation of medical science in a rural part of Japan. The authorities of the School decided to make the first trial at the Uge area of Iwazumi-machi, Iwate Prefecture, northern part of this country. The treatments are to be given from August 1 for following two weeks with two professors and eight students, who are to be supported by the Miyagi Prefectural Government and of other fields of medical science of the School.

Hungarians to Japan

A preparation committee of receiving Hungarian students was held on April 21 at Kanda, Tokyo. The YMCA Hall at Kanda was crowded with the students of Keio Univ. Autonomous Committee, Tokyo Univ. Midori Kai, and 18 other

groups, calling for friendly ties with Hungary.

The Committee was formed in response to a request in a letter from the Federations of Liberal-Hungary Students Associations in West Germany, which wanted to exchange frank opinions on the current world affairs including the problem of the Middle East by sending some students to Japan.

This organization's aim is to give an opportunity and a place of mutual understanding through the communication of thoughts, a committee member said.

Prof R.Lyle here

Keio University Library School has invited Professor Guy R. Lyle as the first visiting scholar on the five year program of inviting foreign expert librarians with the aid of special subsidy from Rockefeller Foundation.

He is a well-known librarian in the U.S. and served as Director of Libraries at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia before he arrived at Haneda Air Port on April 27. He is expected to lecture 2 courses at Keio Library School for three months, 1) General library administration, which concerns with all types of library, and 2) Special course of college library administration. See page a for the interview with him.

Asian students invite orphans

On May 3, about twenty Asian students, who are now studying here in Tokyo, hired tow buses to take parentless children of Shakujii Orphanage to the Murayama Reservoir, located about 40 miles west of Tokyo. Among crowded holiday-makers all the children had a good time. Some

twenty Japanese students of university and women's colleges also participated in the charity.

The Asian students had monthly been saving money from their allowances for the day. They now organized Asian Student Association to deepen friendship and mutual understanding with the Japanese.

Report from Student Counselor

At the Hiyoshi Campus that welcomed about 3900 frosh this spring, about the same number as last year, 50 students Counselors including 20 girls worked for them since April 15 to 30 and it was quite successful at that. Among all the new sophomors, the SC's were named by the Authority and they were trained at the meeting held three times under the direction of the Student Affairs Section.

In America, SC means "Sophomore Counselors", so in a sense our SC is similar. But speaking of their work, it is quite different. That is, the SC of America makes much of heart-to-heart talks among small number of frosh in the charge of one or two SC's. Here, their main part is to answer questions with which the frosh bombard them. Of course, they still respect so-called heart-to-heart talks, though under the condition of "so many fresh and far less SC" they seemed to have taken much troubles of adjusting the fresh to both natural and social environments of Keio University. At first, 90 per cent of the questions were about the location of rooms and buildings. Just as they thought, not a small frosh asked them how to get an "A" mark easily or what are the easy-course or who is the so-called good-natured professor.

All the SC's did not comment on this kind of silly questions, they say. Some girl asked, "I want to keep Saturday and Monday open for my own, so

would you arrange my schedule?" In this case, his answer was: "I'd say, you had better attend school as often as possible unless you want to stay here for more than four years." The other girl, who entered the Faculty of Law on her graduation from high school, came to the tent and said, "My parents are not so happy because I entered Keio instead of Tokyo Women's College, but I still want to graduate from Keio University. In this case, what is your opinion of it?" The SC could not but answer, "It depends on you. In that case, a private opinion is rather useless. Keio requires your own decision. So please make up your mind. And again talk with your parents seriously. I hope you yourself decide your course. I'd say this is the very turning point which you might have experienced first. Of course, it will torture you. But who knows that it will never be of no use to your future. Be a good sport! And please enjoy your college life.

This is all I can answer you as a SC who does not want to force you to take a private opinion.

According to the authority, the system of SC is found only here at Keio University. Our school has taken the initiative for it. The Authority see that in the near future, some other universities will adopt our SC system.

They say, it is one of the most effective ways of Orientations as compared with those of some schools.

Keio Library be open to you all

Now we are to try to introduce Keio Library. It has seated since the start the leading position and has students of Library school, taking the initiative in Japan. Though we can find some room to improve especially in the present methods to get books within three volumes through librarians, the library will show its constant progress in future.

This time we are happy enough to get a contribution from Mr. Gilbert A. Bethards, MBA Columbia, of its library.

History, status quo and staple collections

The brilliant ruddy-brick library, a building of Keio's symbol, towers precipitously on the Mita Campus. It was being built in 1907 as a commemoration of the jubilee of the founding of Keio-Gijuku. As the 100th anniversary of its foundation is to come up shortly next spring, it has been familiar with persons concerned with Keio for nearly 50 years.

Under the leading opinion that "a library is a necessary equipment to a university, and no big universities in Europe and America are not equipped with large libraries. In Keio we cannot be satisfied enough with the present narrow and incomplete situation, so we hope to build a large one in memory of the semicentennial," fund-raising of ¥300,000 was collected and its construction work was outset in June 1909 and completed in April 1912.

The style of the architecture was Gothic with bricks as you see in the picture and was designed by Prof. Kazusaka, director at that time, and engineering doctor Tatsuzo Sone and engineer Seichi Chujo.

The library was composed of the three-storied main building (partially four), six-storied book-rooms and the octagonal tower. The floorage covered an area of 200 tsubo in all. Reading rooms seated 300 and book-rooms could admit about 200,000 volumes.

The library in those days was the second largest in Japan. Besides, as for artistic decoration, the big-time artists attended, namely Bronze-Letters above the front-door drawn by Mr. Haiseki Yamamoto, design of the clock hung highly outside of the book-rooms by Mr. Kazumasa Numata, grand stained-glass (destroyed by war-fire) in front of the staircase drafted by Mr. Eisaku Wada and produced by Mr. Sanchi Ogawa, and marble-statue "Tekona" (injured by War-fire) by Shikai Kitamura.

As you see above, the library has been ever loved universally not only in its utility, but in its niceness to look at as a beautiful symbol.

Fourteen years later, by the big earthquake in Kanto-districts in 1923, the building was cracked, so, at this occasion, the authorities rebuilding it, another house for book-rooms which have a floor space of about 50 tsubo was added and that construction work was completed in 1928. That was

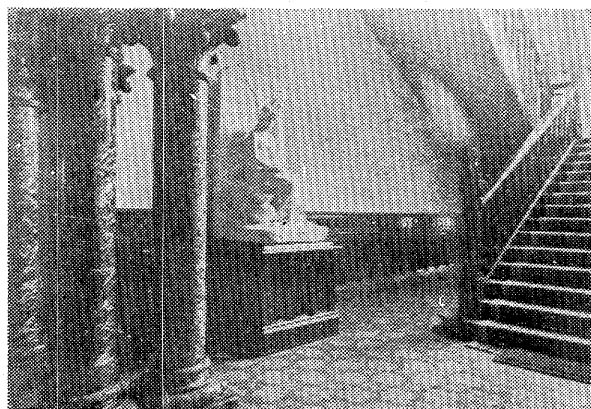


Photo shows the marble-statue "Tekona" before wounded.

the only annex ever made. Though some plan to enlarge in proportion to the expansion of the collection of books, the domestic issues did not allow it.

In May 1945 the most abominable event in the history of the library broke out, that was a fire by an air-raid, consequently the whole main-building and parts of the attic of the book-rooms were bombed out after burning over 36 hours. Therefore, till 1947 the remains after fire like ruins were too offensive to look at and it seemed impossible to renew the library.

But dealing successfully with after-war inflation and lack of building materials, the reconstruction was started and brought to completion in May 1949.

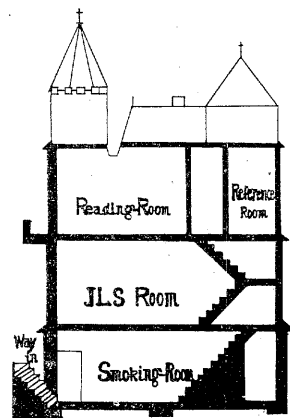
Of the late library, it was not only big in scale but adopted a compromise in its equipments from Mr. W.F. Pooler's and Stack's methods which were the most modern at that time in America.

Mr. Poole achieved many exploits in an era of creating modern libraries, and Director Tanaka affected by him, subdivided book-rooms and in each section, he arranged books according to the principal subjects and prepared tables and chairs and heater for better reading. Besides he created new idea in protection against fire. Thus he devoted himself to the construction of the library and made many original departures.

The collection of books counted about 58,000 volumes in its opening, but in due time, replenitions of the collection were eagerly attempted through a surplus of the construction-work

and many kinds of book-funds.

As a university library is mainly for study, its large collection and scale only are not enough in this sense, it must have rich collections that can bear special studies. And tendency of collections and its repletion are generally said to



Lateral view of the library

show color of a university.

Then present writers will trace the history of the composition of the books that are worth of special mention.

Since the first director, five professors have been appointed in the position and fifth director Prof. Kentaro Nomura is the present director.

During the first director, Prof. Kazusada Tanaka (1912-'21), big two collections were bought, they are;

(A) collection of Adam Smith's "An Inquiry into the

Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" in its original, pirated, epitome, and variant editions, (B) Historical materials of the East India Company (207 volumes).

Mr. So's collection in Tsushima-Island is the fundamental matters of the relationship between Korea and Japan in Tokugawa Era, and it took the initiative of the collection of historical materials.

Second director, Prof. Momotaro Urabe (1921-'24) during this period, there happened the earthquake and so he could not endeavor to collect books. But whole records of English Parliamentary Debates (1803-1931) is the only collection in Japan.

Third director, Prof. Shinzo Koizumi (1924-'33), began by dealing with the aftermath of the earthquake disaster.

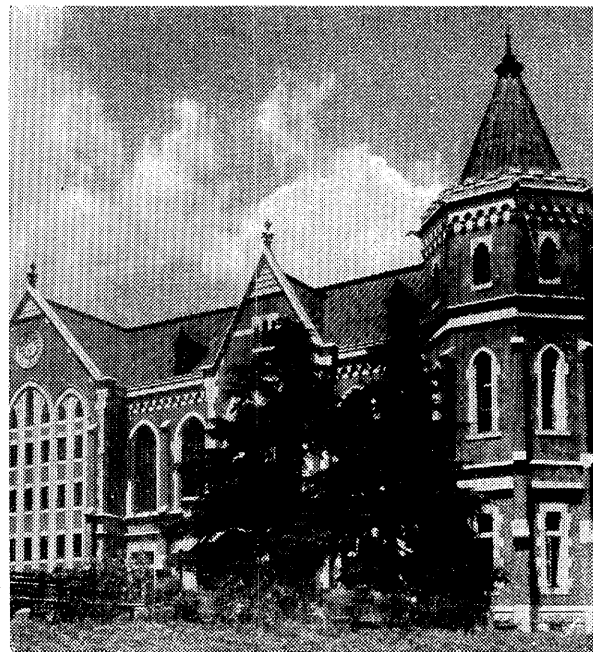
Enlargement of the book-rooms increased remarkably the capacity in number. Especially in this epoch, stress was laid on the section of social thoughts and old books in economics in which the director has strong points. Moreover in the special collections of works, there are Fukuzawa Collection, Tanaka collection (Oriental history), Osanai collection (play and drama), Mochizuki collection (Chinese books).

The fourth, Prof. Seichiro Takahashi (1934-'44): War had broken out and many obstacles came out one after another and the second plan of the enlargement of the book-rooms only became extinct.

One of the characteristics of the period is the collection of Nishikie pictures, Kibyoshi and Kusazoshi books which the director was interested in. And many, peculiar books were contributed during this time, for instance, Takahashi-Shoan collection of tea ceremony, Kyoka Izumi's posthumous works and lost articles.

Present director, Prof. Kentaro Nomura (1944-'); This period threatened by air-raids, his pressing work was to keep precious volumes safe and to defend the library. But at last the disaster broke out and its recovery work hindered collecting books.

Under the circumstances, attractive volumes are; a handwriting by a scholar in Tokugawa Era, the collection of old printing types that show the development of printed matters and records of the Tokyo Tribunal donated by Counsel Kazu.



'Columbia Univ library'

By Mr Gilbert A Bethards

It is indeed a pleasure to write about the Libraries of Columbia University for The Mita Campus. Since I have had the privilege of being associated with Keio faculty and student members, I have come to learn much of your fine University, of its past, what is now taking place, and of its aspirations.

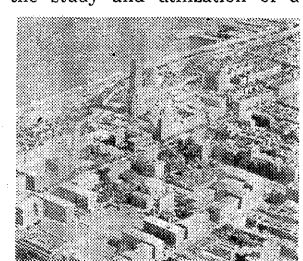
Columbia University's Libraries are many in number. The University's main collection is located in the Nicholas Butler Library at the Morningside Heights campus in New York City. The various departments of instruction have special libraries, such as the Chemistry, Natural Sciences, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Economics, Law, Business, Engineering, the arts, and Teachers College Libraries, and many more.

Typical of the facilities offered for the conduct of research are those of the Graduate School of Business Library. Here is located the Marvyn Scudder Collection containing information on the financial history of over five hundred thousand corporations. All told, there are more than two million volumes within Columbia's Libraries.

The general card catalogue and about twenty thousand reference books are located in the Reference Room of Butler Library. This is a focal point for scholars inquiring as to where to gather information for their academic undertakings. The general card catalogue is a record of the University's books, except for some of the special collections which have their own listings. The department libraries have their own catalogues as well. Within the Re-

ference Room are also kept the catalogues of the Library of Congress and those of certain other libraries. The Reference Department offers a special bibliographical service for locating books in other libraries.

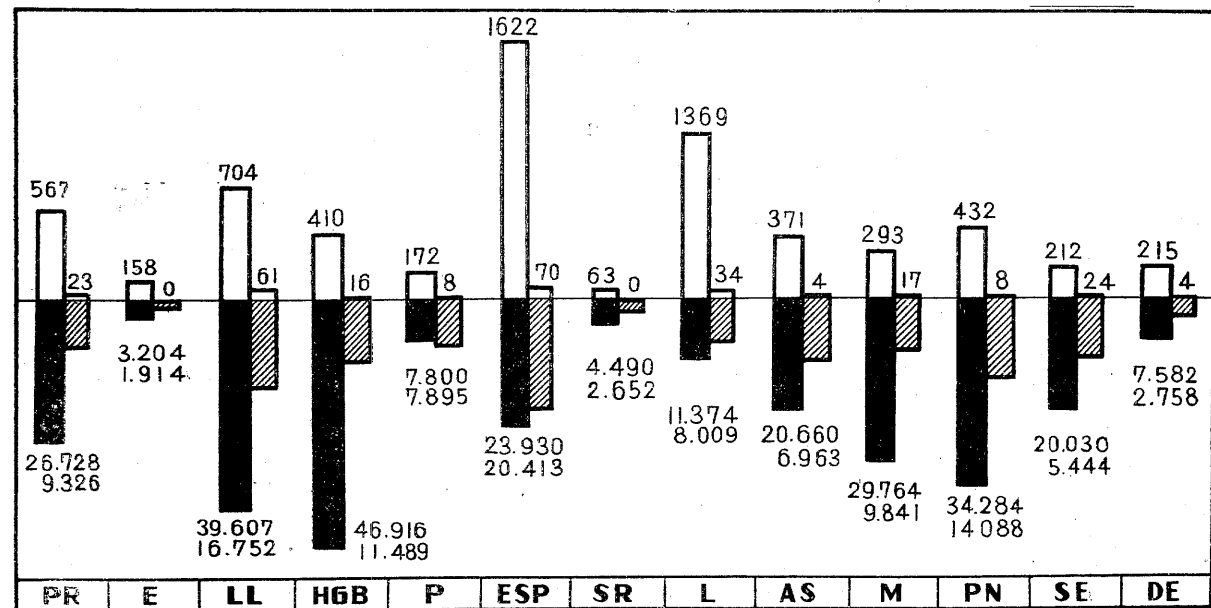
Those students of Columbia's School of Library Service are in a very convenient location for the study and utilization of a



The campus of Columbia University large library.

There are also the public libraries of New York City which are readily available to students who do not find everything they need at the University's Libraries. The central library building of the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street contains more than three million volumes.

Of all places which are the favorites of the faculty and students, the Libraries of Columbia University are held in the highest of esteem. It is here that the scholars of Columbia obtain so much of their research material. Rightfully so, these Libraries leave an everlasting impression of excellence and greatness upon all who dwell in their presence.



Medley About Keio Library

Hiyoshi division

On the Hiyoshi Campus, there is Hiyoshi division of the Keio University Library. It was opened for the general course students in 1950 under the new educational system. It has about 23,000 books; most of them are those of natural, social and historical science and professional and foreign volumes are very few, because students learn general cultures in Hiyoshi.

As for the tendency of reading books, students make better use in social and natural science than in technology, industrial arts, history and language. A foreign book is only read once a week on an average.

The capacity of the reading-room is 160, and they often utilize only seats in the room for reading their own text books and others.

Off-campus Library Service

Keio University Libraries have traditionally supported an obligation to a larger population. Sometimes the obligation is carried out in service to alumni and former students. Some service is free and mostly, there

is a fixed fee, ten yen.

In the teens of 20th Century, the shortage of libraries in Japan was recognized by men of intelligence, and so "Waseda—another big private university—and Keio University libraries were thrown open to general public, but Waseda shut up its gate before long to outsiders. Keio Gijuku, therefore, has had the only university library that makes off-campus service throughout Japan, and offered much facility for research workers in civilian life. This may be safely said one of the tradition Keio is proud of.

Reference Room

Keio forestalled other university libraries in Japan in setting up a reference room, where bibliographies, catalogues of books, gazetteers, encyclopedias, year books, rolls, biographical dictionaries and maps are arranged by decimal classification. In this room, librarians will welcome any questions about reading books and studies.

Reference service is truly for readers to make the most of the collections and data, but it is means to make up deficiency of the present catalogue-system.

Prof Guy speaks hopes on arrival here

Professor Guy R. Lyle told the reporter of The Mita Campus at International House on his various impressions he felt during his short stay since he arrived here.

For foreigners Japan is not an easy country to understand immediately, as might be the same with other countries, he said. There are many things that he has not been accustomed to back home; car drivers are always honking along, houses are built very closely with narrow spaces between them, advertisements in the towns seem to

have much artistic sense. Japanese college English papers are very good, he said. Their fewness of advertisements with much spaces for news impressed him because he was used to see so many advertisements in papers at home.

He expressed his hopes about his work in the library school by saying as follows:

"Library is used a great deal and considered very important in colleges and universities in America. In Japan you have a general education program in the university. We have the same thing in the United States. However the general education program has not greatly affected library use or importance. Rather the importance of library has resulted from efforts on the part of faculty to engage students actively to learn for them selves."

Text books, the lecture method, and quizzes, although not entirely replaced, have been overshadowed by other methods of teaching which challenge the students to do more independent work.

Students are in colleges to go to the library to investigate topics and to write papers, to read books for later discussion in class room."

He is much expected to contribute towards the development of library administration at Keio University.

From campus to campus notes

Rikkyo University decided to add newly the course of law from 1959 forth to the existing faculties. The fund for the School building has been already prepared, and by this autumn the plan is going to be completed. The course is said to accommodate about 400 students every year.

Kobe University abolished its traditional honor system which has been kept for over ten years. This was decided at the students' meeting last January and the next examinations were conducted under the invigilation of the school overseers.

The Placement Section of Waseda University made public the result of last year's verification placement on April 15. It shows that 94% of the day session students of the university were successful in finding employment, 85% for the evening session, and the average percentage is 91%.

The Foreign Language Club at the school of medicine, Osaka University, opened a Russian course for beginners from April 26. It will be held twice a week. Enthusiasm for Russian is prevalent among the students of the university.

After school Duo Vadis?

Beer is very popular among most of the students. Those who first taste alcoholic drinks seem to try beer. With the coming of summer beer will find a tremendous quantity of demand.

On Ginza Streets there can be found several beer halls. Very popular but not so characteristic is N-T or L Beer Hall. L and G store are especially for N beer, while P is for A beer only.

Among these M Beer Hall is recommendable. It is not so big as seen from outside but inside capacity is considerably great. Comparatively steep, stairs will lead you down to the inside utopia for drinkers. A faded purple bill of beer and also a faded purple bill of cutlet or beef stake will satisfy your appetite.

Most of the beer halls serve beer in a glass jug. But people who have once been to Germany always suggest to drink beer with a stein. When you are intoxicated enough to shout, then you are permitted to sing out "Stein Song." Try a steinful of beer once.

Everyone has his own taste. Some love to drink alone in a lonely corner; some like to make

merry. Both types can enjoy there.

After the Keio-Waseda baseball game, a lot of Keio boys are found to gulp beer. When you are going out you will be tempted to add a stein of the shop to your strange collection. But do not do so. You must not as a Keio boy.

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For your mind Books

'Narayama-bushiko'

By Shichiro Fukazawa

This story tells happenings in the mountains in the Shinshu District, where an old woman named Orin 69—the heroine—is living with her son. Her husband has been dead for twenty years, and unfortunately, his son, Shimpei, was bereft of his wife by a tragic event—she fell down into the valley the previous year, leaving four children behind her. In this hamlet there has been a bad custom that all of old men and women reaching 70 years are forced to make their death trip called "Narayama Mairi" (Pilgrimage to Narayama). This year, too, a folk song "Narayama Bushi," depicting the scene of the Narayama Pilgrimage, sounds comfortable to Orin's ears though it suggests the grim air of the pilgrimage. Within one year, she succeeds in choosing the second wife for her son, a matter about which she has been troubled and besides took the utmost enjoyment in breaking her teeth on purpose by rubbing against a flint-stone or stone-mortar.

This is because she believes herself unlike an old woman to

have good teeth, that is, to have good teeth means to take much food. Her precocious and unfilial grandson brings home a senseless girl aged 16 with a view to making her his wife. On the contrary, his filial father Shimpei grows depressed because Orin urges him to let her go on "Narayama Mairi" as soon as possible. On the very night when Orin finishes the preparatory ceremony for "Narayama Mairi" before starting, an aged man as old as she who lives in the next-door comes crying to her house. The following night, Orin starts secretly for the mythical Narayama Mountain carried on her son's back.

On the way to that unknown world, Narayama, Shimpei is taken back to see so many skeletons and dead bodies scattered here and there.

When they gets to the destination, Orin sits down calmly on a seat prepared three years ago and shows Shimpei a sign to go down without uttering a word.

"If snow falls on the way to 'Narayama Mairi,' it is a good omen for the person concerned." This saying popular among the villagers comes true on his way back. So he goes back to share his joy with his mother Orin against the villagers' rule. But he at once begins to walk down, and before long he felt thrilled to witness the crying old man making a desperate effort to escape from being pushed down into the valley by his cruel son, but in vain. The moment he returns home, he finds that his second wife is out and that his senseless girl wears a belt of Orin's around her pregnant body. This is the summary of "Narayama Bushi Ko" (Chuokoron Prize winning novel for 1956).

Why has this story appealed to the readers, especially to critics? Three reasons are considered: The first: the author took up a local tale for his material which has been neglected a long time in literary circles of this country.

The second: he described skillfully the mind of Orin who is never afraid of making the death trip as opposed to the average mind, and his psychological description is lacking in technique. The third: his rhythmical style makes reading easy. This, of course, depends upon the fact that he is a musician by profession and moreover his occupation did him much good. These elements might arouse a sense of freshness in readers' minds.

The most influential one of the reasons stated above will be the first, namely, he takes up a local tale that may well be said to be the home ground of the Japanese spirit against the tendency of our modern literary circles to follow foreign models.

Those days disturbing noises are heard around the misshapen auditorium at the end of the campus. With a bombing raid during the war this great hall was ruined, and the demolition work is now progressing. Our dear unicorns who have long been looking down on us from the high top are also going away. Where are you going, unicorns?

New library will be established at Hiyoshi Campus by January next year, as a link of Centennial activities. The outline plan may be summarized as follows: the library has 9,000 tsubo (30,000 square meters) and four stories. The construction work will be carried out dividing in two terms and the first term work is to complete both and two stories.



'Anastasia'


When the Russian Revolution broke out in 1917, the then emperor Nicholas II, with members of the Imperial Family, was captured and shot to death in Siberia. But it was not long before a rumor got abroad: that the youngest of the Czar's four princesses 'Anastasia' had had a miraculous escape and was alive somewhere. The rumor gradually all over Europe....

The drama begins in Paris, in 1928, General Bounine (Yul Brynner) with his three associates forms a skillful plan to provide 'Anastasia' to get 10,000,000 pounds an English bank is holding for the Czar's daughter. They try to train a destitute Woman (Ingrid Bergman) who resembles the genuine Anastasia for the part. They run about in making people believe that the woman they picked is the real Anastasia. But not many people who come face to face with her acknowledge her. Bounine decides she must confront Anastasia's grandmother, the Dowager Empress (Helen Hayes), living in retirement in Copenhagen. At first the Dowager Empress does not give her an interview, because she has met pretenders so many times. But, after many difficulties,

they can meet the Dowager Empress. The Empress is quite skeptical when she sees the girls at first, but when the girl says casually that she only coughs when frightened, the Empress is suddenly shaken into recognition.

Anastasia as a child only coughed when frightened, a trait not even Bounine could have discovered. Thus grandmother and granddaughter are reunited at last. Some weeks later in Paris at the Grand Ball at which the Czar's long lost daughter is to be publicly acknowledged, Bounine tells the Dowager Empress that his work is done and that he is leaving. She knows that he has fallen in love with Anastasia without a desire for gain and that Anastasia also likes him. Quietly, and with the wisdom of the aged, the Dowager Empress takes the trouble of uniting Bounine and Anastasia.

Thus the Drama ends. In the title role the excellent performance by Ingrid Bergman, Yul Brynner and Helen Hayes make the chief sights of this picture. Especially the scene in which Hayes (the Dowager Empress) is face to face with Bergman and finds that she is the real Anastasia, is the most impressive of this drama with convincing performance by two great actresses.



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Peace in danger

How the world longed for perpetual peace when the World War II was declared at an end! Since then people have been trying to establish a peaceful Utopia without war. The result, however, is not so satisfactory so far.

Everywhere on the earth are experienced the harmful nuclear weapon explosion tests, and there are cold war antagonisms as if to threaten "If you want to fight, then I will let you know how strong I am."

In every day life people often waste their energy on trifling things. Though the reasonably economical life is respected by everything, it is not taken up in real life. "Such is the way in real life," is often heard. But should a man of intelligence think so? Of course, not. They know what is right and what is wrong, but they do not assert themselves.

The same is true with today's big countries in the world. They know the war would bring only disaster but no profit. They want peace, but they have no courage to disarm. Do not behave from the political view. Must have a heart-to-heart talk with each other! Then make up their minds not for the sake of themselves, but for the well-being of the human beings!

The Centenary and Keio

It was in 1858 just a few years after Commodore Perry forced open the doors of the long secluded Japan that the Keio-Gijyuku was founded by Yukichi Fukuzawa. Since then Keio has seen every stage of the history of modern Japan and with the tide of these times it has achieved its present status. Keio is going to celebrate its grand Centenary next year. It will be indeed a touching event.

It is needless to repeat how Keio has contributed to this country since its foundation. Our founder, Fukuzawa was the greatest leader who marched ahead of his times to introduce liberalism, rationalism and democracy of the modern Western thought to the then feudalistic Japan. This positive attitude he took at the important turning point is what we would call the *Fukuzawa Spirit*.

But does this spirit still prevail on our campus? Is there no apprehension that Keio has become contented with confining itself within the small skin of the great tradition? People might say it is symbolical that Keio is still using that old hall, called the Speech Hall, built in 1875. The hall certainly is a cultural asset but a larger, modern auditorium is desirable also.

We often blame the sectionalism and inbreeding found in various quarters of the Japanese society. But the Faculty of Economics, for example, is instructed entirely, except for a few lecturers, by Keio graduates. Does this mean that men from the outside have no qualification to teach in Keio? And isn't this a good proof of our narrow-mindedness?

It is indeed with great expectations that people are looking forward to the Centenary. As the prime commemorative project of the ceremony, the school authorities decided to expand its facilities. The construction work is now in progress. To have a small family school on a small snug campus was once a good practice, but is only a story of the good old days now.

But at the same time we look for academic and scholarly atmosphere on the campus. A university is not only an educational organ but also a research institute. To retreat in to the ivory tower should be avoided but too much literal interpretation of Fukuzawa's word 'Practical Learning' is also dangerous.

It is hoped that the Centenary will be an epoch and Keio will go forward and become a better and bigger seat of learning and education.

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Topics from overseas

THE DAILY Utah Chronicle

It's rather amazing fact that we come to know that even the American students, who are so famous for their industriousness and eagerness for their studies, are sometimes suffered from terrible boredom in their classes.

An American students' press, The Daily Utah Chronicle, handles this troublesome but interesting problem saying that "Boredom isn't incurable, you can do something about it." It advises that you can help the boredom by starting a vivid discussion about the lecture. It is really horrible to imagine the scene that a professor is making a lecture in front of the students who are looking at him with blunt eyes which definitely express the hope of escaping from such a boring class.

A couple of American magazines have come up with the solution that "American student is afraid of all sorts of things, that is, he worries about fitting into the group about not making enough money, about having wrong opinion on important issues."

Starting a discussion is quite a solution to help the boring lecture and a professor loves students for starting discussion ball rolling.

"Let others know what you're thinking. You may be challenged now and then and have some of your ideas changed or modified. But you'll have a great time doing it, and boredom will vanish." That's the best way for you to appreciate your lecture! (The Daily Utah Chronicle April 12, 1957)

THE MAINE CAMPUS

The Maine Campus reports that twenty-eight University students received all-A grades. It is very much interesting that students who received favorable marks are praised in the United States just as in Japan.

In Keio University each of students who has received a lot of A marks during four college years are to be given a silver wrist watch when he graduates.

In the University of Maine 686 were also named to the Dean's List for marks they received during the fall semester. (The Maine Campus, March 28, 1957)

Ka Leo O Hawaii

"Japanese people are primarily concerned with survival, not defense against communism." Dr. Lawrence Olson, American authority on Japan, believes.

Ka Leo O Hawaii, the paper of the University of Hawaii carries a brief note of his opinions formed on the basis of an uninterrupted stay of 18 months in Japan.

He warned, "Americans should realize that American policy in Japan has a heavy military emphasis to most Japanese, and no matter how legitimate and essential military defense policies may be to the United States, in Japan, they are easily distorted to mean rule by 'American Imperialism'."

From the student's press

The Hitotsubashi Shimbun says it is a great pity that 'McCarthyism' is still alive in another form though seemingly the rightist tendency led by it was declining since '54,—in the form of Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate.

The paper says it is a prevalent opinion in the world that this McCarthyism has been vanishing being counterpunched by the 'bon sense' of the Americans.

The paper declares, however, that the investigation by the committee has been extended from Communist activities in the U.S. even to 'International Communism' at the time when the cold conflict between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. is getting fiercer and fiercer as a result of the Hungarian rebellion, the Suez crisis in Egypt, etc.

It asserts also that the uppermost purpose of the committee

was to make the Canadian Ambassador to Cairo, E. H. Norman, lose his position by questioning Professor Tsuru about the association between Mr. Norman and him of some more than twenty years ago.

The paper expressed its deep indignation about the fact that it is openly approved to hurt innocent individuals by way of undue censure. And it is a sheer anachronism to suppress and investigate onesidedly persons who are against the government policy and those sympathizers to Communism in the past time in order to do away with much dreaded Communism, the Hitotsubashi Shimbun points out.

The paper concludes that what underlies in this problem and also is most important is that peace of the world is boldly challenged by the few who won't understand the real human being and can't see the true human freedom.

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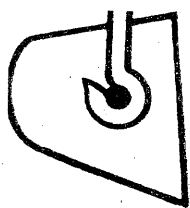


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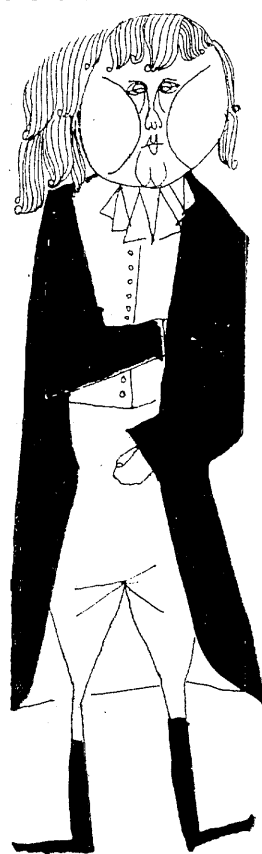
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