

The Keio Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

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HOW KEIO FUNCTIONS

By TOSHIO KONDO, Staff Writer

Keio University, the eternal springhead of liberal thought for the youth of Japan, though once hated by the warmongers as an educational institution of undesirable intellectuals, has reappeared in the limelight of the new era since the termination of the war. In spite of the tremendous current of divergent ideologies, Keio holds its traditional school motto invincibly and unchangingly— independence and self-respect.

It would be worth writing about the administration of our university on this occasion, for the people are absorbingly interested in educational organizations as one of the shortest ways to bring about a nation of alert, democratically minded people. Besides, unlike the government universities, Keio has its particular type of educational system for the carrying out of its two ideals.

As illustrated in the diagram, Keio is an extensive organization including a university, various schools and a large alumni association. Therefore, when a student graduates and becomes an alumnus, he is given the right to suggest and indirectly assist the school administration through the Board of Councillors. The decisive power on important school affairs, particularly on financial problems, is retained by the Board of Councillors.

In order to simplify the explanation, we can do no better than quote some parts on the Board of Councillors from the General Provisions of Keio.

There is a Board of Councillors consisting of sixty members. Thirty of these Councillors are elected by the votes of the alumni, from among themselves; and the remaining thirty are elected by the votes of the Councillors thus elected, from the alumni. In case a vacancy occurs in the Councillorship, the candidate who gained the largest number of votes among those who failed to be elected at the preceding election, is eligible for the office. The Board of Councillors deliberate on and determine matters concerning the business and financial welfare of Keio. The regular meeting of the Board of Councillors is called once a month by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee can call a special Meeting of the Board of Councillors if it is necessary. No member of the teaching or business staff of Keio is eligible for Councillorship, but the following persons can appear at the Meeting of the Board of Councillors to express their opinions: the president of the University, the deans of the University Faculties, the dean of the Preparatory Course, the principal of the Commercial and Technical School, the principal of the Technical School, the principal of the Evening Commercial School, the principal of the Evening Technical School, the principal of the Middle School and the principal of the Primary School for Boys.

Three Supervisors are elected from among the Councillors by

mutual vote. Their duty is to inspect general affairs, especially matters relating to the income and expenditures of Keio, and report the results to the Board of Councillors.

There is one more indispensable administrative organ; namely, the Executive Committee. Members of the Executive Committee must not exceed ten in number and are elected by the Board of Councillors from among the alumni. One of them is the President of Keio, who has control over all affairs of the university in accordance with resolutions passed at the meeting of the Board of Councillors and of the Executive Committee. At the end of every fiscal year, and the Executive Committee draws up a budget for the following year and obtains the approval of the Board of Councillors for the same. At the beginning of every fiscal year, the Executive Committee makes up a settled-account report for the preceding year and similarly obtains the approval of the Board of Councillors therefore.

What we feel of greatest interest in is the fact that the administration is strongly influenced by the alumni through the Board of Councillors. But this is not dictatorship by the Board of Councillors. Compared with the school administration, years ago, a great step toward achieving a democratic school organization has been made along the lines of the American educational system. Although important school affairs were formerly decided unilaterally by the Board of Councillors, now, as mentioned in the articles of the General Provisions, the deans can attend meeting and reflect their free opinion about major school policies or the election of the president of the university.

Therefore, the present system is a combination of the Board of Councillors and the deans of faculties. In other words, so far as the administration is concerned, there has been a major development from the one-board system to the two-board system.

Next, we need to indicate the educational sections of which Keio is composed.

A. Five University Departments: Literature, Economics, Law, Medicine and Engineering.

B. School of College standard

1. Preparatory Department
2. Medical College
3. Veterinary School

C. School of High School standard

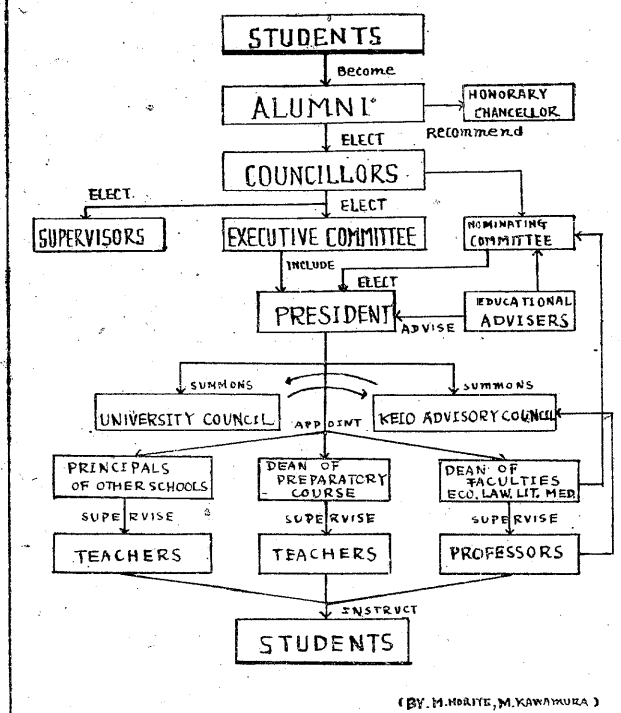
1. Middle School
2. Commercial and Technical School
3. Technical School
4. Evening Commercial School

D. Schools of Elementary standard: Primary School for boys

E. Special Schools

1. School of Foreign Languages
2. Special Course of Medical College
3. The Nurses Training School
4. Midwives Training School

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF KEIO UNIV.



SAYING OF FUKUZAWA

By the law of nature women are born equal to men.

In order to carry out the aims of education, Keio has Educational Advisers as well as a Keio Advisory and a University Council.

The Educational Advisers give counsel to the president of Keio at his request, on important matters concerning the institution.

Educational Advisers

1) The ex-president of Keio, remaining either as a member of the faculty or of the staff.

2) Those either of the faculty or of the staff who have been in uninterrupted service for over thirty years and are appointed to the advisership by the president.

The aim of the Keio Advisory Council is to keep all departments of Keio in close touch and to accentuate their ideals and method of education. The Council discusses such matters as are referred to it by the Executive Committee. The members, however, can express their opinions regarding matters which are not proposed by the Executive Committee for consideration and demand the discussion of the Council upon them.

The University Council is called together at least once a term by the president of the University, who acts as Chairman at its meetings. In the president's absence, the senior dean acts as his proxy. The following persons become members of the University Council: the deans of the University Faculties and the dean and assistant deans of the Preparatory course, two professors from each

Faculties and the University Librarian. In the meeting, the following matters are discussed—

a) Matters concerning University regulations.

b) Matters concerning the students to be sent abroad.

These matters are always transferred from the professors' meeting of each University Faculty, where they had been already deliberated upon.

c) Matters concerning the conferring of degrees.

d) Matters referred to the Council by the President of Keio.

The University Council can make any proposition regarding the educational matters of the institution; to the Executive Committee through the President of Keio.

It must be added that what you read in this short account is how Keio-functions, but will-how-Keio-function. Admittedly, this system is one of the most democratic administration among Japan's universities. Still there is a great room for improvement. These regulations which have been the administrative foundation of this university are now criticized relentlessly and argued actively. With the constant flowing of democracy into the campus, students are naturally concerned with school administration. So far, there seems to be little likelihood of the students' reflecting their views on major school affairs, in-

(Continued on Page 4)

RELIGION AND SCIENCE

By TOSHIO KONDO

Under the circumstance, it seems that mankind can overcome all difficulties and adversities ahead of them one by one to such an extent that they might be able to realise all dreams which their forefathers dreamed in their mind. Many people appraise the almighty science, and philosophy of "what" is being changed to "how".

Does it mean we must say good-bye forever to mystic religion or to complicated catholicism? Before this question is uttered, another question must be placed. What is meant by religion. By religion we do not mean to believe in miracles or wait for the realization of God's prediction. Religion is an action based upon natural law. It is to seek for truth, beauty and good. It is not theory, but a firm belief expressed in strong practice. If one believes in existence of God however, paradoxical it is to say that miracle done by God can not be thought in the Atomic age, because a would be more wonderful miracle that man believes in invisibly God and tries to behave himself at his creator asks him to do than the miracles shown by God. Therefore, for the one who believes in Christianity, miracles shown in the Bible do not matter much, because for the same reason he thinks it miracle to become a deciple of Lord. Above all, miracle is not a major problem in religion. It might be just a demonstration by God for the primitive people. But what we take account of is chiefly what God said and did for us and how we are exercising His words and thought in human society.

The next problem may be as to whether a religion means nothing but to abandon his reason in order to admit the existence of God or not. The answer is evidently "no", because it is unthinkable that God who gave us reason also asks us to abandon it in order to believe in him. We can not, however blindly love God, because without knowing ourselves firstly we can not estimate true value of reason through which we discover the warmness and love of Greater. There is no retrogression for reason, but progress. By making the most use of reason, all the more we can stabilize our lives and clearly understand the way which men on the earth can enjoy together.

Science made its formidable progress, at an unbelievable pace. However, if science is looked upon as an absolute something for men in such way as its successes and failures decide a fragile human destiny or determine even the movement of the history of mankind, a scientist can sacrifice everything for the sake of science, because for him the science is absolute and in turn is justifiable regardless its means. Unless he recognizes that even the highly-

The General Election

By MIKIO HORIYE

The establishment of democratic government is at present the greatest political objective of Japan. The ultimate objective of the Potsdam Declaration as well as all policies of the Allied Forces concerning Japan, is to attain this end, and the reconstruction of a new Japan depends upon whether or not we cooperate in this historic enterprise.

The transformation from an old Japan, which for centuries had feudalistic elements and had been fostered by militarism, into a new Japan, will not be such an easy task as to be done in a short period.

However, the first step toward this goal must be taken with the successful carrying out of the general election. The elections to be held shortly with the local administration system as the focal point, will not accomplish their expected objectives unless we fully understand their significance and bring to them our enthusiasm, knowledge and energy.

I

The new Constitution, promulgated on November 3, 1946, is slated to be put into effect on May 3, this year. It goes without saying, however, that there are still problems deserving further study.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the fundamental character of a democratic Japan has been determined by the new Constitution. In this respect it has grave significance for the progressive development of democracy.

Although the Constitution is the fundamental law of the state, it needs interpretation. In order to make it successful in the national life, it is imperative that we deepen our understanding of its provisions and disseminate its meaning throughout the country.

Further, in order to make the Constitution the concrete basis of our daily lives, local administration and autonomous systems must be established.

There is no other way for us to attain this objective but to participate positively and to cooperate in the local election campaign.

In this sense, we wish to ask the attention and interest of all intellectual people toward the coming series of elections and request their positive guidance and active support.

Judging from the public point of view, the policy of each party

developed scientific machine and method are revalued through the eyes of God, but not at his disposal, no matter what excellent experiment or wonderful discoveries be may make in his laboratory, it only plunges the masses into more horrible disasters or leads the men of good-will into the eternal agony. In this very point, to make a correct judgement by his cool reason also means to reflect the things on the mirror of God's will inside his mind.

In the last analysis, I can say with firm confidence that all of us should make every effort to build a healthy development of our reason even when we are standing in front of door of laboratory, because our world must be continued for the days of our children and children's children.

is too clear. It is, therefore, not necessary for us to try an explanation of its platform or principles. The ideas back of these platforms can clearly be seen through the attitudes of party politicians during the war and also in their opinions and behavior at the recent session of the Diet.

What they earnestly desire, under cover of their high-flown language, is to acquire political power at the next opportunity. For this sole objective, the Progressive, by emphasizing the necessity of a stable political party to prevent unrest and to avoid a split into minor parties, is watching for the chance to gain political power.

Against the policy of the Progressive, the Liberal Party, takes the anachronistic laissez-faire principle as democracy, and is striving to acquire political power under the pretext of a liberal policy and with the support of industrial capitalists.

We do not put our hopes in these established, corrupt politicians. We expect most from the recent candidates and the new parties, but they must possess fresh sensibility and new ideals to deserve a position in the modern political scene. They must also possess strong determination to fulfil these ideals, as well as nobility of spirit and faith in the possibility of reconstructing.

To be admitted as genuinely democratic state in the family of nations, the new Japan must abandon its former self-satisfied idealism; accordingly, the policies of the parties professing to be able to guide the nation must be clearly understood. Such parties must be representative in the true sense; must meet the present day situation of Japan and at the same time have principles common to all democratic countries.

That is to say, excepting the minor parties professing democratic and cooperative principles and the unique Communist Party, the Japan Social Democratic Party deserves our attention.

The Japan Social Democratic Party, however, does not exist as a consolidated party at present. In order to attain its mission at this historic moment in the democratization of Japan, the party, by its clarified ideals and its vigorous practical power, must prove itself as embodying rising power and high ideals. As for the party of cooperative union, we can not see any merits other than its ideal for the nationalization of commodity distribution for the general public, even if we admit its views concerning peace and culture.

In this connection, as long as the party does not clarify the reason for its inevitable development in Japan, and what kind of ideas it has concerning international politics and economics, we may assume that it lacks a solid and logical foundation.

Under these circumstances, new political organizations with democratic principles in Japan at the general election are not so powerful, while conservative and reactionary factions still have considerable power.

The development of democracy in Japan after her defeat in the war can be attributed to General MacArthur's political wisdom.

However, the establishment of a genuine democracy on a stable

TO OUR RIGHT WAY

By MASAO MAEDA

Already one year has gone by since we lost the war. It seems to be a long time and also a short time.

During that time, What have we done?

Externally, it has brought many and wonderful changes; these innovations have been done by the effective effort of SCAP for better reconstruction, and the Japanese people have cooperated with them.—But when we reflect upon our internal mind, What can I find there? Only disintegration of what we have believed as the principles of right and justice. And we feel the anarchic tendency, springing up from the ruin, and the ground of our actions have been lost. WE have lost ourselves. All thoughts and actions that we have had are denied, and we find ourselves in a vacuum.

But I don't think of all this as more misfortune. In another way of thinking, we have been able to get the chances; from nothing to something, new and better things will be created. This vacuum, I believe, given us the new chance, we ought to think of ourselves heartily. We should think it over in our mind, reflect on ourselves, and make sure of it. On these foundations, every matter will start a new. It is most necessary for our fresh start to throw out the cheap and easy-going way of thinking, and to look straight to the true and right way that we ask.

Consequently, I am beginning to be conscious how poor and weak I am; up till now I have never had really a mind of my own.

Always my thought would be controlled by others. Did my action ever result from the inevitability of my internal requisition?

I have always hung upon the opinion of others for want of internal resources so my actions have been faithless, loveless, and only dragged along by others. When I found my misery and was thrown down the valley of despair.

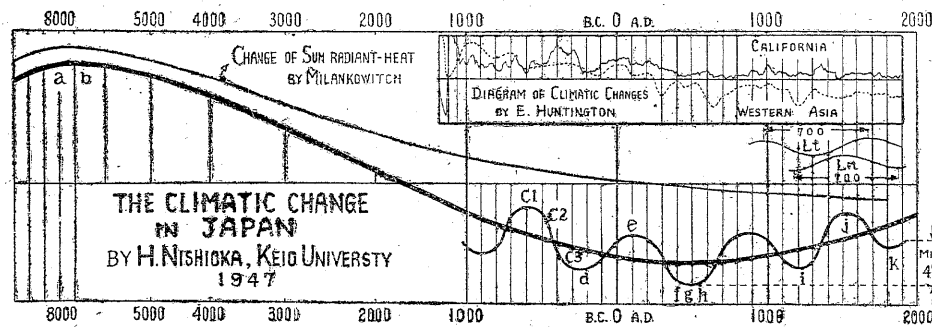
However, I am not defeated forever by that. Many people have gone through the same, they had gone through pain, had been distressed, then conquered them all and came out better and stronger people.

This pain of the ecdysis, I believe, is the process of self-completion. I am too young.

With my youthful spirit, fervor and strength, I will be able to find some way to advance.

From this distress will arise the hope and the positive activity that is the production of our youthful spirit. Through our distress the positive hope and the effort of tomorrow teach not to lose the hope and effort. Let us go our right way.

foundation must be done by our own efforts. We must, therefore, keep it in mind, and must devote to it our greatest efforts. Moreover, we have a vital problem which requires immediate attention—that is the relief work to be taken against hunger and unemployment which are sweeping through the country.



New Theory On The Climatic Change In Japan

By HIDEO NISHIOKA
Secretary of the President of the
Keio University

Editors Note: Mr. Nishioka is a graduate of Keio University of the year 1939, specializing in History and Archaeology. He has participated in the excavations of prehistoric relics which were discovered on Keio's Hiyoshi Campus. He is known for his numerous scientific articles.

(This theory was reported at the Mita Historical Society, Literature Fac., the Keio Univ. on Dec. 4, 1946, and the Nippon Meteorological Society in the Central Meteorological Observatory on Jan. 17, 1947.)

There are many theories about the climatic change in historic time of the world. For instance, an 11-year periodic change depending on the change of sun-spots, a 16-year change noted by A. Wagner, or Bruckner's periodic change of 35 years, and so on are well known. The wave of 350 years is the longest one which we know.

But now the fact that a 700-year wave definitely exists in Japan has been discovered. In 1935, Prof. Shida of the Kyoto Imperial University, first brought the 700-year wave to light on the annular rings of what we call BENIHI, a kind of cypress about 1050 years old which grows on Mt. Ari-san, Formosa. It was, however, not clear whether this wave existed or not in Japan Proper. Last year, I received a report on the annular rings of a Japanese cypress of about 800 years, growth at Nagano prefecture, which was measured by Mr. K. Yamazawa. According to this measurement, I prepared a careful diagram on a section paper and was greatly astonished to find that the 700-year wave did exist in Japan Proper. Although this 700-year wave clearly appeared in the diagram, it was, however, two centuries behind that of Formosa. That is, the top of the wave in Formosa occurs in the 10th century and the 17th century but in Japan it is in the 15th. This difference viz. two centuries between the southern and northern districts will suggest some secrets which probably have relation to the fundamental reasons for both of the 700-year climatic changes. At any rate, it is beyond doubt that the 700-year wave of climatic change has occurred not only in Formosa but in Japan. I therefore continued to pursue further research in this climatic phenomenon. Such a great change of climate marked on annular rings must bring may other historic proofs, and I could fortunately find several points of evidence in many classics, in archaeological

discoveries and from botanical and zoological points of view, all of which are shown on the above-diagram and included in its explanation.

In America, Prof. E. Huntington of Yale University, gave us the famous Pulsation Theory of climatic change in California and western Asia in his book "Pulse of Asia", 1907, and "Civilization and Climate" published in 1915. It is very interesting to make a comparison between his diagram and mine. The decline of his curve in the 7th and 13th centuries bear a close resemblance to my wave, as can be observed. J. G. Andersson, moreover, reports in his work "Researches into the Prehistory of the Chinese", Stockholm, 1943, that he found a great deal of evidence which seems to indicate that the climate of northern China was warmer and more humid in prehistoric and early historic times than it is to-day. These facts shown by Professors Huntington and Andersson will also be of importance in order to understand my theory.

According to U.S.I.S., Washington, Nov. 20, 1946, some of the American meteorologists say that the modern atmospheric temperature of America is becoming warmer than in the past, as a result of their observations during 50 years.

In Japan, such observations also have been done by some Japanese meteorologists. And in March of 1937, in a lecture of mine delivered at the joint meeting of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo and the Japanese Society of Ethnology held at the Tokyo Imperial University, I pointed out that, from the archaeological and botanical point of view, the modern climate of Japan is warmer at least by 4° C than that which obtained during the stone age. And now I have given convincing proofs on the existence of a periodic change of 700 years in Japan, and I have corrected a portion of the curve about the change of sun radiant-heat which was shown us by M. Milakowitch in 1930 by the astronomical calculation on the amplitude of the ecliptic and the change of the Earth orbit. A period of two or three thousand years is so short a time for astronomers that he left it out of consideration, but my revision will be important for archaeologists or historians in demonstrates that the coldest period in the alluvial epoch must be in the 5th or 6th century, and thereafter the climatic curve rises step by step, although it repeats the periodic change of 700 years. It is my fervent hope and expectation that, in the near future, many scientists will find out the fundamental reasons for this phenomenon.

PROOFS

a) Elephants (*Elephas indicus* Buski M.) made their appearance

in such northern districts of Japan Proper as Aomori, Tokyo, Gifu and Wakayama prefectures. These elephants were also to be found till prehistoric times in northern China.

b) Coral which grew on the Pacific shores of Chiba, Kanagawa, Kochi and Miyazaki prefectures was brought there by the flow of the Black Current, and that growing on the coast of Ishikawa province was carried there by a diversion of the Black Current consequent on the subsidence of the land-bridge between Korea and Japan, which was incidentally a route for elephants to enter Japan from the main Asiatic Continent.

c1) Shell-fish (*Sanguinolaria* and *Anadara granosa*) and fishes (*Muraenesox cinereus*, *Tylosurus anastomella*, and *Taius tumifrons*) living in warmer water than there is at present in Tokyo Bay were taken by the Stone-age people for sustenance and later formed the shell-mounds of Shimogumi, Kanagawa prefecture.

c2) The lower shell-stratum of Yoshii and Orimoto shell-mounds contained many *Anadara granosa*, but in the upper stratum there are no traces or very few of them. These facts indicate that the climate and the sea-water dropped in temperature from a previous warmer period.

c3) Teeth of fur-seal were found from Moriso shell-mounds, Kanagawa prefecture.

d) Shell-fishes *Natica janthostoma* and *Macra sachalinensis* living in cold currents were discovered from shell-mounds such as Takekureda and Miyadaira, Ibaragi prefecture.

e) The temperature of the climate and sea-water changed again to warm, and *Anadara granosa* are found in the Fumigaoka shell-mound, Kanagawa prefecture.

f) *Natica janthostoma* and *Macra sachalinensis* were taken again from the Kasori shell-mound, Chiba prefecture, which, from the archaeological point of view, chronologically belonged to a later type of shell-mound in Japan.

g) Some special kinds of human clay-doll which seemed to be wearing snow-goggles like Eskimos or Siberians to protect their eyes from glare were found from ancient sites in the northern provinces of Japan.

h) Horse-chestnuts were excavated from ancient sites at Karako, Nara prefecture, and at Shimpukuji, Saitama prefecture. There are none of this plants existing in those places at present. We can see these plants in cooler places, such as in deep mountains or in the northern provinces.

i) According to the "Taihei-ki" vol. 5, Daito-no-miya, an Imperial

Students Earn While They Learn

Under a plan known as the "Cooperative Employment Program" many high school students in the United States earn while they learn; spending their mornings in school and afternoons at work.

Their combination of school training and practical experience is made possible through the cooperation of merchants, manufacturers, banks, business offices, and printing establishments.

A student receives theory and job training in school for his chosen work and simultaneously the opportunity to perfect himself in on-the-job practice. In addition to the pay he receives for his work, he obtains scholastic credits toward a senior High School diploma. Furthermore, when he wins his High School diploma, he is assured of a full-time job at his place of employment.

The cooperative employment program is gaining favor in larger cities of the United States. In Washington, D.C., the plan is operating in six High Schools, with 140 students participating. High School teachers in charge of the program make monthly visits to the cooperating business concerns to check up on the students' work. Rating sheets on a student's progress on the job are made a permanent part of his school record.

The plan is proving successful because the part-time jobs and school courses are interrelated. A student who works in a dry goods store or a clothing store receives basic training in school to learn the qualities of textiles and fabrics. A commercial student receives sound business training in office routine and develops faster speed in stenography and typing. Boys become proficient faster in machine shops, and printer's apprentices receive a broader knowledge of the craft through the schooling they receive.

The cooperative training saves time for employers and business men since they do not have to devote as much unproductive time to training new workers. The student earns his way and becomes better fitted to fulfill the requisites of his chosen field of work.

Prince, ate rice-gruel containing horse-chestnuts in the mountains, Nara prefecture where it is hard to get this kind of nuts at present.

j) "Tosha-Shinko-ki" records that Lake Suwa, Nagano prefecture, did not freeze in Winter for eight consecutive years from 1511 till 1518.

k) "Tonogawa-zushi" 1858 and "Kii-no-kuni Mesho-zue" 1851 mention and sketch these facts, namely, that sea-lions came down to the south, even to the coast of Chiba prefecture all the year and to some islands of Wakayama prefecture in the Winter season. According to "Setsu-yo-kan", All rivers at Osaka province became ice in the Winter of 1813, 1822 and 1823.

l.) The average curve of the growth condition appeared on the annular rings of Benihi at Mt. Ari-san, Formosa.

m.) The average curve of the growth condition appeared on the annular rings of cypress at Nagano prefecture, Japan.

College News; Student Activities, Sports, Society News



The all Keio-Waseda Hockey Match sponsored by the Mainichi was held on April 7 in the Memorial Hall. The OB match was an exciting close match running 4-4 when the whistle blew.

After a session of figure skating, the first of the regular matches of the undergraduates began, and the honor of the Mainichi Trophy fell into the hands of the Keio Team at the score of 4-2.

Communication Of Mita-Kai

TOKYO

The general Meeting, which was the first assembly after the war, was held at No. 31 class-room on 2 P.M. March 8. After the greeting of President it closed with splendour and cheerful song.

KYOTO

The Kyoto Keio Club had held a General Meeting at Kikusui Shijyo Kyoto with Mita-Kai which was the first assembly after each conference, and it had a great many participants and it was very splendid. After its closing there was a learned address of Syutaro Miyake, a Theatrical of Jyukuin.

NIIGATA

General Meeting was held on Jan. 28, '47.

SAKATA

General Meeting was held on Jan 10, '47.

SAITAMA

Iruma Mita-Kai was formed by Jyukuin in Iruma District, and Kumagaya Mita-Kai is going to from its association.

OKAYAMA

The general Meeting was held at Seiyoken Okayama City on Jan. 12 with many participating of senior and students, and it was very splendid. Chairman is Mr. Syozo Matsuda, who is working in Okayama Branch of Teikoku Bank.

KANSAI DISTRICT

The Kansai Keio Student society, which was composed of convocation of the same students who are living in kei-han-shin district, is going to hold a "Move and Music concert" with assistance a great many of seniors in order to collect a reconstruction fund and to celebrate a Ninety full year of Keio's establishment at Mainichi Hall in Osaka on April, 13 '47.

Enzetsukan the Hall of Public Speaking

The Enzetsukan on the Mita Campus is a historical monument as the oldest lecture hall in fact the birth place of public speaking in Japan. Very happily it escaped the ravages of war, but owing to the recent storms and continued neglect, the window panes have been broken and the interior fallen into a sad state.

Financial Director Kanzaki, who has taken a very active interest in the rehabilitation of the university since he assumed the office, lamented the desolation of the Enzetsukan which once was pride of the institution, and determined to repair it at once. The repair cost is estimated at about ¥500,000 and the present plan calls for its completion by the middle of May in time for the celebration of the Ninetieth Anniversary of the founding of Keio-gijuku.

How Keio Functions

(Continued from Page 1)

cluding the election of the president. Some of the students claim the right to participate in important school administrative matters with the Board of Councillors. This action must not be regarded as a mere demonstration of a handful of progressives, but as a noticeable movement demanding the establishment of three-board system. On the other hand, the rest, feeling the difficulty of technical handling in such matters as school administration by the students, demand wider range of administrative right for deans of faculties.

Moreover, according to a SCAP directive, most of the members of the Board of Councillors who have had the most decisive power in the major problems have resigned. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that Keio is now confronted with an administrative crisis. In view of past experience, nothing is so important for the students who stand by the University and are proud of Keio, as to think seriously about the functions of the university.

In the final analysis, the functions of our university of tomorrow

To the Readers

We are very glad to tell our readers pleasant news concerning things which have happened since the publication of the last issue.

We have received special permission to set up an office of the Mita Campus on the 3rd floor of Keio Administration Building through the good offices of Mr. Kanzaki, the financial director who is doing his best for the rehabilitation of our University. Our readers may expect hopeful future in our movement.

Many thanks are due the kindness of Major McGrail for giving us opportunity to read several American college papers which are, to our great surprise, published on a large scale. Before the way for free association of the Japanese and the American students is opened after the Peace Treaty, we wish to have the privilege to exchange college news and essays between these two nations facing the Pacific Ocean.

A Special number will be published for the 90th anniversary festival of Keio University next month. (Susumu Oya)

row depend upon wise consideration of the problems of yesterday and today. (Kondo)

Honoured with the
Prince Takamatsu's
presence

Dance Hall
MERRY GOLD

LUNCH TIME
12 a.m. to 2 p.m.

FARE ¥30.00

Please utilize for the
leisure of Lunch Time

Mita School and Culture Zone, as a Fountain Head Of Japanese Culture

Considering the importance of the cultural mission which it bears, Tokyo Municipality has formally announced the five School and Culture Zones within its limits. Concerning one of them, the Mita School and Culture Zone, Mr. Kinai Matsuno who has directly participated in this plan said as follows:

"It may be said that the Mita zone was created ninety years ago when our Fukuzawa Sensei established his school, Keio-gijuku, there under his ideal of Independence and Self-Respect and made it the cradle land of Japanese culture and learning. This is a historically noted zone centering around Keio University and including the verdant area of Shiba Park, a zone best favored by nature and most suitable for School and Culture Zone south of the Imperial Palace. It has a great mission to become the 'propelling center' of the Japanese culture in the years to come."

Mr. Matsuno was formerly a professor in the Preparatory Course of Keio University and now he is running as a candidate for the House of Councillors.

THE MITA CAMPUS

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