

The Mita Campus

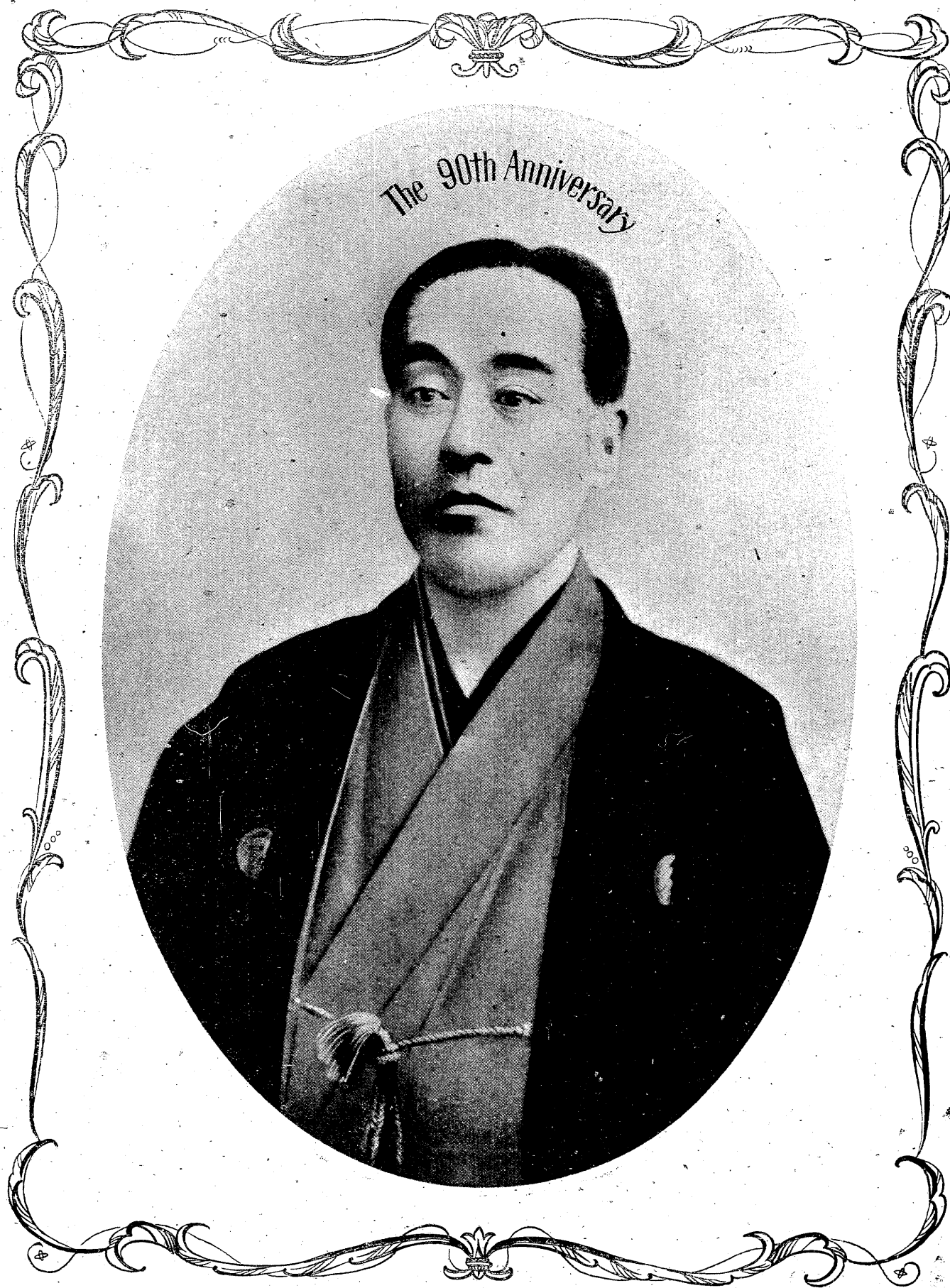
STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

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Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of the Keio-gijuku

Fukuzawa, The Founder Of Keio University A Brief Account Of His Life And Work

By Staff Writer

What is remarkable about Fukuzawa is that he first grasped the true spirit of the Western civilization and taught it in the early days of Japan's awakening when all the other scholars of the time were simply being dazzled by the scientific and technical side of the Western civilization, and taking them merely as convenient tools for improving the national welfare or as necessary tools for national defense and expansion. Fukuzawa tried to know what was behind the splendid advancement and what enabled the Western peoples to attain that which the Eastern peoples could not. What he discovered as the result of his studies were the freedom of the individual man and the objective way of thinking.

Yukichi Fukuzawa was born in 1835 in a very cultured samurai family, though quite low in social rank within the clan. His father having died while he was still an infant, he was brought up by his mother, who had a remarkable understanding of her children, in the town of Nakatsu on the island of Kyushu.

In 1853 Commodore Perry came and the whole nation was aroused to the new perils. Fukuzawa, a youth of eighteen, also was awakened to the new interest of things beyond the seas. So he went to Nagasaki and later to Osaka and became a pupil of Ogata Koan, the celebrated doctor of Dutch medicine. Though he was studying under a medical doctor, Fukuzawa had no idea of becoming a physician. His interest was in learning the language and things in general which the West had to show. In two years he had learned practically all that was to be learned in that school, for its library contained only two sets of dictionaries and a dozen volumes of books in Dutch. Yet it is surprising how much a scholar could learn from those few books, every page of which he hand-copied for his own use.

THE FIRST TO LEARN ENGLISH

In 1858 Fukuzawa was ordered by his lord to come to Yedo to give instructions to the younger members of the clan. Thus began his long career in education and scholarship. The site of his lord's estate where Fukuzawa first began teaching is now occupied by the modern buildings of the 42nd General Hospital (formerly St. Luke's International Medical Center).

On this year the port of Yokohama was opened for Foreign trade and Fukuzawa one day made a long journey there on foot to try his foreign language in the actual conversation with the foreigners. To his surprise and chagrin he discovered that his language was of no avail. Not only could he make himself understood but even the words on the signboards over the stores were unintelligible to him. And it dawned upon him that those foreigners in Yokohama were not from Holland but from some other land, probably America or England. It was heartbreaking to discover that the language which he had acquired after such long hard years of work was not to be useful in the coming age when Japan was to come out into the world. But it

was not the time to be downhearted. On the very next day Fukuzawa resolved to begin the study of English even if there was no one in the country who could teach him. By a stroke of good luck he obtained a Dutch-English dictionary and a little conversation book written in both languages. With this inadequate equipment he somehow managed to learn the English language. As for the pronunciation, he would seek out shipwrecked fishermen who had been brought back by the foreign ships, for they would know some English words.

TRAVELS ABROAD

In 1860 Fukuzawa obtained a menial employment under Kimura Settsu-no Kami, the Admiral of the Navy, and sailed with him on board Kanrin Maru, the first Japanese ship to cross the Pacific, a corvette of 300 tons, purchased from Holland three years before. His experience in San Francisco was most fascinating. The citizens welcomed the ship most sumptuously and with the kindest heart, for the feeling on their part was like "that of a teacher receiving

text books in his school.

He had another occasion to travel in the United States with another diplomatic mission and he brought back more books. And so his school library became the richest in the country, a center of reference for all problems. His school grew in size and importance until it became the present Keio University.

THE IMPERIAL RESTORATION

During the wars and struggles of the Restoration, Fukuzawa did not take sides. His mind was too full of the problems of modernizing the country and he could not see much importance in the Restoration which he regarded as a political strife rather than a strife of ideas. In one of the wars before the Restoration, the lord of his clan ordered some of his pupils to arms, but Fukuzawa refused to let any of them go, because he thought the war, especially such an absurd war, was too dangerous for the precious youths. He writes: "I did not consider the right or wrong of the conflict; I simply thought it was not the kind of activity that stu-

telling the outline histories and general description of all the principal countries of Europe and Americas, the meaning of liberty and self-government, public schools, newspaper, joint-stock company, hospital, museum, asylum for the insane, and such other institutions which make up the modern society. Also there were included such subjects as railway, telegraphy and gas light. This work proved a great help to the Imperial government in forming its policies. It also opened the eyes of men in business and students of general sciences to many new possibilities. About 50,000 copies of this work were sold.

The most widely read was Gakumon-no Susume (1872-1876), a series of seventeen pamphlets on all the elementary things concerning the new civilization. The opening line of the first pamphlet gives the key note:— "It is said that Heaven never created a man above another, nor a man below another." Written in a very plain language, more than 200,000 of each pamphlet were sold, which is a remarkable number in those days before the enforcement of universal education.

The most scholarly of Fukuzawa's works is Bunmeiron-no Gairyaku (1875), a detailed exposition and discussion of the modern civilization—its history, goal, theory, and its meaning to the contemporary Japan. His observations on the history of Japan from a new point of view opened a new vista of studies in the Japanese history.

Fukuzawa was the first Japanese scholar to advocate the rights of women. His ideas had appeared repeatedly in many of his works, and they culminated in Onna Daigaku Hyoron (1898), a reproof of Onna Daigaku which had been the absolute precepts for Japanese women for many generations, and Shin Onna Daigaku (1898), a new precepts for women. He begins this new precepts with these words:— "It is the rule of nature that women shall be born and be brought up by their parents equal to men."

The most intimate and the most enjoyable of his writings is his autobiography (1899). It is an outspoken narrative of an old man who is still able to relive the pranks and adventures of his youth, a heart-touching reminiscences of a man of "many feelings and of many tears" who had fought his way from feudalism to modernity, rallying the whole nation around him. This book has been translated wholly into English by Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka, one of Fukuzawa's grandsons, under the title, The Autobiography of Fukuzawa Yukichi (1934).

His great success in writing gave him the means of living and also the funds to finance his school.

Fukuzawa started the publication of a newspaper, Jiji-shimpo, in the year 1882. This was by no means the first daily paper in the country, but it soon came to be recognized as "the paper" of all Japan. In his autobiography he explains the circumstance of its establishment in these words:— "The greatest need in such a time is for an instrument of nonpartisan, unbiased opinion. But it is not so easy to realize it in

(Continued On Page 8)

Celebrating the founding of Keio-gijuku

Message from Mr. John R. Nichols, who is engaged in CI&E

Dear Friends,

It is a great honor to be invited to write a brief message for the Anniversary Edition of The Mita Campus, celebrating the founding of Keio University.

From a reading of the issue of March 20, 1947 of your campus newspaper I note that you are hoping to continue monthly publication despite financial and material obstacles, i.e., lack of money, lack of paper, etc. It is pleasing to note that the Nippon Times and the Yukan Miyako are cooperating with you in helping to solve the difficulties.

This publication of a paper is a matter of considerable importance, as I notice you appear to have a policy of impartiality, presenting both sides of the news—both the favorable and the unfavorable. With truth and tolerance as a guide-post for your paper, it should continue to be a useful adjunct to your University.

Incidentally may I say that I have talked to quite a number of your students and graduates in and around Tokyo and to several of your faculty members. All of them not only seem to reflect the true culture of a liberal university education, but they are all very loyal to Keio University as a particular institution which they love. With such a spirit, both on and off the campus, Keio University should have an increasingly important place among similar institutions in the years to come.

John R. Nichols

his old pupil several years after graduation." In his autobiography Fukuzawa confides that he was not so impressed by the scientific devices and works of engineering, for he had been acquainted with them through books. But things social and things too ordinary to be mentioned in books were what surprised him most. The vigorous, free people who enjoyed their life and work to the full, the active and independent women, and the casual lightness with which they spoke of the father of the country, George Washington—these were the things which set him to thinking.

Two years later Fukuzawa was to go abroad again, this time to Europe as an official interpreter for the Ambassador, Terauchi Shimotsuke-no Kami. He was able to visit all the principal countries of Europe of that era of Napoleon III and Queen Victoria. He was now proficient in language and he learned much from personal contact with the men of different countries, and also he was able to purchase many books in London which he later used as

dents should take part in."

When the Imperial government came into power, Fukuzawa was repeatedly asked to enter the government service, but each time he refused. He was too independent and too liberal a person to fit into the bureaucracy. He even gave up the title of samurai and called himself heimin, a plain citizen. But his opinion expressed in his books, speeches, and in his newspaper were ever respected by all people, and even the government was led by them, sometimes reluctantly, often unconsciously.

It may well be said that Fukuzawa was the first modern man in Japan, thoroughly liberal and scientific in every detail of his make up, and he was unsurpassed in his courage and tenacity in bringing about his ideals.

LITERARY AND JOURNALISTIC WORKS

Fukuzawa was a most prolific writer. His works are now contained in seventeen large octavo volumes. The most important of his early works is Seiyō Jijō in ten volumes (1866-1869), "an encyclopedic exposition of the West,

Prof. Wigmore's Description Of Fukuzawa Family

Editors note: The late Prof. John Henry Wigmore of the Northwestern University, Law School was one of the three American professors who came to Tokyo in 1889 to help establish the University Departments in Keio-gijuku. Amazingly all the letters he and his wife wrote home had been preserved in the Wigmore home in Chicago, and when they revisited Japan forty-six years later in 1935, they kindly gave the university copies of those letters pertaining to Keio and Fukuzawa. Here we have selected one of Mrs. Wigmore's, giving a delightful picture of the Fukuzawa family.

Thursday Night, Jan. 23, 1890.

And now for the dinner at the Fukuzawas. We received a note from the eldest son saying that it would be an informal affair, and that the gentlemen must wear their easiest trousers, and we must all make ourselves as comfortable as possible. I wore my grey and green, with my chamois jacket under the basque, and Mrs. Knapp lent Harry a Japanese jacket of cotton batting, which is worn under the linen shirt—a Japanese house is without heat except what comes from the handful of charcoal in the hibachi, but as one sits on the floor just as near as possible to it, one does not feel as cold as it sounds to our furnace-heated ears. Mr. Knapp had a severe attack of sciatica and could not go, but the remaining nine of us got to the house about five o'clock, and were ushered into an European room where we took off our outside wraps, and our boots. They had thoughtfully provided knit worsted shoes for all of us, but Harry and I wore the felt ones which we bought in Yokohama the other day. The family were all in the room, and it took sometime for introductions. There were thirteen—no, fourteen members of the family there. Mr. and Mrs. Fukuzawa, Ichitaro, the oldest son, Fusa and her husband Momowski, Mr. and Mrs. Nakamura, and their son about four and the little baby, the three unmarried daughters, and the two little boys. The oldest son was the only one in European dress. Mr. Fukuzawa is a very large man with a kindly face, something the same type as Phillips Brooks—he speaks English with great hesitancy, but understands very readily. Unfortunately Mrs. Fukuzawa speaks no English. We are told that she is a very superior woman, and she has a great deal of character in her face—certainly she is the mother of nine fine children. Mrs. Nakamura, the daughter who has been so ill, is a very sweet, refined little lady, and her husband is a most charming fellow. The four other daughters were in the most beautiful costumes of dainty crepes, and they all had magnificent obis (sashes) thick with gold and silver thread. They are very charming, handsome girls and speak English with the prettiest of accents. Then there were several of the prominent college officials—Japanese—about thirty of us in all. After we had chatted for several minutes Mr. Fukuzawa made what I am sure was a very pretty speech, inviting us to go into the dining room: he is one of the finest orators in Japan.

Then his son gave a short version of the speech to the effect that it was a purely Japanese affair and we should probably be very uncomfortable, but for the sake of gratifying our curiosity we might be willing to endure the discomfort. Then we went to the dining room. . . Soon after we were seated Mr. Fukuzawa began the health-drinking, which is an elaborate performance. . . After Mr. Fukuzawa had gone the rounds, what was my astonishment to see

Origin of Public Education and Keio-Gijuku

By MIKIO HORIYE
Staff Writer

Mr. Goro Hani, the author of "Gendai Nippon no Kigen" (The Origin of the Modern Japan), says in his book that the Japanese public education owes its existence chiefly to Keio-gijuku. It may appear to the uninformed that the rapid growth of education in the Meiji era was due to the wise administration of the government. But who was it that did the ground

work which made the rapid growth possible? The fact is that the text books used in those schools had been prepared by the progressive men trained in Keio-gijuku. Also the normal schools which supplied the teachers were largely headed by the Keio men.

Indeed, while the government was not yet ready to take up education after the Restoration, Fukuzawa and his Keio-gijuku were quietly making necessary preparations for the realization of the compulsory public education. Our Keio-gijuku has the greatest tradition and the longest history. We of today must give our best, as Fukuzawa Sensei did, for the reconstruction of the Japanese culture in this Showa Restoration.

CALLIGRAPHY OF FUKUZAWA



The Keiogijuku is not satisfied with remaining merely a place of cloistered learning. It aspires to be a fountain head from where flows the nobleness of character, and an intellectual light and moral glory to illumine the path of Japan. Its aim is to make clear those principles which should govern the domestic, social and national life, not only by preaching but also by practising them, and thus to prove it a leading factor in the general welfare of the country.

John Henry on his knees before Mrs. Fukuzawa drinking her health. I never saw anyone fit into foreign ways with more ease. These little social calls now became quite general, one delightful feature of the dinner was to see the entire family take upon themselves so much of the duty of waiting upon the guests, and when I saw Mr. and Mrs. Fukuzawa and the lovely girls in their brilliant, dainty gowns, all on their knees filling the cups, the bright room, etc. it seemed like a page from the "Arabian Nights." There is no doubt that this way is a much more picturesque way of living than ours. After lingering a long time in the dining room, we passed, through a number of rooms (the house has over thirty,

all on the ground-floor) we came to a long, narrow room with a stage at one end, and now we were indeed in fairy-land. First the three daughters played on the koto, a long instrument (about 8 feet) which rests on the floor, has thirteen strings, and is played with metal tips on the fingers. Then we had samisen playing and singing—besides the girls there were a man and woman, the former the best samisen player in Tokyo, while the woman is the best singer. . . But loveliest of all was the dancing by the four daughters. The Japanese dances are a series of postures and gestures illustrating the song which accompanies it, and we were all enchanted. During the evening ceremonial tea was served, some

delicious cordial and wine, and Japanese candy, some of which is very good. Mr. MacCauley sang "Annie Laurie" and a negro song, and Mr. Droppers sang "Upi-dee" while we all joined in the chorus. They were all so interested that we are planning to get up a musical programme and go over some night and give them a concert. Anything which is done to amuse his children will give great pleasure to Mr. Fukuzawa, and we all feel so grateful for the delightful evening we spent in his home. I do not believe a more charming picture of happy family could be found—hunt the world over.

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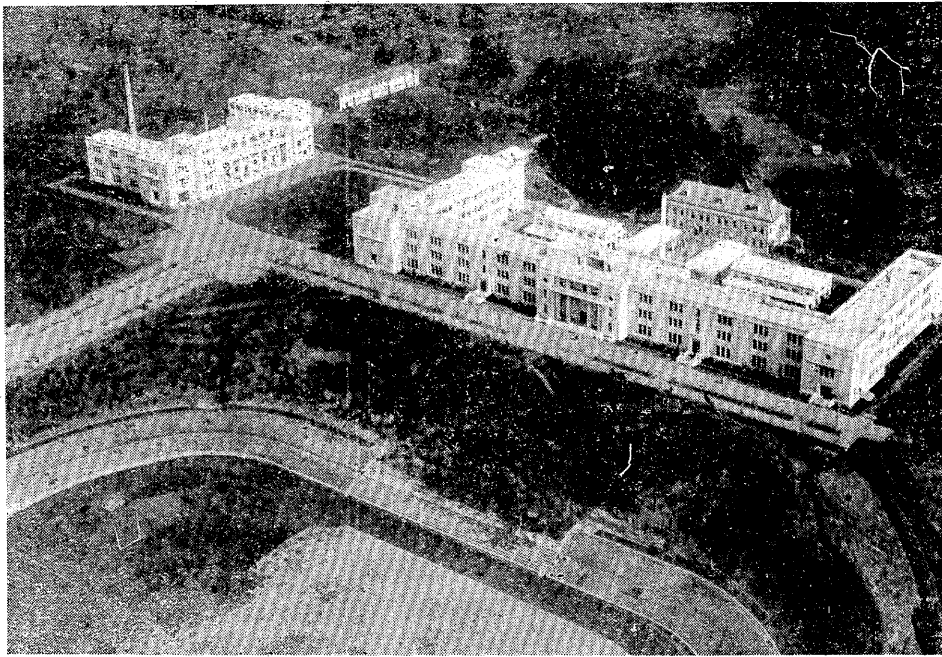
DRINKINGS
MUSIC, BEAUTIES
ATMOSPHERE, & FLOOR

GREEN
CABARET

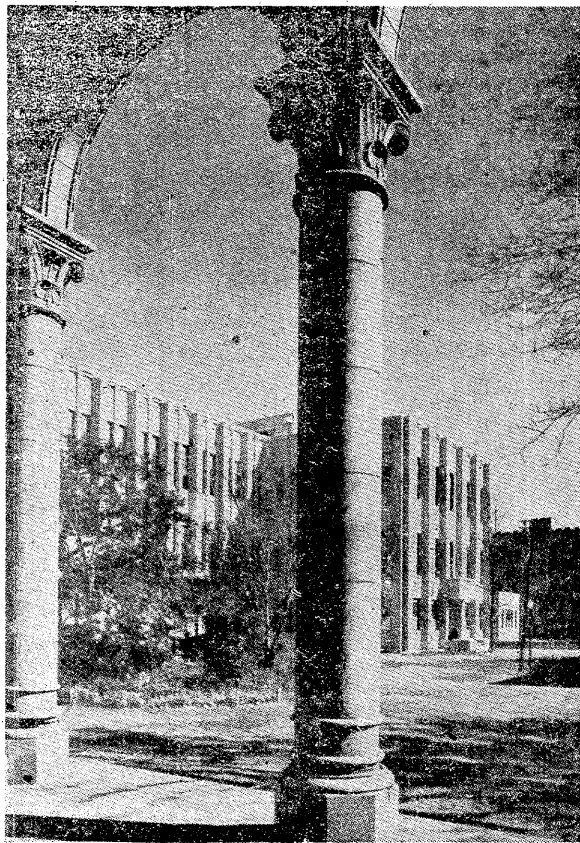
5 P.M. to 10 P.M.

Near Tamura-cho Cross

The Mita Campus Special Picture Review



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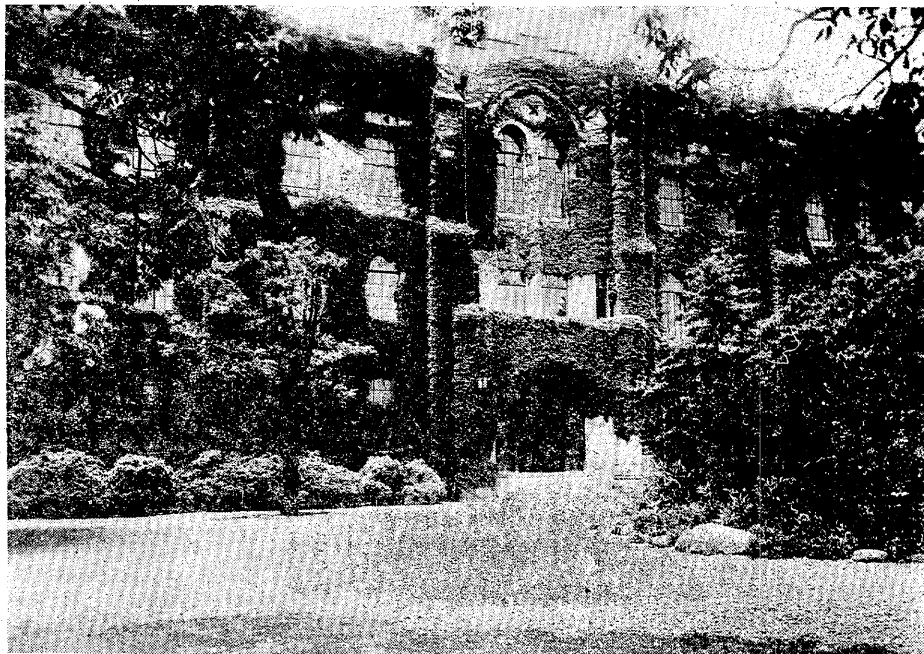


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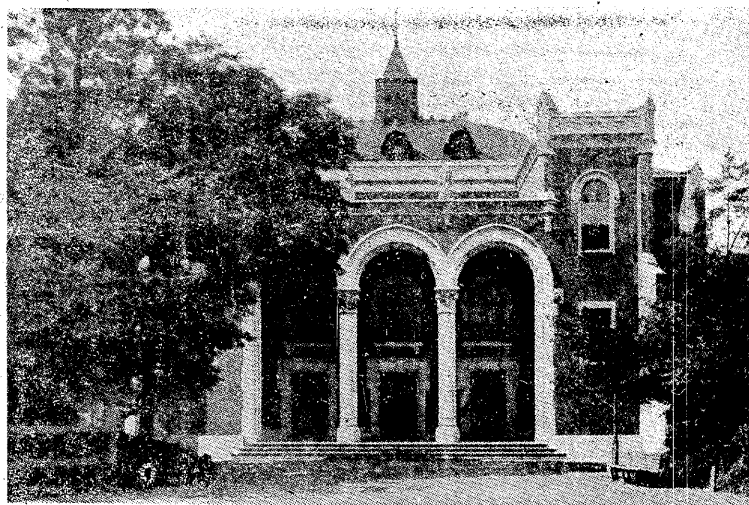


C

- A: Hiyoshi Campus of Keio University, situated southwest of Tokyo, is now known as the A.E.P. School.
- B: The University Building, The earned to all studies here. Many students attributed not a little to society.
- C: Keio Library with Gothic Tower, 340,000 volumes of books, Its reading room was destroyed during the War.
- D: The Administration Building, Mit Cross of pen on the building is from the old saying, "The pen is mightier than the sword."
- E: The Auditorium graduation and all It is now are total wreck.
- F: Enzetsu-kan, a monument to the pen. Build according to the description of the House, it was here that Fukuzawa made his invention. The word, Fukuzawa's invention: A show Pen, staffs and students of Keio in presence of National Diet in 1875.



D



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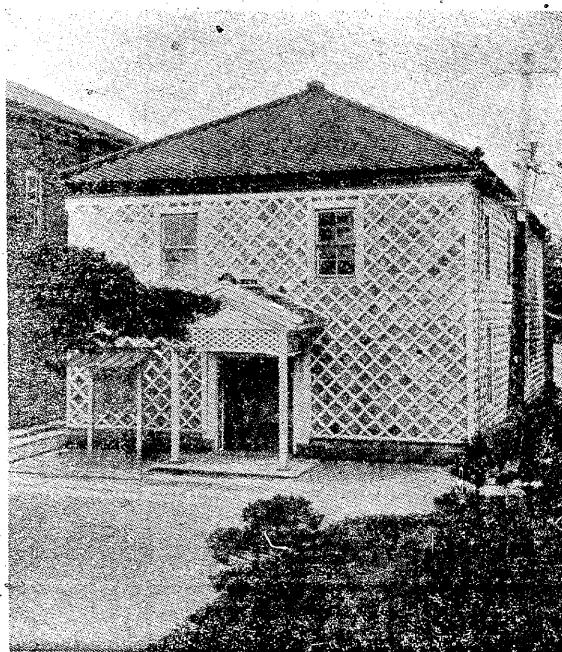
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F

At the 90th Anniversary of the Founding of Keio University

By An Alumnus

The most important aim of the Keio University is to educate the youth in accordance with the guiding principles of life set forth in Fukuzawa's Moral Code and thus to send forth into the world a large number of young men, sound mind in a sound body, strong in character, and full of aspirations for purity in private life as well as for a career of useful service to society.

We have done our best to follow this purpose since the Keio University was founded. The Keio University is the most superior private institutions in Japan. We firmly believe in academic freedom, which is often lacking in the Government institutions of learning.

We do recognize the services the Government institutions have rendered and are rendering to the country. But when we look over Europe and America, we find it is not the government but the private institutions of higher learning that are the centers of learning in their respective countries. In Japan, on the other hand the Government authorities have often muzzled the professors in the Government institutions and otherwise interfered with their academic freedom, thus arresting

the progress of higher learning and independent research, especially during the Great Asia War. In this regard, the Keio University stands in a unique position in the educational system of Japan, for it has at its back a history of independent existence for ninety years; is known far and wide in the country as its oldest educational institution; is free from all interference by the Government authorities in any and all of its activities availing itself of this ground of vantage and carrying the principles of Independence and Self-respect to their logical conclusion, the Keio University has always aimed at and does aim to create and maintain an atmosphere of academic freedom. Our school received severe losses in the war upon every part. Let us not be downhearted. We must rise and restore our Alma Mater. But there are many troubles in the future. School does not consist of building and equipment only but of both teachers and students. With the 90th anniversary of the founding of Keio university as a starting point, we must make our way bravely to follow the spirit of Independence and Self-Respect which Fukuzawa Sensei left.

An Oasis of Education During The Wars of the Restoration

Editors note:

During the wars of the Restoration of 1868 all the institutions of education were broken up, and for the following several years the new government was too busy organizing itself to give much attention to education. But in Keio-gijuku the instruction was continued without missing a day. Indeed, for six or seven years Keio-gijuku was the one center in the country where the Western learning was being taught. Here is a passage from Fukuzawa's autobiography recounting how he conducted his school while there was a fierce battle going on within the city:—

In May of the first year of Meiji (1868), there occurred the fierce battle of Ueno. A few days before and after this event, all theaters and restaurants and places of amusement were closed, and everything was in such a topsy-turvy condition that the whole city of "Eight Hundred and Eight Streets" seemed in utter desolation. But the work of my school went right on.

On the very day of the battle I was giving lectures on economics, using an English text book.

(The Elements of Political Economy by Francis Wayland, D.D. late President of Brown University). Ueno was over five miles away, so no matter how hot the fighting grew, there was no danger of fire or stray bullets reaching us. Once in a while, when the noise of the streets grew much louder, my pupils would amuse themselves by bringing out a ladder and climbing up on the roof to gaze at the smoke overhanging the attack. I recall that it was a rather long battle, lasting from about noon until after dark. But with no connection between us and the scene of action, we had no fear at all.

Thus we remained calm, and found that in the world, large as it was, there were other men than those engaged in warfare, for during all these military contests some young men retained a desire for learning more of foreign culture. Even during the Ueno siege, and during the subsequent campaigns in the northern provinces, students steadily increased in Keio-gijuku.

Once I had occasion to address the school: "In former times during the Napoleonic wars, the history of

Fukuzawa's Ideals in Education As Expressed in His Own Words

Editor's note:

Here again we quote from Fukuzawa's autobiography to see the ideals with which he established his school, Keio-gijuku:—

In my interpretation of education, I try to be guided by the laws of nature in man and the universe, and I try to co-ordinate all the physical actions of human beings by the very simple laws of "number and reason." In the spiritual or moral training, I regard the human being as the most sacred and responsible of all orders, unable therefore, in reason, to do anything base. So in self-respect, a man cannot change his sense of humanity, his justice, his loyalty or anything belonging to his manhood even when driven by circumstances to do so. In short, my creed is that a man should find his faith in independence and self-respect.

In the education of the East, so often saturated with Confucian teaching, I find two points lacking; that is to say, the lack of studies in "number and reason" in material culture, and the lack of the idea of independence in the spiritual culture. But in the West

I think I see why their statesmen are successful in managing their national affairs, and the businessmen in theirs, and the people generally ardent in their patriotism and keen in their family circles. . . .

With this as the fundamental theory of education, I began instructing young men in the fields of "number and reason." And though lacking both funds and equipment, I did what I could in teaching the rudiments of sciences. On the other hand I always took the opportunity in public speech, in my writing, and in casual conversations, to advocate my doctrine of independence. Also I tried in many ways to demonstrate the theory in my actual life. . . .

So today, when many of the former students of Keio-gijuku have gone out into the world of men, if I hear that they are practicing the sciences of "number and reason" whatever business they may follow, if I hear that they are upright in character, sharing in the principle of independence—that is the chief pleasure I find in enlivening my old age.

Holland was brought to a sad climax. Not only her homeland, but even her provinces in the East Indies were in jeopardy, and there was no territory over which she could hoist her flag. But there remained one spot on the face of the earth where Holland was still mistress. That was Dejima in Nagasaki, for that was Holland's concession in Japan. The sieges of Europe did not extend their influence to Japan, and there from the top of a high pole, Holland's national flag was proudly fluttering in the breeze from Nagasaki Bay. Holland was never completely erased from the face of the earth. Thus the Dutch often boast very proudly of their country.

"As I see it, our own Keio-gijuku stands for Western studies in Japan as much as Dejima did for Dutch nationalism. Whatever happens in the country, whatever warfare may harass our territory, we have never relinquished the hold on Western learning. As long as this school of ours stands, Japan remains a civilized nation of the world. Let us put our best efforts into our work, for there is no need of concerning our-

selves with the wayward trend of the world."

Such was my manner of encouraging the young pioneers.

A true patriot, how anxiously Fukuzawa watched the independence of his own country! Should he have lived to see Japan of today, what would have been his sorrow! In truth no member of this institution has a heart to face the memory of their Master.

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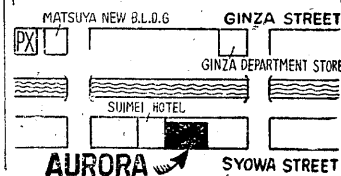
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Keio-Gijuku, University and Affiliated Schools Its History and Organization

By Staff Writer

BEGINNINGS AND DEVELOPMENT

Keio-gijuku is the name of the large institution which consists of the University, Middle Schools, Elementary School, and other affiliated schools. Such an organization makes possible a comprehensive plan for the whole range of education from the elementary to the highest level under one management. It is unique in Japan and very rare, we believe, even in the whole world.

Keio-gijuku was founded by Yukichi Fukuzawa who first began instruction of the Dutch language in his little apartment within his Lord's estate in Yedo. Two years later after returning from trips abroad, he substituted English for Dutch, thus becoming the first to teach English in the country. In 1868 when the number of students had grown large enough to warrant the name of a school, Fukuzawa named it Keio-gijuku according to the name of the era. As the school grew, Fukuzawa was obliged to move it several times until he found an ideal site in Mita which is the present seat of Keio University. Although the nominal subjects of instruction were English language and general arts and sciences, Fukuzawa's primary purpose was training men worthy of being citizens of a civilized nation. He gave his personal attention to every detail of students' daily life. As every description of students came, some directly from the battle fields, many are the amusing tales of how those rough young men were led to the realization of decency and self-respect.

In instruction, older students were put to teaching new ones in elementary subjects; thus different departments of higher and elementary instructions gradually came to be. Yoshiro Wada, one of Fukuzawa's pupils, loved children and he and his wife began taking care of some youngsters in their own house around 1874, thus making a start for the Elementary School Department of Keio which today is known by the name of Yochisha.

In 1890, when the University Departments were being planned, kind intercession of Harvard University made it possible to obtain the services of three American professors. So, with J. H. Wigmore as Professor of Law, G. Droppers as Professor of Economics, and W. Liscomb as Professor of Literature, the beginnings of the first private university in Japan was made. At that time the total enrollment of Keio-gijuku was about 1,500 of which the university students were only fifty-one. At present the numbers have grown to about 5,000 for the university and for the entire institution more than 12,000.

Fukuzawa was very wise in encouraging his disciples to take charge of the school even while he was still active. And so, when he died, the school was able to continue its activity and growth without a serious setback. And his wishes in the instruction of practical sciences along with that of abstract sciences already given were realized in a brief course of time. When the plans for a Department of Medicine was announced in 1916, generous donations from the alumni and friends poured in to make possible its establishment the next year. Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato of world fame for his work in tuberculosis was called upon to take charge of the new Department. A new site was obtained in Yotsuya Ward for the hospital and laboratories, and the active work of this department soon made itself felt in the medical circles both in Japan and abroad.

The old site of Mita and that at Yotsuya having become too small to accommodate the growing demands of the institution, in 1930, about one hundred acres of land was secured in the village of Hiyoshi, between Tokyo and Yokohama, and the Preparatory Department of the University was moved there among the ideal surroundings of woods and fields with every up-to-date equipment.

In 1939, Ginjiro Fujihara, an alumnus, established a college named Fujihara Institute of Technology and endowed it with his own private funds to the amount of eight million yen, and requested the President of Keio-gijuku to take charge of its operation. Laboratories and classrooms were built on the Hiyoshi grounds and in spite of all the difficulties of the war times, a fine array of machinery and equipment was completed and a vigorous start made. In 1944 this Institute was formally made the Engineering Department of Keio University.

ORGANIZATION

There is a special word shachu in exclusive use at Keio, designating all the members of the institution including alumni, faculty, staff, and students who are united under the memory of the founder. This illustrates the family-like atmosphere of the institution which grew up with the mutual love and respect of men around the dominant and affectionate personality of the founder, Fukuzawa. The alumni are called Jukuin and they number nearly 40,000 at present.

The highest organ of Keio-gijuku is the Board of Councilors, composed of sixty members elected every four years from among the alumni. This Board of Councilors elects the President and executive officers and vote on the more important policies of the institution. The President has the control of all the Schools and Departments which are headed each by a Principal or a Dean. For convenience's sake, the President discharges the additional duties of the President of the University. There is the Advisory Council, composed of the Deans and Principals and representative professors and staff, which meet at the call of the President and make recommendations on various questions on educational procedure.

Although the institution is at present in a state of expectancy for many changes in connection with the new educational course of 6-3-3-4 announced by the government which the Advisory Council of Keio has recommended to adopt, at present Keio-gijuku is composed of the following eleven schools:

University with five Departments of Literature, Economics, Law, Medicine, and Engineering; all have three year courses except

Medicine which has four year course; graduates of these courses are given degrees of Gakushi (Bauchelor); enrollment about 5,000;

Preparatory Department, a three year course for all the Departments of the University; enrollment about 4,000;

College of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, established in 1944 with a view to future expansion into the University Department of Agriculture; present enrollment 350;

College of Medicine, a four year course, admitting students directly from Middle School, established in 1944 as an answer to the nation's dire need of physicians in the war time. This college will go out of existence as soon as the present students graduate;

Graduate School; Degrees of Hakushi, corresponding to that of Doctorate, for different faculties are conferred to students of this school at the submission of thesis and after fulfilling the necessary requirements;

Middle School, five year course, but students with good records are admitted to the Preparatory Department of the University from the fourth grade; enrollment 1,000; this school is now being reorganized into a three year course with a view to co-education;

Commercial and Technical School, five year course; this school is being re-organized into a co-educational three-year Middle School; the first group of girls were admitted this April, marking the first instance of Keio's entrance into women's education; Enrollment 650, of which thirty-five are girls;

Evening Commercial School, five year course for the benefit of young men who work in the day time; enrollment 200;

Technical School, a five year trade school established in 1944 for the purpose of training architects and mechanical and chemical technicians; this school is going to be absorbed into the new Middle School; present enrollment 500;

Elementary School, six year course, corresponding to the compulsory public school course; boys who are admitted to this school at the age of six can go on up through the university without that wasteful worries about the entrance examinations which are the bane of the Japanese education; Girls will be admitted to this school starting next year; tracing its history back to 1872, this is the oldest school of elementary education in the country existing; enrollment 550;

School of Foreign Languages, a sort of University Extension, into which it is expected to grow into; every language of the world, modern and classical, is being taught in the afternoon and evening hours; enrollment at present 800.

WAR DAMAGES

Very ironically this institution which prides itself to be the birth place of liberalism in Japan was to receive the greatest damage from the American bombs in the war.

On May 24th and again on 26th, 1945, in the heavy air raids, all

the three campuses of Keio were hit, and in spite of the frantic efforts of the staff and the students to put out the fire, practically all the wooden buildings were burned and lost along with the lives of two men. Most unfortunate was that the Engineering Department, which was housed in wooden buildings put up during the war, became a total loss with its valuable machinery and laboratory equipment.

Statistics of the chief losses follow:

Mita Campus—33 buildings, 224,352 sq. ft. of floor space;

Yotsuya Campus—57 buildings, 344,016 sq. ft. of floor space;

Hiyoshi Campus—29 buildings, 152,568 sq. ft. of floor space.

Thus nearly half of Keio's assets were lost, making it the heaviest loss sustained by any institution of learning in Japan.

After the end of the war, the University put in order whatever was left from the disaster and was preparing to open the fall term for the students returning from the front and from the war works when the Hiyoshi Campus was suddenly occupied by the United States Army to be made into what they call the A.E.P. School for the members of the Allied Forces. Thus Keio came to be reduced to about forty percent of its former assets.

At present Keio-gijuku is scattered all over the city of Tokyo and suburbs in eight different places, mostly in temporarily rented buildings and barracks:

Mita—part of the University, the new Middle School, Technical School, Evening Commercial School;

Sannohashi—part of the Preparatory Department in a rented building;

Yotsuya—part of the Medical Department and hospital;

Mitaka—part of the Medical Department and hospital in rented quarters;

Mizonokuchi—Engineer Department in a rented factory;

Kanigaya—College of Veterinary in a discarded Navy Radio station;

Noborito—part of the Preparatory Department in old barracks;

Tengenji—Elementary School and Middle School.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

In January this year, former President, Dr. Shinzo Koizumi, resigned and Koji Ushioda, Dean

(Continued On Page 8)

DO YOU KNOW

there is this room of Silk which leads your mind to dreamland?

DANCE HALL

SILK ROSE

NEW MOON & HEAHEENS

HAWAIIAN BAND

Near Sukiyabashi Cross

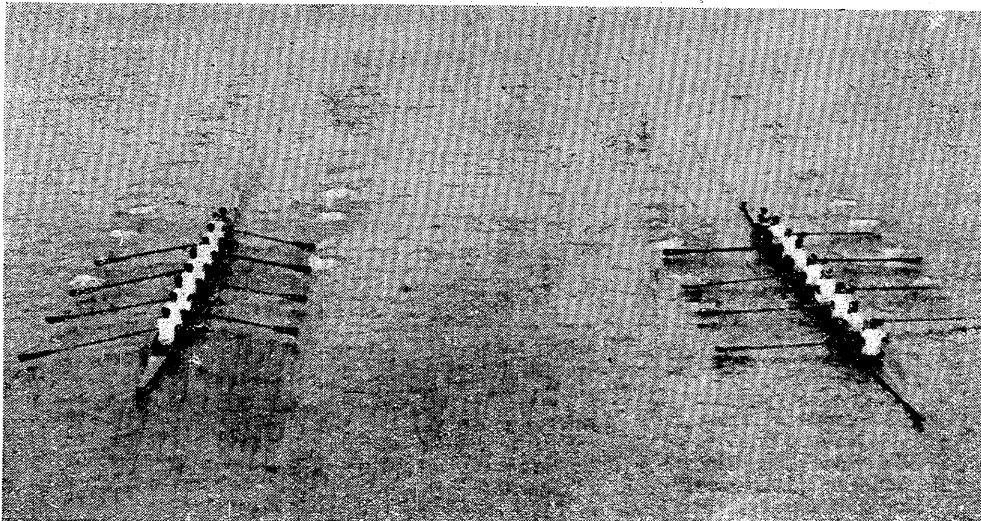
JAPANESE only

2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

FOREIGNERS only

7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

For Beginners
Individual Instruction



The Keio-Waseda Boat-Race having been given up since 1943 was held on May 11 in the River Sumida in spite of rain. Contrary to expectation being well-matched in strength, the Waseda crew was in activity. Keio won the victory by four lengths.

The Reconstruction, How It is Progressing

The visit to Kansai of our President Ushioda and the Finance Director Kanzaki accompanied by the Minister of Education, Seichiro Takahashi, who was till recently a professor in Keio, has been regarded as the first big effort in canvassing the Alumni support in the reconstruction of the Keio University, and its results have been awaited most eagerly by all concerned. On April 26 there came good reports from both Osaka and Kyoto Chapters of Mita-kai (Alumni Association).

Seminar and Laboratory

The Osaka Chapter with its Chairman Junkichi Satomi has decided to take charge of the reconstruction of the seminar and laboratories at the estimated cost of ten million yen. For that purpose the present concrete building (the Old Hall) on the Mita

Campus will be extensively repaired and refitted. The Middle Schools which occupy it now will move to new quarters to be erected on the ground east of the Hill Students Hall.

Shinichiro Tanaka and a member of the Board of Councilors, Shuichiro Oku, acting as committee for the Kyoto Chapter of the Mita-kai, decided to build a hall for the purpose of giving facilities to the students' extra-curricular and social activities. The paved area near the present mess hall has been selected for its site. It will have a fine view over the city and will certainly provide a pleasant quarters for the students' activities. Estimated cost is three million yen.

The "Gate of Dreams" being Repaired

The main gateway to the Mita

Campus is often called the "Gate of Dreams," for it is the dream of many Middle School aspirants to pass the entrance examinations and to walk through that gate with the badge of Keio, a cross of pens, on their uniforms. Repair work on this gate has been going on for some time with the 30,000 yen advanced by the Yokosuka Chapter of Mita-kai. The work will be completed before the Ninetieth Anniversary Celebrations.

The Celebrations to be Filmed

Keio Students Motion Picture Society is planning to make a complete film record of the celebrations for the Ninetieth Anniversary of Keio-gijuku from May 23 to June 1. Their plan calls for the use of six hundred feet of 16 millimeter film.

Keio-Gijuku, University And Affiliated Schools Its History and Organization

(Continued From Page 7)

of the Department of Law and a grandson of Fukuzawa, was elected President, and he is now earnestly engaged in the difficult task of reconstruction and expansion in the new age after the war. One of his first decisions was to reorganize the Commercial and Technical School into a co-educational Middle School. Women have been admitted into the University in small numbers and there have been Nurses Training School within the Medical Department; but this is the first instance that Keio has taken up the education of women in earnest. And he intends to demonstrate to the Japanese educational circles the ideal practices in co-education which is to be generally adopted, but which, we are afraid, might be much abused unless a wise and very careful planning is made beforehand.

Keio-gijuku is in its third generation now. None of the faculty members has had direct contact with the founder, and the members of Fukuzawa family who are actively connected with the institution are all grandsons. They are very conscious that this is the generation that will make or unmake the Alma Mater. A severe trial has befallen them in the

Dance Party

A dance party sponsored by The Mita Campus will be held at Cornu Copia (4th storey of Meguro Gaiyo-en) on May 30, Friday, from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Tickets to the dance are available at the Mita Campus office, Keio Univ. Everybody interested is invited to attend. One ticket ¥50.00.

Fukuzawa, the Founder of Keio University a Brief Account of His Life And Work

(Continued From Page 2)

practice, for the usual man, conscious of his own personal interests, cannot lightly throw off his partisanship. As I looked about the country, I decided to myself that there were not many besides myself who were independent in living, and who possessed worthwhile ideas in their heads, and who could yet be really free from political and business ambitions. With this reasoning I set myself to the task of establishing a newspaper.

Fukuzawa is also the founder

form of war disasters, and the faculty and stamina of the third generation is being strained to the limit.

of Kojunsha, a social club. Its first purpose was to be the social center of his numerous friends and disciples, but in course of time it took its own path of development and at present it has become a great club, embracing in its membership far greater number of men outside of Keio University than its alumni. But the liberal atmosphere lives and it is not too much to say that much of Japan's liberal ideas are created today within its walls where men in business or in politics or men of academic talents may freely converse without the least restraint of social position or affiliations.

In family life Fukuzawa was the happiest and the luckiest man. He was married at the age of twenty-seven to a devoted wife and became father to nine healthy children, four sons and five daughters. In his old age he was surrounded by numerous grandchildren who on holidays swarmed his residence.

Thus after many fruitful years Fukuzawa died in 1901, mourned by the entire nation, every member of which who had any interest in the new civilization feeling that they had lost their teacher and leader. As the news of his death reached the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet, it unanimously passed a special resolution in favor of a vote of condolence.

To the Readers

Ninety years have already passed since Fukuzawa Sensei established the Keio University.

The futile and terrible war brought us nothing but ruin and hunger. In war time, we were apt to forget Fukuzawa's doctrine. Now the time has come to appreciate and to advocate the idea of our University's founder.

A new Japan should be established upon democracy and permanent peace. This is exactly what great Fukuzawa advocated. Therefore, to realize Fukuzawa's spirit will contribute greatly to the reconstruction of a democratic Japan. During the coming days, we are going to celebrate doubled festivals, one for the 90th anniversary and the other for the rehabilitation of our University. (Susumu Oya)

Keio Alumni in the National Diet

In the last general election, many Keio Alumni were elected. They will be a force in the democratization of our nation.

Elected to the House of Councillors

Yasuhei Ito, (Econ. 1906), Independent
Junsuke Itaya, (Special 1917), Liberal
Heitaro Inagaki, (Econ. 1913), Democrat
Kinai Matsuno, (Econ. 1915), Liberal
Kihachiro Kimura, (Econ. 1924), Socialist
Shuichiro Oku, (Econ. 1919), Liberal
Kokichi Yagi, (Econ. 1915), Independent
Takuo Yamanouchi, (Leaving school in half-way), Independent

Elected to the House of Representatives

Yukio Ozaki, (Special. 1890), Independent
Chubei Onose, (Econ. 1922), Liberal
Samin Watanuki, (Econ. 1921), Democrat
Kaichi Muto, (Econ. 1920), Democrat
Sanzo Nozaka, (Econ. 1917), Communist
Shichiro Matsumoto, (Logic and Politic, 1937), Socialist
Raizo Matsuno, (Logic and Politic 1940), Liberal
Hitoshi Ashida, (Special 1942), Democrat
Yoshio Sakurachi, (Econ. 1935), Democrat
Kenkichi Ishiyama, (Special 1922), Liberal
Yutaro Shibuya, (Econ. 1925), Liberal

THE MITA CAMPUS

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