

The Mita Campus

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STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 1

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Yesterday and Tomorrow

TSUYOSHI Ikegami
Student in Dept. of Economics

Returning from Okayama recently, I boarded a night train and fortunately was able to find a place, though it was a standing place. I stood beside a seat where a lady sat holding a child of 5 or 6 on her lap. Time passed, and most of the people were sleeping or trying to sleep when I heard the child say, "Mama, why did you cry when Daddy came home from the army?"

His mother smiled, and a peaceful look came over her face as she put her cheek against his. It was obvious that her husband had recently returned. With her the war was over and the peace had finally come.

But has peace really come, back? Or was there ever my peace before? What is peace like anyhow? I don't think many of us really know, for I am afraid our generation has never experienced real peace. From what I can gather, it is a state of rest when we do not have war and there is no constant worry or hectic preparation for something. I do not remember such a time.

When I entered elementary school, there occurred the Manchurian Incident; soon afterward the militarists attacked and assassinated ministers of the Okada Cabinet. In my middle school days the China Incident broke out, and finally my college training was interrupted as a result of the war with America. We students were still young and thoughtless, and we were only slightly confused over the sudden turn-about in the nation's attitude toward the United States. Only slightly I say because at that age we thought very little about affairs of state, politics and diplomacy. Perhaps in other countries the teen age youth is different, but here we relied very much on our parent's decisions until we were old enough to vote. Sports, movies and such things occupied our minds when we were not busy with school work. And unfortunately, it seems that this school work of ours was also quite perverted. We learned about such things as the ABCD-line, which was choking our country economically...but we never expected to be drawn into armed conflict with the strongest nations of our times. But war did come, and since our government had committed us and as it was said to be according to His Majesty's Will, we did not think to question the policy. We were not accustomed to questioning such things. Our elders accepted it as fate, and we felt they must know what was best. So we did what we thought was right, and fought for our country. Brass bands saw us off at the station as we left for the army, navy or air corps. The women in our families stood by, mute and helpless, and tried to give cheers with breaking hearts. Our women did not think much about the ideologies of war either. They were far too occupied with their defense work, their neighborhood organizations, and the scrap drives. People back home did work hard. They sacrificed everything for the boys at the front. Radiators, metal fences, watches, rings, pots, pans and even badly needed dentures were donated for armament manufacture. They had faith in the righteousness of the cause...like the faith of children...like the unquestioning faith of those who hang up their stockings at Christmas time. Now it seems that that faith was misplaced, for had the other nations not all



Great hall at Keio University.

SAYING OF FUKUZAWA

"Heaven Never Created a Man Above Another"

Interview With Major Imboden, Chief of Press Section, CI & E

By HIDEO UYEHARA

Question: What do you think of a College newspaper?

Answer by Major Daniel C. Imboden, Executive Officer of Press and Publications Unit, Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers:

"I heartily favor a College newspaper, edited and reported by College students. By doing so the students will gain a knowledge of how a newspaper is operated. The College newspaper should be a free democratic newspaper—one that will reflect all the College news."

Question: Should a College newspaper engage in National politics?

Answer: I do not care to comment on this.

Question: What is meant by a free press?

Answer: A free newspaper is a free press?

Answer: A free newspaper is a private commercial undertaking with a public function. Spite of its commercial venture and its attempt to make money, it is a public utility in this respect: it is responsible to the public to report all the news not just part of it. It is bound to present all the news truthfully, and impartially. It is bound to present editorially a fair and honest interpretation of the facts. A free press requires the recognition by all elements in the newspaper plant of these principal functions: to print

boogy men as we had been told, and the shock is something like the feeling a child experiences when the ogre in the story book turns out to be the good fairy. We appreciate the wise and considerate policies of the occupation forces in realizing this and at the same time we wonder whether the Japanese would have been as patient and as far sighted in a similar situation.

Our leaders who led us through the war were not thinking any more deeply than the subjects. Now that we look back on it, it seems monstrous

the news; to interpret and comment on the current issues; to serve as an advertising medium; to furnish useful information and practical advice; to supply entertainment; to aid in the proper education of the public; to guide public taste in language, aid in the development of the community.

Question: What is the greatest contribution of the American Press?

Answer: I do not know. I think, however, it has shown clearly that the suffering of mankind results from failure to abide by moral laws. The American Press has made people realize that failure of government to bring about reform is due and will probably always be due to the absence of morality in striving for political and social betterment.

Question: Has the American Press brought about reform in American politics in this respect?

Answer: I am sure it has. Through the long road the American people have travelled to establish a democratic state, the American newspapers have always been in the vanguard of those who stood for the best progress of the Nation.

Question: Do American College newspapers contribute to the welfare of the American State?

Answer: Yes they do. They equip young people to assume reporter and editor responsibility.

that such a terrible thing was caused to happen to our people. But we still hold our heads high, and in a way, we are not ashamed because at that time we were doing what we thought was right. At first, there were no doubts in our hearts and in our minds. However, as the war progressed, gradually we were given causes to wonder at many things. But as the intensity of the battle grew, we had less and less chance to reason things out.

Now of course, we have learned a lesson. We see now what can happen

CONGRATULATORY

Prof. EIICHI KIYOOKA
Honorary President, Keio English Speaking Society

My hearty congratulations are due the members of Keio English Speaking Society for their initiative, efforts and success in bringing out the first number of their periodical, The Mita Campus. This first number may not be of the highest craftsmanship, but it is a beginning, and I look forward to a truly fine and worthwhile periodical which will grow out of it, because to a thing that has been born of young men's own ambition and co-operation a limitless growth is promised.

In this age when there is so much confusion in society and when foreign powers are taking an important part in directing the nation, it is very necessary that the foreigners should have a clear understanding of what the Japanese nationals are thinking. This Mita Campus proposes to take a share in fulfilling this need, for its contents are direct products of the students' pen. It is written and edited exclusively by the young men, no censorship or supervision being given by an older person. Probably this responsibility connected with the writing and editing will in turn help them to mould their thoughts.

And is it not appropriate that such a paper should have been first conceived by the students of Keio University? Some ninety years ago this institution of learning was founded by Fukuzawa as a part of his activities in destroying the old feudalism and leading his countrymen toward the enlightenment of modern civilization. Ever since all the students in Keio-gijuku has been encouraged to find their own way in learning and in every activities of their lives. Extra-curricular activities comprise as much a part of a student's life as the studies in the lecture halls. This English periodical is one of the results of the extra-curricular activities.

As one of the staff of Keio-gijuku it is my part to congratulate and encourage the members of K.E.S.S., but I would rather marvel at their initiative and learn their whole-heartedness in the work, considering the slowness and half-heartedness with which the older generation is going about the rehabilitation of the war damages.

If we observe blind obedience! We realize that ignorance is no excuse, and that lack of thought is as criminal as perverse action.

Now that we know all this, we must learn to think for ourselves and make our own decisions. But it is almost impossible to request such a thing of the Japanese nation in its present state. Then what can we do? Is there no way out? Are we to live without peace forever? The only solution, in my opinion, is the extension of education; that is, the extension of education in the true sense, which is not limited to academic studies, and which is not limited to the elite minority. Every nation must learn to cultivate a free mind, to be truly cosmopolitan, forgetting all about national boundaries, racial barriers, and the fallacious idea of "Our country, right or wrong!"

Everyone must be trained to think, to make decisions and to assume responsibilities in proportion to his ability.

Then, and only then, may we hope for the much-desired peace of tomorrow.

Women's Mission in Future Japan

REIKO MAEDA

Student in Dept. of Literature

On the memorable day of last August Old Japan was forced to make a complete change in her course. The real significance of the defeat, apart from national sentiment, is that Japan has been given a chance of rebirth. Feudalism on which Old Japan had been founded, was destined to be thoroughly overthrown and replaced by Democracy. After that event, ten months have already elapsed, but everything before us is still in confusion. To create New Japan from this chaos, we must suffer the pains of labour. What should we do? By "we"—of course I mean to include women in it, for they make up half of this nation in number and will have got somehow or other to participate in the task of building New Japan. As one of the women, now I should like to relate how the Japanese women can contribute to future Japan.

Generally speaking Japanese girls are said to be too shy, timid, and always dependent on men. Ways and customs of the feudal age when girls were thought to be mere ornaments or servants still survive. There may be exceptions but I may safely say that Japanese girls are generally conservative and are contented with a rather low standard of living, but this only shows that civilization of Japan is still low and undeveloped. To raise the standard of our country's living, women must be enlightened by education and social intercourse. I have often thought that it is one of the most barbarous customs in this country to deny the advantages of learning to women. If women are upbraided with stupidity, this inhuman custom is to blame—this custom that prevented them from being wiser and more enlightened. Moral or intellectual gifts in human beings can be compared to rough diamonds. They must be polished in order to bring out the lustre. Moreover the capacities of women are supposed not to be inferior to those of men, though they may be found in different fields. Delicacy of feeling and ingenuity must belong to well-educated women. The beautiful Japan—I mean both morally and physically—will be rebuilt only through the co-operation of these highly-cultured women. Thus, even in primary schools and middle schools I see there is no need of drawing a line between boys and girls.

I have no intention, however, to say that girls ought to be haughty, but since the equality of the human beings is one of the democratic claims, girls must have confidence in themselves, and each as an individual, try to develop her hidden capacities. Then they will be able to make good companions of men in sharing their hardships in constructing a new and better Japan.

Scanty food is harassing Japanese women especially house wives everyday. This is quite a serious problem at present. But if they think that their whole work is finished when they succeed in acquiring food, they are nothing but short-sighted people. Rationalization of home life must be contrived by women. Otherwise they will continue to be fettered to their kitchens all day long and will have no time to do anything else.

It is said that women love peace. I don't know whether it is true or not, but I believe that there is some truth in it. How greatly women are now suffering from the loss of war! Awakening from the nightmare of war, some women have found themselves forsaken by relatives, some foodless, some clothesless, houseless and hopeless. Is this what they expected before and during the war? They had been misled by the militarists and the ultra-nationalists and they became their victims only because of their ignorance. By this bitter experience I am sure women will never be led

College Life and Students Societies

MIKIO HORIYE

Student in Dept. of Economics
Preparatory Course

Life at a college is exciting as well as instructive. Life outside of the class room is important because it is an education in itself and because it has a great effect on the student for the rest of his life. Also, college life gives opportunities for making lifetime friendships and pleasant memories.

To the average educated man, college life is among his dearest memories for a lifetime. The days spent in class rooms, friends made in a club, the places visited in those days—every person who has attended college will recall these things with fond reminiscences.

It is seldom that a college graduate does not remember those unforgettable days as the happiest of his life. In both the business and social world, the college graduate finds his college friends and college prestige to be of the great practical value.

Hence, the out-of-class room life at college or university is important as much as is the academic studies. In this sense, college life and student societies are inseparable. Any student attending college or university inevitably comes in contact with society in some form or another.

On the very day I entered the University, I came in contact with student societies. Notices appeared on every bulletin board urging me to participate in some society or another. The days I have been spending as a student in this Keio University and as a member of Keio English Speaking Society have been undoubtedly the happiest of my life to date.

I hear that as far as studies are concerned, there is little to distinguish the American colleges from Japanese colleges and universities. But the

principal difference comes in the social life of an American student.

The backbone of the American collegiate society is the fraternity for men and sorority for women. Fraternity houses and sorority houses always are large attractive homes with huge, beautiful grounds. Each school has several fraternities and several sororities and their respective houses are more than likely to be found in the same neighborhood.

These are the features which the Japanese education leaders will do well to consider carefully in shaping the future Japanese schools. Class room studies are very important, but in the past too many Japanese students have broken down physically from too much study and too little "human living." More of student societies in the nature of fraternities will answer the need.

All the time a student is in college he looks forward to the day when he will finish his course of studies and get his degree. However, most students will admit that they really hate to see their college careers end and they dread separating from their many friends and it is with reluctance that most of them leave the campus.

I believe that democratized New Japan will be established best by the union of academic life and social life of the students in the Japanese colleges and universities for the best type of leaders will be developed that way. I wish to stress also that it is important the graduates, too, should keep in touch with the schools even after the graduation, thus making the union of academic life and social life complete.

Watch Ourselves

MASAO MAEDA

Student in Dept. of Economics
Preparatory Course

Already, it is about one year since the end of the war. This time last year, who would have anticipated our present life?

We lost our last hope when the Japanese army was defeated at the decisive battle of Okinawa, but we kept on going to the factory for labour service though we no longer had any clearer idea why we had to.

In contrast with this time last year—when all our private and school life had been sacrificed, and we were hopelessly filled with despair—how happy and how full of anticipations our present life is!

Up till now we were very busy imitating the mere outer surface of advanced nations, and didn't care to digest their true characteristics.

But now we must learn to acquire their real inner virtues—beauty and truth—and on the other hand we must be conscious of ourselves and know ourselves.

I think everybody has his own good characteristics; we must overcome environment and live with pride and consciousness.

In this way, while we have these as foundation, we must create and become more conscious of truth, beauty and virtue in ourselves.

That is to say, while advocating our individuality, at the same time we must acquire universality.

Reflections

By TATSURO FUKUKAWA

Student in Dept. of Economics
Preparatory Course

The other day, I heard a Chinese say, surely the Japanese must be a war-like people. Because, on the 15th of August, last year, the war ended and the Potsdam Declaration, freedom of speech, religion and thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights was established in Japan. And since then, many labour unions have been organized one after another, so that leaders of the unions demand many terms of the director of the company in order to improve the working conditions of the labours and they have had interviews with directors.

It is peace now, while in most cases they quarrel with each other without failure. They are ready to fight and the directors refuse their demands flat. But the leaders persist in their demands, but if they talked peacefully, they could come to an understanding and would have some concessions.

It will be like when the Japanese army invaded China to settle the question by force, though Japan could make some concession and settle the dispute without resorting to arms. That was the cause of defeat. So the Chinese say that the Japanese are a war-like people.

Nowadays, however, every Japanese is very hungry, I think, and people have come to assume a defiant attitude.

But it is true what the Chinese says. It is one of the greatest faults that the Japanese must remedy. We must reflect on ourselves.

Since the termination of the war, we are apt to take notice of our morality. I think, everyone will notice that our morality has fallen to the ground.

But we are not afraid to amend our faults, though we are crushed to the ground, and we must develop the good characteristics of our tradition that is still alive among us. Many people may be discouraged at the present state of our country, but we, young men, have to rise and endeavour to build a new Japan.

Mother

RYOHEI KIMURA

Student in Dept. of Economics
Preparatory Course

The long and terrible war, which had brought us the greatest misfortune, has ended. When peace came again all over the world, we thought of the demobilization of Japanese officers and soldiers abroad.

It was said that my dear cousin was in the Philippine Islands. But we never heard from him. His family especially his mother, was very anxious about him. According to the newspaper, they knew that soldiers in the Philippine Islands would be able to come home by December of last year. Therefore, they were very delighted to hear that and expected that they would be able to meet him again.

It was a long time since they had last seen him. K was so cheerful and bright that he was liked by everyone. Soon after he graduated from Keio University he departed for the front. When he started, everyone felt that he would certainly return home again, for he had always been very lucky in his life.

When the demobilization ships began to return to Japan from the Philippine Islands, they eagerly waited his return.

blindly to any war again; and these sentiments will contribute to make our country renounce war forever and to build peaceful Japan.

Anyway I believe, that it is necessary for Japanese women to be emancipated from feudalism, to give up the insularity that is one of characteristics of our national traits so that we may be esteemed as a civilized nation. Indeed this must be emphasized at the time when Japan is doing its utmost in its effort to be accepted as a world member by the family of world nations.

His mother had never dreamed of her son since their parting. Then, once on a night in December she met him in her dream. She was very happy, but when she awoke she felt very sad and thought it an unlucky omen.

One evening soon after, the mother unintentionally found an envelope peeping out of the pocket of her husband's coat and she read the address of the sender.

"What is the letter about which is in your pocket?" she asked him with a quivering voice. "If I am not mistaken, the writer Mr. A is K's comrade." As she said this, a cloud passed over his face.

"It doesn't matter." He hesitated a little, but made up his mind and told her in a calm tone; "This letter is surely from Mr. A who returned from the Philippine Islands the other day. I received it yesterday and have been wondering how to disclose to you the news. Don't grieve too much. It is bad news for us."

Then he told her with difficulty that their son with all his hopes for the future had been sacrificed for militarism. He had been selected as a member of a suicide squad which was to destroy the enemy tanks. Whether he was willing or not, he was obliged to obey the military orders. He set out with several comrades. Soon after they reached the destination, they received concentrated artillery fire. Thus all the members of the band were instantly killed.

Afterwards K's death was confirmed with a little more detail by an eyewitness who had returned from the Philippines. His mother's heart was filled with great grief. It seemed that she had no hope in life except for her faith in religion.

Time passed, but official report of his death has not been announced. Accordingly his funeral can not be held. However, it may be just as well for his mother that some vague hope remains with her as yet.

Our Policy Needs Some Spiritual Foundation

YOSHIO KONDO

Student in Dept. of Economics

In the chaos of the political ideology in this country, it will be worthwhile that we study the present tendencies on the European Continent. After the long and mass-destructive World War II, the people of Europe, who wondered in a trance for while, now set up their active movement toward rebuilding—not only of Europe but also the desperate human character.

The great difference between the political ideas before and after the War is that socialistic and progressive party backed by Christianity sprang up among the warstricken people and occupied majority in the diets. The MRP in France, the Christian Democrats in Italy and several others showed the new tendency of European. In spite of the formidable influence of the extreme left, people of this Continent try to put the commandment of Christianity into practice very intensely as never known before.

Is this a mere challenge of spiritualism against materialism? Does this only mean to go back to Mediaeval Times? Is this merely a temporary phenomenon caused by the miserable war? No, this does not mean a mere revival of abstract ecclesiasticism of the Middle Ages. This is the real emancipation for the people who sincerely desire to have the permanent peace and ever-increasing prosperity without worrying about inequality and slavery in the same society.

Germany invaded all neighbouring countries around, because the conscience of Hitler was regarded as the conscience of the whole Germans. If Fuhrer thought it was right, then the people were forced to do it. The same was true of the Fascist in Italy or the Militarist in this country. So far as the State Shinto was concerned it was very convenient for the Militarists because they could enforce the doctrine of it upon all the Japanese. Fascism was made only for the few privileged minority, and so was the Japanese State Shinto. They never taught of love, respect and co-operation among the nations of the world.

Now we find that most of the people of Japan are utterly confused to see the State Shinto losing its power as soon as Japan was defeated. The doctrine of "Master race" or "selected people" have gone and been scattered. Once the Tenno demised his divinity, some people seemed to lose their last power to depend upon. There are millions of so-called Buddhists in Japan. However, only a few of them spend truly religious life. The Buddhism, so far as this country is concerned, has no authority on the Japanese political field. Nor has it any guiding power over the bewildered people. Under such circumstances, now is the most dangerous time for us, because we are in the balky age of fundamental spirit, in the true sense of the word.

Materialism will bear despotism again, because in it there is no abstract authority which control and lead the human conscience. In the near future when it becomes possible to manufacture atomic bomb cheaply in all countries, the destiny of the earth can be kept safe only by the people who believe in the abstract authority, and not by materialist. We must not forget the fact that although Nazism and Fascism were the most influential ideologies. But of them were torn to pieces, and yet out of the ashes and rubbishes, Christianity has risen again as firmly as ever in the bottom of the people in Europe. For the present it is impossible for Japan to resume international relationship with the rest of the world. But we must bear that humiliation because, if our country whose political ideology does not stand on any strong footing should enter international relations right now, she is most liable to fall into serious confusion as to the decision on right



Peaceful College Life at Hiyoshi Hill

DEMOCRACY

By TAKEO KUBOTA

Student in the Dept. of Economics
Preparatory Course

What is it that we most speak of and hear of today? It is none other than democracy. For what purpose has democracy been granted us? It is to help our national individuality, which has been enslaved by corrupt political despotism, and also to bring about "peace to mankind," that is, "peace of the world". However, if we question as to how democracy is being applied, we can not but apprehend that democracy is driving in to greater debasement than that of the militarist age. Why is that? Is it not because ignorant persons, as a result of a sudden change in their environment merely adopted the simple outer surface, and can not make the most of democracy by understanding it; that is, by realizing its deep meaning, and applying it not only to one's own affairs, but also to the happiness of mankind? They merely understood the literal meaning of democracy, consequently regard it as existing just for the convenience of one's actions.

Here, I wish to emphasize that by saying "Democracy for one's own convenience" it may appear that I am denying democracy, but it is quite to the contrary, rather it must be said that is fundamental and necessary for its achievement. Then, what is the difference between democracy and despotism? Of course, it is because we regard one as a course to achievement and the other the ultimate object.

Therefore we must admit the existence of a great difference. During what period was democracy originated? It was in ancient Greece. The Spartans and the Athenians were the two great tribes in Greece. Sparta had agriculture and Athens commerce as their chief occupations and each established policies.

Such being the case, it is high time for the Japanese people to make serious considerations on the most reasonable and healthy background of human life again—not imitations of American life, British or Russian, nor should it be a study from the standpoint of the Japanese, but it should be a new idea born of the new conditions of the new era.

city—state which expanded into being governed by democratic administration by the people. In Athens, patriarchal patricians were in power, but step by step they became more and more despotic and finally some patricians and people banded themselves together to overthrow the despots and they were successful during the latter part of sixth century B. C. patricians who banded together were called Kleisthenes. They divided Athens into thirty sectors and putting everyone on an equal basis, began changing the clans, and by abolishing the blood relation for land relations, the victory belonged to the people and democracy. At any rate, it is true that democracy was born here.

Again, we can regard the Persian War as a war of despotism against democracy. Democracy which they had hitherto respected was to be destroyed by despotism in the last decisive battle of Salamis, so they fought bravely for the continuance of happiness which democracy brings to mankind. Finally they were victorious. I think this is really nothing other than the fact that they had been conscious of how democracy had given happiness to mankind and to the individual.

Thus, in ancient Greece, it has been proved what democracy is. Therefore, it must be said that dissoluteness which we so often hear is a misunderstanding. Again, if democracy is to be the ultimate object, it is easily misunderstood for the literal meaning, therefore, we must recognize that it is a method, and we must become conscious that the ultimate object is the establishment of the happiness of mankind.

At present, according to the opinions of scholars in general, the value of democracy is measured by two "objectives", and two "conditions."

The objectives are balanced power and equal respect the conditions are economic balance and culture. This is the reason why the Philosophy of democracy is said to be more profound and not so simple.

K.E.S.S. Song

K stands for our Kelo,
E is the language we speak,
S means let's speak it always,
S is the place we meet.

Our campus life on the campus

Library

AZUMA OGIXSU

Student in Dept. of Economics
Preparatory Course

The other day, I went to the Talkoku Library at Ueno Park with my sister.

It was very sultry that day and I thought it must be more than 80 degrees. We rested for a short time under a cool shade in the park. I saw the Museum at my right, and then on the opposite side found the Library.

It was my first time to enter this library and I took much interest in studying its works. At first, we bought the ticket by paying only 10 sen. After that we went up to the card-room on the second floor, and wrote down my address, name, and the book-name, then gave it to the clerk.

While waiting for our books, we were looking out through the window.

There was the dome of the Museum. Men and women were walking the street, and two girls were sketching at the side of the gate. At that time, I became poetical and wrote down the following poem in my note book:

"Look upon the dome of the Museum;
It shines yellow-green in the sun
With the summer forest around them

Under the deep blue sky
And bits of the white clouds.
Pleasant it is waiting beside the window.

As my body catches the breeze."

By and by, each of us got our books and went to the reading-room. It was very large, and it could hold perhaps a thousand men and women. Many people were reading their books earnestly and silently. They looked as if they were lost in reading.

It was a pleasant sight to see. Then I began to read "The Political and Economical thoughts in East Asia." It was a pleasant sight to see. Then was not so interesting, but I continued to read it while the cicadas sang their noisy songs in the trees just outside the window.

All Keio English Oratorical Contest

On Wednesday, the 12th of June, as the first attempt after the war an all Keio English oratorical contest was held with Captain Jonston from P.R.O. (Public Relations Office) attending the meeting as the judge.

Eight students of the University and two from the Preparatory Course took part and to our great delight displayed the enthusiasm of our University students to learn English.

The result of the meeting was; the first prize was won by Mr. Ikegami who is a second year student of the University. The second went to Mr. Shitoto who is of the same grade. The third went to Miss Maeda who graduated from the Tokyo Women's Christian College and entered Keio University last year on the co-educational basis which is the first venture for women can compete on the same footing with men.

The student who gained the first prize in this contest attended the All Kanto English Oratorical Contest which was held under the auspices of the Mainichi Shinbun.

Is filled to the brim with joy,
Aspiration on high as heavens,
Ideals noble as ours,
Continents and Oceans
Offer no hindrance to us
Far and wide across them
We learnt to turn our eyes;
Get together K.E.S.S. boys,
True cosmopolitans are we,
Let's show the world what we can do
In fulfillment of our golden dreams

The Fifteenth Annual Kanto English Speech Contest

The first English oratorical contest since the termination of the war was held on Sunday, June 30, 1946 at 1 p.m. in the Kyoiku-Kaikan, Hitotsubashi in Kanda, under the auspices of the Mainichi Shinbun (English edition).

There were five judges: two of them were from the press section of C I & E, two from the Education Division of C I & E, GHQ and one civilian.

The representatives of Meiji College, Keio University, Waseda University, Tsuda College, Tokyo Women's Christian College, Tokyo University of Commerce, Meiji University, Sophia University and St. Paul's University spoke eloquently.

According to the decision of the judges Mr. Tsuyoshi Ikegami, our representative gained the first prize with high honors, the second, being gained by Mr. Katsusaburo Hanawa of Sophia University, and the third by Miss Sayo Ito of Tokyo Women's Christian College.

The subject Mr. Ikegami selected was "Yesterday and Tomorrow." Through this contest the true ability of the members of the Keio English Speaking Society was exhibited. We are very proud and we hold high hopes for the future.

The League-match of Six Universities

The baseball the chief sport among the Japanese students, especially the League-match of Six Universities which had ever been monopolizing the temper of the baseball fan of the whole country, had been suspended during the war-time, but it was opened again this spring, answering the call of the sports-loving nation after the close of the war.

Our Keio baseball team agained a series of splendid victories, defeating every university team in the league until it was faced with Waseda University team for the final championship game at the Korakuen Stadium on June 15th.

This day, before the gates were opened a great many people gathered, some of them having sat up all night by the gate so as to be the first to enter. At last the crowd who filled the Stadium overflowed into the ground, so that for a while it appeared impossible to hold the game at all. Therefore many students set out arm in arm to adjust the situation. After a vigorous exertions on the result of the very part of the students and the swirling crowds, order was restored, and the match was opened after delay of thirty minutes.

The cheering sections of both Universities opened gleeful war of their own aided by the blaring brass bands. By the end of the first half Keio had backed the offensive of Waseda and in the last half they turned to offensive and ended with a splendid victory 4A:1.

After the match the closing ceremony was held in which Captain Betsuto of Keio received the Championship Cup on behalf of his team.

The Society for Scientific Research in Public Opinion

The following was announced as the plan of activity for the summer vacation:

- (1) Basic investigation in the foundation of the economic life in agricultural and fishing villages and also their public opinion.
- (2) Basic investigation in the life of mine-workers.
- (3) Cultural investigations among the working youths in cities.
- (4) Other free investigations by in-

Fukuzawa Society

This society is formed by those students who have special interest in studying the life and work and ideals of Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio University. His fundamental ideals in liberalism and his numerous writings which helped to shape not only the Japanese Government but the society itself in the early Meiji era takes on a new meaning in these difficult times when Japan has to rebuild itself from the very foundation. Our activities consist of students' discussion and study groups, occasional lectures by invited lecturers and occasional publications. We are most pleased with the fact that the new students in the Preparatory Course are taking more and more active parts in the society.

Keio Y.M.C.A.

For the past forty-eight years, the Young Men's Christian Association has kept up its traditional history through the efforts of our many seniors.

During these several years, we have spent a wretched life in factories and on the battle fields. But at present fortunately, we have returned to our school, and commenced our studies again; we—Christians—join our school life with that of faith, and live with the spirit that intellect is love and belief.

Let us uphold our badge which signifies the adage, "The pen is mightier than the sword" and let us advance with the purpose of erecting a peaceful and civilized country.

"Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an example of the be-in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity."

I Timothy 4: 12

To Our Preparatory Course Students From Y.M.C.A.

"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and he that knocketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

St. Matthew 7: 7-3

Reminiscence of My Childhood

Among the memories of the past, none is more pleasant than those of my childhood. I was so simple-hearted that there was hardly anything that failed to please me. In particular, I liked fishing very much, and was often so absorbed in it that I was quite unaware of dinner time. Sometimes I was waiting for the appearance of fish in a brook in which there were practically no fish. A soldier was an idol of my boyish heart, and I would often play at soldiers with my friends in the woods and fields when I saw a policeman who was walking with an air of importance, wearing a sword at his side, I wished to be one. Seeing the train passing, I respected the engine driver more than the heroes of the battle-field. And I never saw airplanes flying high up in the sky without hoping to be an aviator myself.

The amusements in every season of the year are associated with dear memories. I would be on a picnic in company with some of my friends on the sweet mild days of spring. We made festoons of tasseled and twisted grass in the flowering field and pursued litter birds on the hill-side. In summer we wrestled and ate water-melons on the sand near the river. The days grew dark while we were collecting chestnuts and mushrooms in the autumn on the way home from school. We ate fruits, nuts, berries etc. like so many monkeys of the mountain; we were so wild, so free and so happy.

But, on the whole, I cannot help feeling happy in reminiscences of my

Cultural Lectures at Keio University

Answering the need for open lectures for the public who have been shut off from the progress of arts and sciences during the war, Keio University has decided to conduct a series of lectures during the summer months according to the following program:

Title: Problems concerning Modern Science and Culture.

The Aim of the Lectures: It goes without saying that the creation of New Japan shall have to depend upon ceaseless scientific progress and noble sentiment.

On this occasion, our Keio University attempting to open to the public new scientific theories and the essence of practical research from its respective seminars, has decided to open the first series of cultural lectures.

There is no doubt that the intelligentsia are in a state of daze as a result of the food crisis and innumerable post-war problems.

But we, Japanese must overcome this great crisis by all means and find our relief on a higher plain. Otherwise the creation of New Japan will become a matter of remote possibility.

This is the reason why we heartily anticipate an eager participation in our lectures by the general public.

The Subjects and Lecturers:
Opening Address: The Acting President of Keio University, Dr. Seichiro Takahashi.

- (1) The New Constitution of Japan:—Professor of law, Keio Univ., Dr. Kiyoshi Asai.
- (2) Sovereignty:—Dean of the Law Dept., Keio Univ., Koji Ushioda.
- (3) Tendency of Labour Unions (3 times):—Professor of the Economic Dept., Keio Univ., Dr. Keizo Fujibayashi.
- (4) Under-nourishment:—Director of Keio Hospital, Kenta Omori, M.D.
- (5) Theory of Pyrexia:—Dean of Medical Dept., Keio Univ., Katsuma Abe, M.D.
- (6) Modern Medical Progress:—Professor of medicine, Keio Univ., Takashi Hayashi, M.D.
- (7) Super-sonic Waves:—Assistant Professor of engineering, Keio Univ., Teruo Suegaki.
- (8) The Aim and Method of Engineering Mathematics:—Professor of engineering, Keio Univ., Dr. Shizuo Kito.
- (9) World Art and Japanese Art:—Professor of literature, Keio Univ., Kinji Moriya.
- (10) Subject Undecided:—Professor of literature, Tokyo Imperial Univ., member of Keio Linguistic Seminary, Dr. Sanki Ichikawa.
- (11) Special Lecture, The "Ukiyoe":—Honorary Professor and acting president of Keio Univ., Seichiro Takahashi.

Closing Address:

Acting President of Keio Univ., Seichiro Takahashi.
From 22nd July, 1946, to 30th August, 1946.

3 times a week (Monday, Wednesday) from 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. in the Keio Auditorium.

School Festival in November

The students are planning to hold a Preparatory Course Festival in November as a focal point of all the student activities of the fall term.

It is the first observance since we have gained our freedom. Our students, in high spirits, are pushing forward their plan for the greatest festival ever observed under the sponsorship of the University Cultural

The Spring Sports

Base-ball

(Six University League) Score
vs. St. Paul's Univ. 4:1
vs. Hosei Univ. 10:5
vs. Meiji Univ. 5:1
vs. Tokyo Imperial Univ. 1:0
vs. Waseda Univ. 4:0
So we had defeated all the teams and had won the championship.

Hockey Team

(Students' Tournament) Score
vs. Nogyo Univ. 4:1
vs. St. Paul's Univ. 3:0
vs. Industrial Univ. 1:0
We defeated all the teams and won the championship in hockey also.

Tennis Club

(An intercollegiate match) Score
vs. St. Paul's Univ. 7 (P3-0) 2

(S4-2)
vs. Waseda Univ. 6 (P2-1) 3

(S4-2)
vs. Industrial Univ. 9 (P3-0) 0

(S6-0)
vs. Hosei Univ. 6 (P2-1) 3

We won the championship with a complete victory. And in the Kanto Student's championship series, our schoolmate Keiichi Kishida won the championship in the singles.

Sumo Club

(The Second Eastern Japan Students' Tournament)

In the preliminary match we won our way to the semi-finals and in this match we defeated the Koryo Univ. by a score of 4:1. In the last game we contended with Waseda for the championship but to our regret we were defeated by a score of 0:5.

To the Readers

By SUSUMU OYA

The Waseda Guardian has already been published as Japan's first collegiate periodical in English. In it, however, there are not any opinions of the students themselves; those of the professors and notable persons are the only opinions found in that paper.

Our Mita Campus, on the contrary, aims to be an English periodical of the students, written by the students, and for the students themselves.

Democratized New Japan will be established by the younger generation, and none else. What are the Japanese students thinking about now and seeking after? These will be announced to the whole world through this Mita Campus. For this reason we sincerely invite and welcome contributions from all our fellow student readers. Contributions in English are preferred, but those in Japanese will be accepted also provided their contents are particularly representative of the student sentiments. They will be translated by the members of K. E. S. S.

THE MITA CAMPUS

Publisher & Editor

Susumu Oya, Mikio Horiye
Staff

Susumu Oya, Mikio Horiye
Mazao Toba, Masazumi Kume
Gen Koizumi, Jiro Ueyhara
Mazao Kawamura

Akishige Nishimura

Editorial Advisor

Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka
Senior Hideo Ueyhara
Senior Toshio Kondo
Senior Tsuyoshi Ikegami

Office

The Mita Campus, Keio English Speaking Society, Keio University,
Preparatory Course, Tokyo

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