

## Student hall to be expanded at Hiyoshi

The subject of new establishment of student hall at Hiyoshi campus came up for discussion at the Hiyoshi branch managers' conference on May 28. And it is considerably fair that a part of student rooms will be established in the basement of the fourth building which is now under construction.

The plan is the response of the question that Mr. Matsumoto, the Director of the Educational Bureau, demanded to reply how many tsubo was the student hall necessary. And the question is divided into three parts;

- 1) the meaning of extra-curricular activities in university,
- 2) the present state of the institution of the activities at Hiyoshi campus,
- 3) an ideal plan of student hall and realizable minimum necessary plan at the present situation.

Hiyoshi Student Affairs Section showed to the Director the plan as the realizable one that all the basements are made use of the student hall within the limits and unacceptable rooms use the present buildings which will be left a surplus because of the new establishment of the fourth building.

And at the same time the Section asserted that the present rooms which is now used as the lecture room have become obsolete and must be broken down.

The agenda was approved by the conference and presented to the Keio authorities.

## Students mobilize against H bomb tests

H Bomb fall-out on 16th May in Christmas Island area shocked most students in our country. The National Federation of Student Self-Government Association (Zengakuren) called on 16th for the nation-wide campus rallies to protest to the British nuclear experiments at Christmas Island.

Zengakuren adopted the slogan of "Oppose preparation for the Atomic Warfare." Throughout the country, about 150 campuses with 350,000 students participated in the rallies, and were mobilized for the co-ordinated demonstrations.

The rallies were the biggest in number since the end of the war. Most classes at the univer-

sities were out and forced to suspend. In Tokyo, 6,000 students, including professors of universities took part in the central giant rally at Hibiya Park which had addressed and greetings by the delegates of Okinawa, Sunakawa-cho, Sohyo, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and so on. Members of Zengakuren, staged a lantern demonstration at night in protest against the British H-Bomb explosions triggered near Christmas Island.

In Keio Univ. members of "Heiwa No Kai" got the appeals by the signature of aggregate 18,000 students and took part in nuclear tests in Christmas Island, Nevada, in U.S. and Soviet.

## Keio shell sink down

The traditional and attractive Keio vs Waseda 26th Annual Regatta was held on May 12 at Sumida river under unfavorable condition of cloudburst and 22 mph winds. Waseda, with half its crew rowing, half bailing water with lightweight aluminum bowls prepared for bailing, defeated unprepared good rival Keio.

Keio's crew got the start in a drizzling rain and it led by four lengths at 1,600 meters. On the other hand two of Waseda's crew stopped rowing to bail water and its shell did not glide ahead smoothly. At 2,200 meters Keio was eight lengths ahead. So it was generally believed that the Keio crew would suppress Waseda perfectly. Then the drizzling rain turned into a cloudburst and 22 mph winds reduced the usually calm Sumida river into a choppy and bubbling sea.

Half the Waseda crew shipped oars, reached under their seats for bowls and started bailing. The unprepared Keio crew put off their training shirts and tried to prevent the shell from sinking by sopping up water and wringing it out over the side but in vain.

At 3,500 meters the Keio shell was down to its oarlocks in water. Two hundred meters later it went under like a boat kneaded up by mud.

At last its already drenched crew swam ashore. Meanwhile Waseda's half rowing, half bailing crew finished the 6,000 meter race in 24 minutes, 2 sec-

onds to make up its 14th victory against Keio's 12 in the Regatta's years history.

The chief judge ruled that the race was official and victory stood. "After all," one judge asserted, "both crews were under the same bad circumstances but the Waseda eight prepared their bowls. This caused Waseda's victory."

It was Japan's third regatta sinking in similar bad weather. In 1932 Tokyo University's shell sank in a race against Tokyo Commercial College. In 1939, both Meiji and Nippon Universities went under.

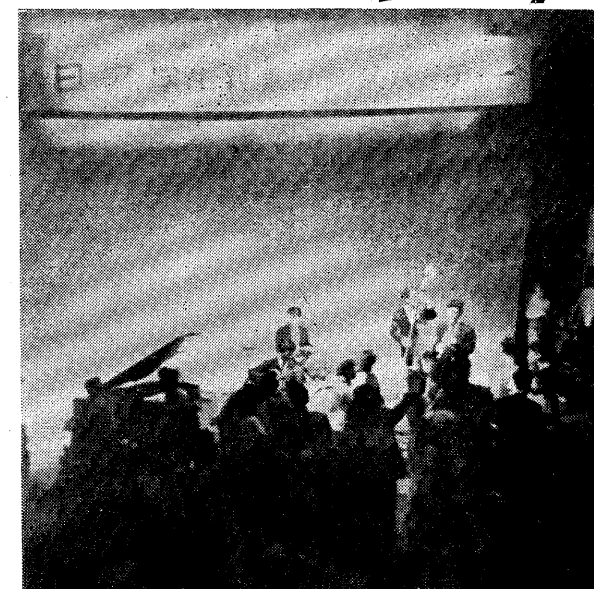
### Bowling club eases out in championship

Keio Bowling Club defeated Waseda, Rikkyo, Meiji and Hosei Universities at the Japan Student Bowling Tournament on May 18 at the Tokyo Bowling Center and at the same time gained championship of the tournament for the sixth.

K.B.C. was organized in 1950 when the Bowling Center was established in Japan. More than 30 members play under the leadership of Nakai, Mano and Hata, and they show high averages.

As the leading club in Japan K.B.C. has achieved remarkable results. They will have a regular spring and fall student tournament and take part in the All Japan league and Far East tournament.

## Autonomous Committee renovates its stipulations; to start with brand new policy and staffs



The dance party under the sponsorship of the Student English Newspaper Association was held at Sankei International Hall on May 17 to promote friendly relations between Japanese students and Asian youths studying in Japan.

Some 50 Asian students—Indians, Filipinos, Burmese, and Koreans—were invited to the party and spent the evening in an amicable atmosphere with about 1400 Japanese students.

SENA sponsored the party with the support of the Japan Times so that Japanese and Asian students might be given opportunities to become acquainted with each other and deepen the understanding for each other's countries through their friendship.

It opened at 6:00 p.m. and continued with pleasure until 10:00 p.m.

## Keio nine slips down from a season champs

Rikkyo whipped Keio 1-0 in the first game of the series on June 1 and stepped up to the championship of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League, leaving one more victor. Rikkyo was quite lucky enough to make use of a single chance led by two successive doubles in the sixth inning and scored the winning run. Those were all the hits Rikkyo gave to Hayashi, righthander of Keio, who displayed an exquisite pitching. On the contrary Keio wasted all the chances obtained by five single hits and let Sugiura, righthander of Rikkyo make up his seventh win and sixth whitewash.

The linescore:  
Rikkyo 000 001 000 — 1  
Keio 000 000 000 — 0

Keio stopped Rikkyo's tenth successive victory 2-1 in the second game on June 2. Rikkyo lost the dream of the perfect championship that meant to capture the league crown by ten straight wins to five other universities. Keio scored its first run in the sixth inning on a double and single, and winning run was added in the tenth inning on a squeeze play by Hayashi after two sluggers of Keio, outfielder Akagi and catcher Kuromatsu gave two singles to Sugiura, mainstay of Rikkyo, while Rikkyo tied once as catcher Kataoka homered.

The linescore:

Keio 000 001 000 1 — 2  
Rikkyo 000 000 001 0 — 1

The final game that decides the championship of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League was held on June 3 before some 45,000 ball fans in their ecstasies.

Though the general prospects were favorable to Keio nine, yet it was regrettably eliminated by Rikkyo nine. The score was 2-1. In the third inning Rikkyo got two runs, taking advantage of the confusion of Keio nine and two singles by shortstop Motoyashiki and third baseman Nagashima. The third baseman Kato brought a run to Keio in the fifth inning by his single to score Kuromatsu who passed and was advanced to second on a bunt.

The linescore:  
Rikkyo 002 000 000 — 2  
Keio 000 010 000 — 1

### Water sports enjoyed

The water sports meeting was held on May 19 at the Toda Olympic Boat Course. The general public took part in this meeting as well as the members of the Athletic Society and other clubs. The day it was cloudy and rainy. All the students, however, enjoyed themselves very much. Luckily no boat sunk.

The Keio Autonomous Committee, which renewed its members and covenant recently, May 21 held a conference attended by 7 Executive Board leading members. They unanimously decided to push forward a fair, non-ideological student campaign.

The decision is said to be made in answer to the urgent demand from outer independent student circles which valued the KAC highly because of its neutrality.

Thus the KAC seems to play an important role in setting up a non-political student association against the existing politically minded student circles.

The conference started with an explanation by Mr. Tsukura, Chairman of the International Affairs Section of the Executive Board, on the power distribution of present student bodies. In his address he stressed that "the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations (Zengakuren) can hardly be said to represent a pure student stand and now the establishment of a federation of all student in Japan is strongly needed."

It is said that this issue has been repeatedly discussed by the KAC, which has been standing neutral at all times, even in pre-war days, and is estimated highly by other sound student circles.

But the issue was left unsettled because the KAC of last term had been too busy conducting the inside matters to touch on this important task. And the recent readjustment of the KAC frame work put forth again the pending problem before them.

The delegates present at the conference were enthusiastic in discussing this long-standing problem. The face-to-face conference ended with the conclusion that it was right and significant to conduct a nationwide campaign to set up a student association aimed at promoting a fair, non-ideologically swayed student campaign.

Following the decision, some practical plans were made to make up the National Preparative Committee, which serves to exchange mutual information between the universities, and then gradually develop the Committee into the National Union of Students, a large student activity center.

In such proceedings, we will, of course, call for ties with

every self-government committee in the nation, which join in the Zengakuren, Shigakuren (the Federation of Private Universities) from our neutral view point, informed sources revealed.

The KAC staffs are in a hurry to put the plan into practice as the nation-wide rally of the Zengakuren is expected to take place early in June. They will have a meeting with Zengakuren leaders soon.

Thus the LAC seems to make a long step forward with fresh leadership.

### New post decided Ohno chairmaned

A plenary session of the Keio Autonomous Committee selected Akira Ohno, senior of the Faculty of Economics, as the new chairman of the Committee on May 7.

Following the election, the prospective new chief expressed his wishes of what hopes to do in his new post:

- 1) closer relations between the Committee and the Students,
- 2) more active but prudent activities toward outside problems,
- 3) elevation of self-government feeling among the students.

The assembly, with some 60 delegates from the students, was held at Mita for the first time since the covenant of the KAC was rewritten and was preceded by ex-chairman Kikuchi's general reports on the workings of the Committee during the previous year. (April-March)

The former head gave an account on the KAC stand to the matter of the Health Committee, hike of tuition fee and its exemption of ill-absent students, the Hungarian students coming here and others.

He also referred to the KAC attitude toward the outer students circles as the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations (Zengakuren), known as the most political minded, commenting that "Zengakuren may not be a pure student association. It goes too politically and quite detaches itself from students themselves."

"The in-the-past setup and frame of the KAC have been inadequate to make forceful action to outside matters. Accordingly, it had been steered for inside problems, Kikuchi added.

## Hungarians in Jakarta on the way to Japan

Three student refugees from Hungary members of the Liberal Student Federation of Hungary, have already arrived in Jakarta, Indonesia, on their way to Japan, according to a Far East Network report. It also reports that the Matter depends upon whether or not the Japanese Consul-General to Jakarta gives them an admission.

Meanwhile, the Preparation Committee for receiving the Hungarians May 5 picked 12 circles including the Keio Autonomous Committee to set up the Executive Board. At the

same time the Student Mutual Exchange Committee here sent a wire to Hungary telling that "All is ready, let's know the details of your program." But no answer has been received.

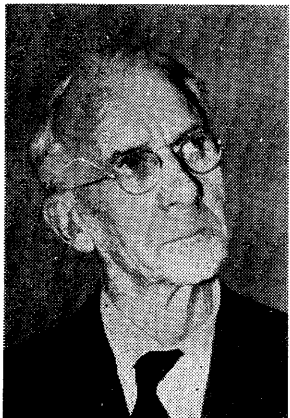
The SMEC seems to have changed its attitude at the FEN news. And the Committee waits for an answer by wiring to Hungary again. If they cannot get any reply by May 25, the SMEC will break up its setup for reception. The Hungarian visiting group will make a final decision on whether they will call on Japan toward the end of May, FEN reported.

Disregarding the repeated appeals by the Japanese Government and her people for suspension of the tests, The British Government has touched forcibly the plan to scatter about the element of death, strontium 90.

### 'I was just disappointed'

When Japanese people could never get along in our present circumstances, in the nuclear experiments by Soviet in Siberia, the United States in Nevada and recently by the British in Christmas Island waters, the news amazed and delighted the people that an enthusiastic Quaker made clear his plan of participating in the Japanese protest fleet against the nuclear weapon tests near Christmas Island. Evidently it was the last thing that the Japanese expected from the Britons. The Japanese, however, welcomed this news as an encouraging sign that peoples of other countries paid as much attention and concern over this one of humanity's biggest problems as the Japanese.

This Quaker, Mr. Harold Steele, 64, who is a firm pacifist arrived here in Japan on May 17 only to know much to his disappointment that the project to dispatch the protest fleet against the British H-bomb test had been given up in the face of opposition from various sources. Mr. Steele, asked what did he think of the sudden H-bomb test made by Britain, said in a low, quiet and precise voice "I am angry and sad and shocked at the folly of my government equally with its wrong doing."



Courtesy The Japan Times  
Mr Harold Steele

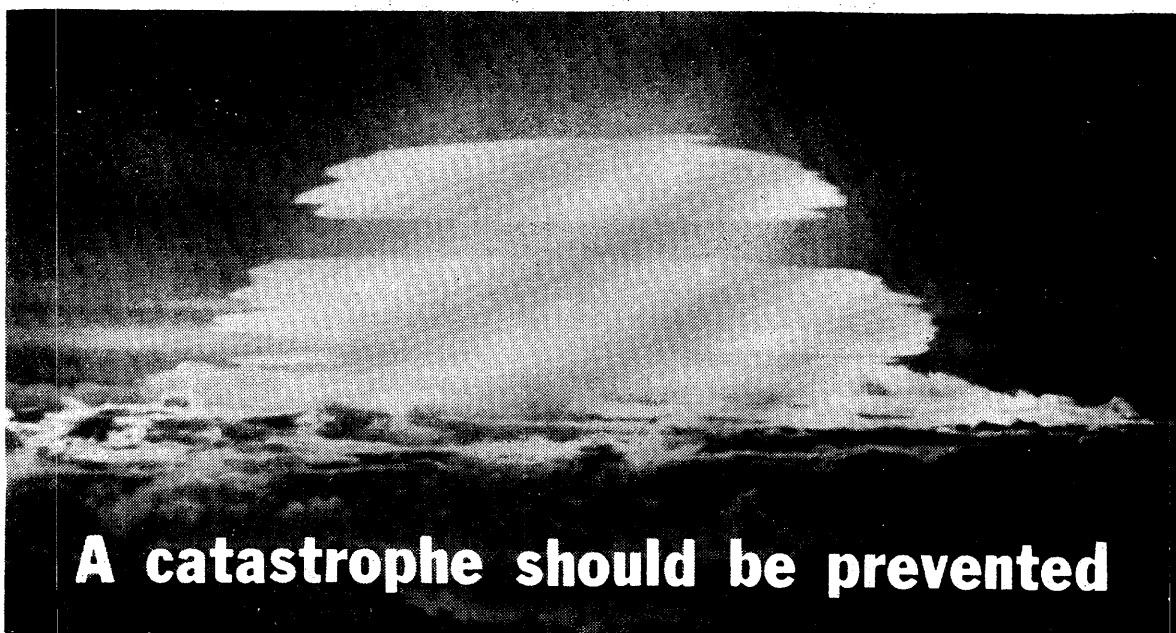
The his scholarly face, expressive of his firm faith, seemed to get a bit darkened.

To the question of what was his opinion of the fact that powers in the world are vying with each other in the production of A-and-H-bomb tests and I think the method is so urgent for mankind that I have to make protest of disapproval.

And because the things are getting serious, my protest has to be equally emphatic and so I have to make protest with all I have and with all I am. "I was just disappointed that my wish was frustrated by this unexpected change of the minds of the Japanese, I am not afraid of being exposed to the danger of life, because I am an old man and cannot work for the happiness of the people throughout the world for a long time to come. And if the explosions are to be held continuously, ill influences come down not only on our generation but on our children and children's children...."

The world is the younger generation's. If people could get rid of the nuclear weapons at the expense of my little life, how the world would be better off!" he added.

At the end, he quoted the words of Mahatma Gandhi—"Only love quenches anger: only self-suffering quenches violence. This is a law not only for saints but for all men."



Courtesy A-P Newsphoto

## A setup in Foreign tone Japanese gov't of argument

One step toward the campaign, Mr. Kishi, our Prime Minister, once named Dr. Matsushita, the President of St. Paul University, as the Special Envoy to England to protest a series of H-bomb tests near Christmas Island.

He returned to Tokyo by way of the U.S. where he acted as a non-official envoy and met news reporters and officials. He was in a sense very successful in the fact that he appealed to 'the conscience of the world.'

From the viewpoint that because we Japanese were 'baptized' with the 'first A-bomb' ever exploded on the earth and with so-called 'death ashes', 'hot-rain', we must take the initiative in an anti-nuclear-tests campaign, Japan suggested at the 11th session of General Assembly of United Nations with Norway and Canada that any countries which want to do nuclear tests must notify it in advance and at the same time she must register nuclear-weapons with the United Nations. In April, Japan and Norway sent their governments' observer to the U.N. Disarmament Committee held in London to explain their plan in detail.

The observer of Japan brought up the plan that a certain committee should be established in the United Nations to study whether it is possible to detect nuclear explosions and that if the committee finds it impossible to detect them, an international organization must be set up to find a reliable method of detecting a secret nuclear test.

Now let's see how the other nations answered the suggestion. The British delegate authorized it as one step to the perfect banning of nuclear weapons. The United States seemed to be in favor of the proposal. The U.S.S.R. which had been taking very opportunity to pretend to be the only country that sympathizes with Japan, turned down the prior notification plan for some reason.

### The Japanese press comments

On April 29, Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Minister of Britain, said at the interview in 'the Hour for Ladies', "Communists who are afraid of Britain distinguishing herself in the world as the third country with nuclear weapons, have stirred up people against the hydrogen bomb tests." But on May 1, the Mainichi Shimbun insisted, "London Times said on 7th of March, the movement of the anti-hydrogen-bomb-tests in Japan is not out of the propaganda of communists but the belief of all classes of the people concerned about. So that Lloyd's statement is beyond comprehension."

May 16, the Asahi Shimbun under the headline 'Scientists Opposed to Tests of Nuclear

The Labor Opposition made a determined stand seeking suspension of the remaining Christmas Island tests now that the first succeeded, but Macmillan refusing it, said "I am bound to say in discussing the matters of nuclear disarmament, and that we shall now be in a better bargaining position."

He dodged questions about the size of the British explosion tests and said "I have nothing to add to what I have said except that the first indication is that the local fallout was almost negligible and the explosion was at a very high altitude. Any further details must wait until the scientific report is available."

But when questioned on the issue of halting the remainder of the tests, he asserted "We of course shall continue the series of tests. The actual weapon itself apparently will be tested in forthcoming weeks."

The British Government said the tests would be conducted at high altitudes and he fall-out could not create a danger.

The Daily Mail, conservative, Now Britain is a nuclear power. She not only possesses the bomb, but she knows that it works. So do the other countries. This is why yesterday's explosion is so momentous. Up to yesterday she occupied a position of inferiority and she was, let us now admit it, a nuclear satellite of the United States.

The Daily Express, If the test has succeeded, this country has once again asserted its ability to uphold its proper place in the modern world. Without this supreme weapon, no nation can aspire to control of its own destiny. Possession of the H-bomb is essential to equality and independence in world councils.

West Germany's opposition parties Thursday publicly deplored the fact that Britain has exploded a hydrogen bomb. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Government declined comment on it.

Weapons,' described the agreement for the statement of 25 Japanese theoretical physicists, including Nobel Prize Winner Dr. Yukawa, supporting the Gottingen declaration in Germany.

The Yomiuri Shimbun says, We think Britain, by succeeding in the tests, intended to revive the honor which was lost by the failure of the Suez plan. Nowadays the problem of the H-bomb is no long discussed than within the military and technical scope, that is, it is firmly connected with the problem of peace and humanity.

We support the Gottingen declaration without ceasing, and appeal repeatedly the anti-hydrogen bomb tests to Britain, the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R."

American officials privately expressed satisfaction that Britain had successfully carried out its first hydrogen bomb explosion. The British operation was viewed here as signifying an addition to the total military potential of the free world. Authorities commented that if any more nations have to have the hydrogen weapon, we are certainly glad that it is the British who are developing them.

The National Council for Abolition of Nuclear Weapon Tests declared that this first test by Britain has already added to the world insecurity and an unknown number of people to death. The Government must now renounce all further tests and work for an end to all nuclear weapons everywhere before the present threat becomes the reality of annihilation.

Moscow observers predicted Thursday that the British explosion of a H-bomb in the Pacific will spur up its propaganda campaign for the banning of nuclear tests.

### Keio students appeal

By Mr M

In our country, the anti-H-and-A-bomb-test movement which was aroused by the death of Kuboyama caused by the H-bomb test at Bikini has made rapid progress. It is absolutely necessary for us to ask the U.S.A., the U.K., and the U.S.S.R. to conclude an anti-H-and-A-bomb-test agreement. It is very evident that their tests will have terrible influence on humanity, even if they register their tests in advance.

It seems, therefore, to us that the first step toward the prohibition of the H-and-A-bomb-test is to make the Great Powers arrive at an anti-nuclear-weapon test agreement. From this viewpoint, we have strived for the signature-seeking campaign against their tests.

So, from our heart we hope that the prohibition of them will be successful by the cooperation of our friends, students of Harvard, Cambridge, and Moscow Universities.

By Miss N

On May 15 the British Government had an H-bomb experiment in Christmas Island waters against our protests and international opinion. I have not been comparatively interested in the experiment of nuclear weapons, but this H-bomb experiment shocked me in a great measure. For I had believed that Britons were the most thoughtful and politest in the world, and that they should take the initiative of a prohibition of A-and-H-bombs tests.

I am very sorry to admit that the British Government could not help having this experiment as a declaration of equality for the two greatest nations. The three greatest nations thus would not accept our earnest entreaty. All our efforts proved in vain.

I would not take into account what has been done. Now, I only hope that they will not conduct another experiment.

### Innocents being gone

By Prof Georgine Vignau, Franco-Japanese Institute

All the violent deeds against all living things would never be allowed by ordinary men even when they cannot but fight a battle unmercifully with their mortal enemy; nature. In our time, when we can glory in neither war nor battle at all, some of us have succeeded in inventing the weapon capable of destroying human being entirely in a moment. Scarcely satisfied only with making such diabolical weapons, they dare to 'test' them at the risk of putting innumerable innocents to death, because they have never mastered these murderous energies.

The time is so serious that our protestations against their experiment would never be influenced by the political powers, whatever they may be.

It is fit for us to raise our clamour in the name of humanity. At first we must patiently and vigorously strive for the abolition of the most hideous atom and hydrogen bombs and of any other weapon next.

## What goes with N-blasts

We know that the testing of atomic weapons is something quite different from the testing of non-atomic ones. After the explosion of a hydrogen bomb something remained in the air, namely, an incalculable number of radioactive particles emitting radioactive rays.

This was also the case with the uranium bombs which were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima and those with which subsequent tests were made. However, because these bombs had smaller size and less effect compared with hydrogen bombs, one hardly paid any attention to this fact.

Since radioactive rays of sufficient amount and strength have harmful effects on the human body, one started discussing if the radiation resulting from the explosions that had already taken place represented a danger which would increase with new explosion.

The explosion of an atom bomb creates an inconceivably large number of exceedingly small particles of radioactive elements. The strongest ones cease to exist only 10 seconds after the detonation of the bomb. But in this short time they may have killed a great number of

radioactive elements, particles, of which were carried up in the air by the explosion of atom bombs and which are now falling down again?

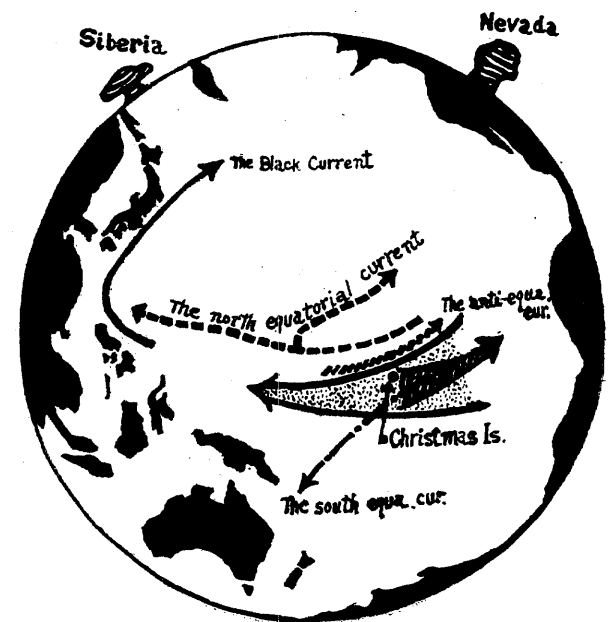
Particularly dangerous are the elements combining long life with a relatively strong efficient radiation. Among them Strontium 90 takes first place.

It is present in very large amounts in the radioactive dust. The radioactivity in the air will not harm us from outside, not strong enough to penetrate the skin, but the danger which has to be stressed above all is the one which arises from our drinking radioactive water and our eating radioactive food as a consequence of the increased radioactivity in the air.

How does radiation affect the cells of an organ?

Through being ionized, the cells no longer function as they should in our body.

We must also bear in mind that a great number of the cells of an organ may degenerate or die as a result of radiation. What are the diseases caused by internal radiation? They are to exist only 10 seconds after the detonation of the bomb. But the cells of the red bone marrow are very sensitive to radioactive rays, and if damaged by



The dotted part shows the wind below 3000 metre altitude and in the stratosphere. The parallel lined one, space in between.

people in a circumference of radiation. They will produce several miles what remains as too few, or abnormal, degenerating blood corpuscles, and lead to diseases and, most often to death. The health of our descendants are also threatened by internal radiation. The fact is that the cells of the reproductive organs are particularly vulnerable to radiation.

To the profound damage of these cells corresponds a profound damage to our descendants. Of what nature are these

## We did our best! Must conquer the rain!

By Takashi Imamura, captain of Keio crew

The 26th annual Keio-Waseda Boat Race was held on the Sumida River on May 12. The course was about 6,000 meters long between the Eitai-bashi and the Okuma Villa.

As is often said that it rains on the K-W Boat Race day, on May 12 too, heavy clouds were low down over our heads since the early morning, until at last it began to drop just before the opening of the race. But we were never discouraged because our 75 days' hard training for this match gave us full confidence, and moreover, we have a supreme motto that says "Keio boat is working on the water even when all the birds are taking rest in their nests." The waves were very high at full tide when the boats lined up for starting with cheering of the brass bands and spectators on the banks. At that time the rain became harder and the river was more undulating, for there were more cheering steamers than last year whose departure was delayed for one reason or another.

Under these circumstances, at 3:37 the starting order was given. We made a successful start, rowing over the Waseda by three lengths in the first 1,000 meters. And our boat was gathering speed pretty steadily. When we came near the Kiyosubashi, and then, the Shin-Ohashi, we felt something heavy was dashing against the boat, while the water was dashing against the boat, while the water was freely flowing in the front side. In this part of the course, the water is usually high, so I thought little of this, expecting that it would be better soon. By this time, we were ahead of the Waseda team by eight lengths, therefore, we took care not to let more water flow in. That is, our strategy was to win the game by keeping the eight lengths' advantage. The Waseda crew were almost invisible in the torrents of the rain. The water, however, never stopped coming in. When we rowed below the Ryogoku-bashi, the water in the boat came as high as the join of the coxswain, making him in the half-sitting manner. Then the

pair who rowed bow were unable to manage their oars on account of the low level of the river water. Though the rowing of the boat was left, for a while, to the remaining six in reality, one sincere desire was seen in the faces of the crewmen that is to row our boat with the joint effort of us all. Some members of the crew thought that we should continue that six man rowing, but the favorite phrase of our dear coach persuaded us to be fairer.

The coach always says: "Rowing is not to row over the match, but to row over your own oars." To pull a better oar was all we wanted. We are oarsmen, so there was no time for us to take out the water. Thus we made up our mind, and again, the two strokes took parts. Our minds were completely united for the only purpose of rowing our boat with our joint effort. The noises heard before changed into a dead silence which was accompanied only by the charming sound of the oars and waves. Oars enter the waves and come from them. One stroke after stroke, this was the last effort of the oarsmen. In this state, we had scarcely advanced about 500 meters when, all at once, we found ourselves floating in the water. But all the crew, holding the oars, never left our beloved "Filenze." In the result, we lost the game, but we feel satisfied in that we did what we believed right. Our long boarding life made it possible for us all to show the true oarsmanship in that confusion.

In the Olympic Games, participating crews will show their best even in more abnormal conditions. At any rate, we were beaten by an abnormal condition. We will do efforts to acquire something that will enable us to conquer the abnormal conditions such as wind, rain, and storm. With this experience as a lesson, we are sure to do our best in the coming All Japan Boat Race.

We also offer our heartfelt congratulation towards the Waseda crew who showed the fine sportsmanship, and our sincere thanks are due to the many Keio students who kindly cheered up the members in the scene and we are sorry for you that we lost the game.

## After school Quo Vadis?

You can get hungry any place in a class-room, on the street, or in a mahjong club. And you will surely feel like to eat some kinds of food. There are several kinds of places to eat; home, cafeteria, restaurant and so on. Well, suppose you wanna eat something on Ginza streets, you might wonder where to go. There are two kinds of restaurant there. One is just to eat in, or just to enjoy the food itself. The other is one where to enjoy its atmosphere. You had better patronize this kind of place with your girl or boy-friend. "S" is the former type of a spot. It is rather cozy to eat there. Besides you can eat considerably cheap a hearty meal for a buck.

Now open the door and step in. The room is filled with the smell of grilled meat and species.

On your left there you see stairs up to second floor. You can eat on the first floor but the upper deck is cozier. But don't expect too much! The upper floor is not spacious, eight table or so. Everything is small there, room, the amount of bill. The most popular is a hundred yen stuff; curry and rice, hush-beef and rice, omelette rice, pilaf of shrimp or spaghetti with a cup of potage, they are all heavy enough and good enough to eat and hood enough for my stomach and tongue. Sometimes steak on beer, T-bone steak, Sirloin steak, Shariapin steak are advisable. Go and try yourself, will you?

They don't put the bill on the table while you are eating. But never play a monkey game on the bill according to your gentleman's agreement as a Keio boy.

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For your eyes

## On the screen

Shimamura (Ryo Ikebe), a painter of Japanese picture, sits silent in a night train. When the train pulls out of a long tunnel, fine snow-clad landscapes come into his sight through a vapor-clouded window-pane. He wipes away the moisture on the glass and finds in the cleaned space a beautiful face of a young woman's. There is an air of apprehension in the woman's face, for she is in charge of an ailing person who lies opposite her. Shimamura is enchanted with the coldness of her beauty.

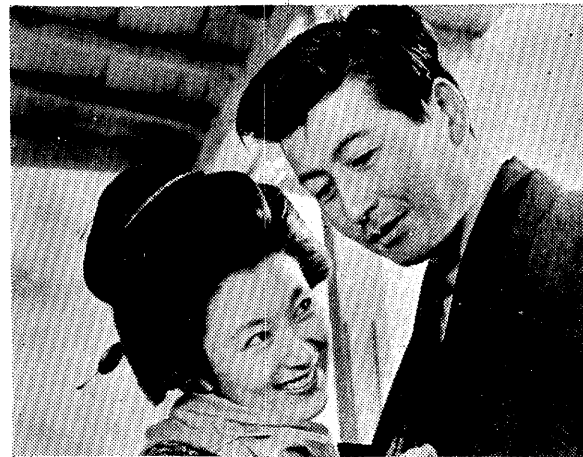
The girl whose name is Yoko (Kaoru Yachigusa), supporting the patient, gets off at the same station with Shimamura. Komako (Keiko Kishi), a Geisha girl, is then at the station to meet Yoko and the patient, the son of her Japanese dance teacher, but she lets them pass away on purpose.

On the corridor in the hot spring inn Shimamura, all of a sudden, sees Komako whom she came to know last spring stand-

ing motionless. Their surprise is so great that, for a few minutes, they cannot say a word to each other.

Last spring he was strolling in the mountains for full seven days to escape from his artistic dilemma, and his heavy steps brought him to this hot spring inn. Reaching the inn, he ordered the maid servant to bring him a Geisha girl to console his solitude for a long period of seclusion. But unfortunately almost all the girls in the village were absent, so an adopted daughter of the dance teacher in the village was called there.

The girl is Komako. Since then he has been on good terms with Komako. Cleanliness in Komako attracts Shimamura, so he comes to visit even twice a year, excusing himself to his family—to wife and children. He tells them that he will do the sight of the country events, such as festival of expelling



crowds. With the uneasy world that is going into the World War, they are so much in love with each other. Shimamura comes but is sure to come back again to Tokyo.

Komako's dance teacher dies for paralysis. The teacher once wished that Komako would be married with her son, but Komako has not the slightest intention to do so. On the other hand, Yoko has a longing for Shimamura. The teacher's son went up to Tokyo to make himself a good engineer where he falls ill. Komako monthly sent money for his recuperation expenses by working as a Geisha girl.

A fire breaks out at an extra cinema house in the village where Yoko falls down from upstairs during fight against the fire is severely burnt about the face. Since then, both of young two women become a little intimate. But Komako has to put up with under the tow burden that is, of herself and of Koko. him. The teacher's son went up to Tokyo to make himself a good engineer where he falls ill. Komako monthly sent money for his recuperation expenses by working as a Geisha girl.



## Campus at a glance

Fujiyama Industrial Library was decided to be sold to Meiji Insurance Company at the cost of ¥4,500,000,000.

The library, contributed by Mr. Aichihiro Fujiyama, to Keio University, belongs to the Faculty of Engineering, but there are few utilizers of it because the residence of it is located apart from the Faculty of Engineering.

Keio America Society will have the 41st regular meeting at Keio library on June 6. At that meeting Prof. Ayuzawa of International Christian University will give the lecture titled

"the rediscovery of America". As Prof. Ayuzawa has had the lectureship of industry, a lot of interesting speeches will be expected.

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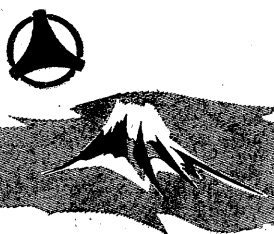
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### What shall we do?

Every day students throng to the Mita Hill to attend lectures, while a lot of students are crowded in mahjong houses near the hill. Where there are students there are mahjong houses, they say. One more thing now very popular among students is dancing. A liking for mahjong and social dancing is a conspicuous feature of apres-guerre students in Japan.

It is often said by men of good conscience that today's students forget their duty to society and are enthusiastic only for pursuing materialistic transient pleasure. This comment may sound true to the old people who have grown up in the circumstances incomparably different from those of the rising young generation. People can have many different ways of thinking and each way of thinking chooses a special way of acting. No one can decide which way is the best. It depends on the personal judgement.

Whatever the judgement of today's students may be, what is being carried on by them represents today's Japan as it is. They are required to behave reasonably and should bear in mind that the future of Japan owes much to them.

Keio must live as long as Japan lives or the world lasts. What Keio boys are doing builds the next Keio. What is most important is not the superficial phenomenon of their doings but the attitude they assume in every day life. Try their best in everything they do. By doing so they can achieve their aim.

### On H-bomb tests

The British nuclear weapon test at the Christmas Island area in the Pacific, which had been criticized and decried by the peace-loving nations... particularly by Japan... since its plan was announced, was at last carried out. It is, of course, needless to say that this event has aroused the deepest indignation of the devotees to the cause of eternal world peace with the regrettable Britain's action in an utter defiance of the strong public opinion throughout the world and also has given a serious damage to the Britain's prestige.

Many people have discussed the problems pertaining to the use of atomic power as weapons, some favoring, others not. And such discussions and controversies have been renewed every time the news of such tests was heard. It seems, however that most of these discussions were made only in terms of "good" or "bad" or "necessary" or "unnecessary" for mankind. It is now time we went a step further than that... that is, we should investigate what it is that actuates atomic-weapon-holding nations to do so. Well, we can easily anticipate the answer to that question... Americans may claim that as Russians have them, there is no telling when they may be exposed to the danger of being attacked by them, so they have their own in their turn, and vice versa.

Can there be found any remedy for the present disastrous situation from their empty arguments? The answer is absolutely 'no'. We are unable to get the peace of minds in that way of merely scratching the surface of these problems.

It is the fear and hostility harbored by the peoples of 'the two conflicting blocs' against each other that causes this disquiet. The shortest way to peace is to do away with this. Moreover, with remarkable developments in scientific and other various fields making this earth smaller and smaller, the necessity for all of mankind to be 'one' is naturally getting all the more acute.

## Topics from overseas

### THE DAILY Utah Chronicle

The Daily Utah Chronicles carries an article on the theme, "Today's student", in which a typical cross section of university students is portrayed. The article throws light on the students' indifference to the university community and their premature preoccupation with the problem of job opportunities in comparison with the attitudes of a few years ago. We cannot help being surprised to learn that the idea of getting out and grabbing money makes the student do only half a job in school, because this is also the case in Japanese universities. A few years ago the badge of a college student was a crew cut, a don't-give-a-damn attitude and a checking account adequately filled by papa. Today, that has changed. The concept of college as a four-year post-high school playground is quickly losing favor. Trends in recent years have made college students more skeptical and prone to concentrate their thinking on serious pursuits.

This change in student behavior is due to the presence of a military obligation, early marriages and the ever changing climate of national and international affairs. Such changes have brought about marked shifts in patterns of everyday behavior in school.

The student spends more time thinking of his future. Coffee and beer sessions usually settle down after the fun-of-the-mill small talk to job opportunities. Students always seem to be hunting for that "good deal" that was picked up by another graduate. For most students, this good deal consists of a high salary job. Dollars seem to be the target of most graduates. Seniors always ask the money question first and

consider other benefits later. The article concludes by saying that students use the university as a tool to increase their economic good, and that the favored student position is one of being outside looking in the university community.

(The Daily Utah Chronicle, April 25, 1957.)

## chicago Maroon

A lot of dancing parties are held under the sponsorship of various clubs here, to raise money for their activities. But "Chicago Maroon" tells us a wonderful way of collecting money. That is "Ugliest Man on Campus" contest.

This contest is done in this way. Each entry must be accompanied by \$1. Persons may vote as many times as they wish for their favorite candidate by placing pennies, nickels, dimes, etc., in the bottle placed at the corridor. The candidate receiving the most "votes" (money is declared the winner. A date with a genuine Northwestern girl and the official UMOC pin plus a certificate to acknowledge his victory, will be rewarded. The main purpose of the contest is to raise money for worthwhile cause, and secondly to have fun. All profits from the contest will be divided between the campus drive for World University Service and the Frankfurt student exchange. Then record for the greatest amount of money collected for a worthwhile organization by an UMOC contest is at Berkely, where the event is one of the biggest attractions of the year. Last year \$6,686.97 was collected as the result of one contest. (Chicago Maroon, April 19, '57)

## From the student's press

The Nihon Daigaku Shimbum, expressing wonder that the official Constitution Memorial Day was celebrated unofficially under the auspices of the non-government parties, criticizes a revision plan which a ministerialist imposed on the Constitution. The most noteworthy in the plan is the revision of Article 9. As the article is the embodiment of the fundamental spirit of the Constitution, "eternal peace", the revision seems to violate the spirit, the paper says. Under the existing Constitution the Japanese nation can have its Self Defence Forces, therefore, does Japan need more powerful military force? To answer this question, the paper urges the whole nation, especially the students not to be indifferent to the problem and also to have certain scope in the future of mankind. (The Nihon Daigaku Shimbum, May, 15)

## How Keio impresses Professor Whitaker

*Benjamin P. Whitaker*

Fulbright exchange professor

Although my stay at Keio has been much too short to become adequately acquainted with the activities of a university so large and many-sided, I have gained the impression that there are both striking similarities and also contrasts in student life at Keio and at Union College.

Considering Mita campus alone, Keio is large from the standpoint of enrollment compared to Union College. There are five to six thousand students here studying commerce, economics, law, and literature. At Union we have only one thousand students distributed among courses of study not only in humanities and social sciences but also in natural sciences and engineering.

This difference in size together with what appears established practice in Japanese universities and probably because of the smaller amount of financial resources per student enrolled results in certain striking differences in the organization and procedure of instruction.

Except for the seminar courses for advanced students, Keio provides instruction in large lecture courses in which more responsibility falls upon the students for his educational advancement than is the case at Union. At Union there are very few lecture courses indeed. Almost all classes are small, very few having more than thirty students, and many upperclass courses having less than ten.

In these small classes instruction generally takes the form of recitation and discussion requiring continuous student participation at class meetings. The instructor generally plans in detail the course work of the students and enforces its performance by frequent recitations, written class tests, required short essay and paper, as well as by the examinations at the end of each semester or term. I have the impression that at Keio a student with such general guidance as is given by his professors is left more or less on his own with respect to his preparation and stands or falls in his courses

upon the results of his final examinations. Many faculty members in American colleges question the effectiveness of the detailed continuous supervision exercised over the study activities of students in developing that independence, personal responsibility, and creativity which university education should encourage.

There is a close similarity in the extracurricular organizations and activities at Keio and those in a small American college. There appears to be in both a long list of organizations representing interests in student publications, music and dramatics, oratory and debating, politics and international affairs, specialized professional and vocational fields, social activities, and intercollegiate and interclass athletics.

Since small American colleges like Union are largely residential, with most of the students residing during the college year at the college rather than at home, these extracurricular activities come to play an important role in the social life of the students and command the time and effort of a large portion of the total student body. Many American professors complain that the college activities outside the classroom demand too much of the time and attention of the students.

My impression is that at Keio, possibly because students do not live at the campus and many travel long distances from home to the university, there is perhaps fewer students engaged in these activities and for those so engaged relatively less total time devoted to them than is the case at American schools. If this is so, there is probably less complaint from the professors over the distractions generated by the activities of students organizations.

It is a most stimulating experience for me to be accorded the privilege of being associated with Keio during this term. I expect that at the conclusion of my stay I shall know much more about student life and thought and shall then be much better prepared to comment significantly upon student life here and at home.

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