

# The Kita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

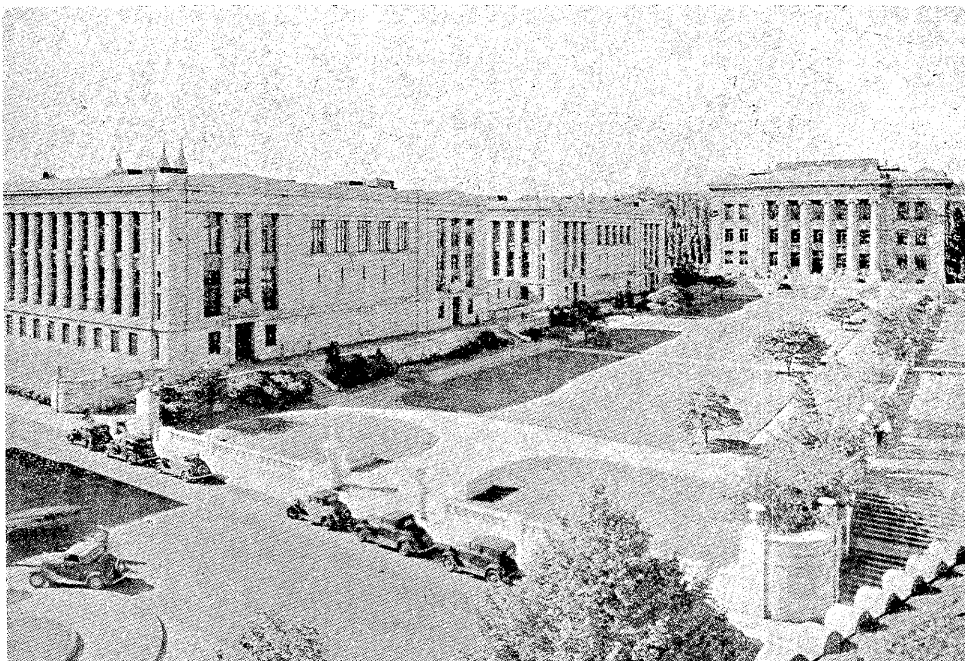
No. 9

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## JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT CONFERENCE

The Japanese American Student Conference for which we had waited so long, was held at Meiji University on the 5th of December. Messages were forthcoming from Col. P.H. Sperati, chief of Tokyo Kanagawa Military Government, Tatsuo Morito, Education Minister, and Namiji Itabashi, member of the original Japanese American Conference. Prince Takamatsu made an excellent speech about the importance of international understanding of students, and the student chairmen, Yoshimasa Sumino and Dorothy Sterling, responded with words of hope that the conference would be a success. The delegates listened intently to the encouragement delivered and anxiously awaited the moment at which they could begin to express their own ideas. After these messages, they formed small groups in preparation for the following day's discussion. The tempo was set. On Saturday afternoon at 1 p.m. they again met, and they discussed many matters of Politics, Education, Economics, etc. Above all I was very much interested in discussion on the Education system. American students are eager to learn the past educational system of Japan, and Japanese students are intent upon grasping a more clear conception of Democracy in American colleges and its educational system. Student government, student clubs, professors, employment of students while attending school, religion on the campus, and the democracy on the campus were all delved into with elaborate discussions and arguments. Throughout the conference both Japanese and American students acted and discussed very maturely and sincerely. This gathering might be a typical symbol of Japanese-American Friendship. Since the termination of the war, we Japanese students have been studying the best we could in spite of many bad conditions, and now that the way to learn has been clearly shown, we do not have to miss this good chance to search for the real learning. But this does not mean that we will obey the American principle blindly. We young students have a duty not only to



HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

## SAYING OF FUKUZAWA

Public Morality Is Made by Individual Morality

## THE KEIO AND THE HARVARD

Some Gleanings From the History of Their Relationship in the Past Half Century

Keio-gijuku is the oldest institution of learning in Japan, and Harvard is considered the oldest university in the United States. It will be of interest to trace the relationship which has existed between these two oldest institutions standing on the opposite faces of the earth.

When Keio-gijuku was planning

study but to reconstruct our New Japan, so we pick up good points, abandon the bad points, and we have to do our best for our New Japan's Reconstruction. The results of the discussion at the conference which included the above subjects were disclosed at the Industrial Club in their meeting on the 3rd of December.

to establish its university departments, the first attempt in a privately endowed school in Japan, it was considered best to invite some foreign professors to help organize the new departments. Therefore, through the intercession of Mr. Arthur M. Knapp, a Unitarian missionary, who was teaching English in Keio-gijuku, a request was addressed to President Eliot of Harvard University. It is remarkable that President Eliot took a deep interest in this matter and he took a personal care in selecting three brilliant young scholars to be recommended as the first professors in Keio University.

### The First Professors

They were John Henry Wigmore, professor of law, Garret Drovers, professor of economics, and William Liscomb, professor of literature. They were not only good scholars, they gave much of their knowledge and talent in organizing the three departments and showing the way how they should be developed out of the small nucleus that they were. This was in 1890 when the first privately owned university in Japan was opened in Keio with fifty one students. There were some 1,500 students in other departments of Keio-gijuku.

At that time Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio-gijuku was still living. And the diaries and letters of Professor Wigmore and Mrs. Wigmore which have been preserved, many pleasant comments on Fukuzawa and his family are found.

Since then many foreign professors have been invited to give instruction in Keio University, but by far the largest number of them

came from Harvard because of these early and special relations. We may count among them Prof. Thomas S. Perry, a grandson of Commodore Perry, Prof. Enoch Howard Vickers, Prof. W. W. MacLaren, Prof. Houston Buchanan, and Prof. H. Emerson Wildes. On the other hand Keio sent out many students abroad year after year; many of them went to Harvard, for the students naturally would be attracted to the Alma Mater of their teachers, and the Harvard University was kind enough to give special privileges to the Keio graduates and recognized them as qualified to enter the Graduate School.

It is natural that there should be many Harvard men among the alumni of Keio, the best known of them being Mr. Seihin Ikeda, now over eighty years old, a veritable dean of our alumni. He can tell many reminiscences of Harvard fifty years ago.

### President Eliot's Visit

In 1912 the eminent President of Harvard University, Dr. Charles W. Eliot made a visit to Japan. It was most appropriate that he should choose Keio University as the first on his many official visits to various universities in Tokyo. After receiving the hearty welcome of the President and the faculty of Keio University, Dr. Eliot appeared on the balcony of the library and addressed the students who filled the yard. And then he attended the reception at Fukuzawa residence. At that time the founder of the university was no more, but his eldest son, Ichitaro Fukuzawa, Chancellor of the University, opened his house to him for welcome. At this reception Dr. Eliot made a brief address

## Did We Send Well-Chosen Delegates To the Japanese-American Students Conference?

According to the Tokyo press, every college and university dispatched representatives to the 7th Japanese-American Students' Conference lasting from November 28 through November 30.

As to the conference, Mr. Shiki, chairman of Keio Student-Autonomous Committee, said, "I am very glad that Japanese-American Students Conference was held through the good offices of the people representing every sphere of activity, and we could exchange opinions with American Students. But the Japanese delegates were not representatives in the true sense of

the word, for they expressed their own opinions which, I'm afraid, were not the opinions of the whole Keio Boys."

Mr. Ninagawa, chairman of the Waseda University Students Body, said as follows; "Waseda did not send formal representatives. Perhaps some self-elected members of the English Speaking Society were present at this conference, and consequently their opinions were entirely personal, and we were not concerned with them."

It is desirable that every college and university should send to the next conference its delegate well-chosen by every school.

## It Can Only Happen Here

By STEVE KODAMA

They were shouting their wares at the top of their voices: "Gakusei! peanuts! 'Gakusei' peanuts! How about some 'Gakusei' peanuts?" A small stand was in front of them. On this were neatly arranged the peanuts wrapped in cellophane. Only a very few were buying them. The great number of the people passing the stand at the busy downtown corner not even stopped to wonder what peanuts by 'gakusei' (students) had it over other types of peanuts.

One very seldom sees a man give up his seat to a woman. For many moons I have never seen this happen. There was one tram in which there were three cases of a man politely acknowledging that he is the physically stronger of the sexes.

"Danjo do-ken," the men will say. The women have been granted equal rights and they ought to stand on their own feet now. Perhaps this idea has become part of the man's subconscious . . . and the failure to offer his seat to a woman could be motivated by this idea.

But there is a picture before me of an old white-haired woman, trying hard to hold tight to the walls of a tram, leaning against the knees of a fat man who is smugly seated.

## The Keio and the Harbard

(Continued from P. 1)

which left a lasting impression on the persons present.

After reviewing the importance of the privately endowed university in the course of a nation's civilization and how it is respected in the United States, he turned to the contemporary situation of the Japanese education and remarked that he was much surprised to find that the Japanese Government was charging tax on the land and the buildings and all the properties of the private universities. He spoke with emphasis on his inability to understand the reason behind such a policy.

These words of Dr. Eliot became the direct cause of the vigorous movement which was started by the alumni of Keio which finally caused the passing of the law exempting all the privately endowed institutions of learning from direct taxes. "This freedom from taxation that all the organizations for education in Japan enjoy now has its origin in Dr. Eliot's speech which he made at Fukuzawa's reception on the Keio campus at Mita.

### Prof. J. H. Wigmore

Of the three first professors sent to Keio by Harvard, Prof. Wigmore is perhaps the best known as he later distinguished himself as an authority on Comparative Law. He served for a long time as the Dean of the School of Law at Northwestern University. And after his retirement he once more came to Japan in 1935 to complete his studies on the Japanese law of the Tokugawa era which he had started almost fifty years before while was teaching at Keio University.

Naturally Prof. Wigmore came to visit at Keio University many times during his sojourn in Tokyo, and the University tried its best to make his, and Mrs. Wigmore's, stay a pleasant one. Among the translators who helped in his research were several instructors of English from Keio University. At that time in an intimate conversation with Prof. Kiyooka, Prof. Wigmore suddenly

## Collegians Taking Side Jobs Fail To Earn Sufficient Pocket Money

By STAFF WRITER

In order to make extra money during the Christmas vacation which they hoped would help in paying school expenses, many university and college students took up various kinds of odd jobs but the one-month's earning did not exceed much more than an average of ¥1,500 per person, which is hardly sufficient even for tuition, says the Nihon Keizai Shimbun.

There are now 3,700 university and college students including 500 co-eds registered at the Students' Welfare Association at Ginza, headed by Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian social worker. Also there are now about 500 students who have found jobs through the recommendation of this association, but 60 per cent of them are working just during the winter vacation. The majority of the applicants are anxious to work as salesmen, salesgirls or take up light manual labor. Some have taken up heavy manual labor.

There are 30 roadside stalls directly operated by the association where students are employed to sell notebooks and foodstuffs at prices from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than the ordinary prices. At the end of December salted fish and other food for New Year were sold with the daily sales amounting to ¥6,000. However, business slumped in the New Year and the sales decreased between

¥600 and ¥1,000. Ten per cent of the income go to the employees. The students who sold lottery tickets which offered ¥1,000,000 to the holders of the lucky numbers were paid ¥2 for each sold ticket as commission.

During the year-end rush co-eds were employed by department stores and other shops. They were paid ¥60 to ¥70 daily. The ¥200-wage offered by the circus at the Korakuen Stadium attracted many women students, but the actual pay is said to be not so high as expected. A certain college student is making ¥60 daily working as a maid at an inn.

Some men students are employed by wholesale dealers. They carry in knapsacks midget lamps and other commodities from wholesale shops to retailers in local districts. They often travel as far as to Aomori and Akita and receive ¥100 daily besides their traveling expenses. However, traveling in packed trains is so exhausting that ordinary students are not fit for the job.

At present the Toho Motion Picture Company which plays to produce "Second Life," is offering a daily pay of ¥60 to students who want to work as extras. However, as they are required to wear summer outfits those who have traded their summer clothes for foodstuffs are irritated because they cannot take this easy job paying good money.

times with clutching nostalgia.

Later when the auditorium was to be built, Prof. Vickers' house, which had just been vacated, was moved to one side, and it was for some time used by the Department of Literature, and it came to be known as Vickers Hall. Then later it was made headquarters for the Athletic Associations and various student activities. But the name remained until three years ago when in one of the air raids this Vickers Hall was burned to the ground along with the Auditorium and other buildings on the campus.

### Prof. Houston Buchanan

Prof. Buchanan is still active as a professor in the University of North Carolina. In a recent letter to the Chancellor of Keio University he told what endeavors he had made to avoid the disasters of war and how frustrated he felt when he learned of Pearl Harbor. Also, he had much to say in encouragement for the Keio men that there must be a something on the Mita Hill that will not be burned by fire or destroyed by the bomb—the spirit of Independence and Self-respect which was left by the founder—which will stand up at this hour of trial to be the guiding light of the whole nation. This was a letter that gave a great encouragement to the Keio men.

### Prof. H. E. Wildes

The last but not the least of this long line of illustrious professors from Harvard is Dr. H. E. Wildes. He is even now in Tokyo holding a responsible position in the General Headquarters under the SCAP. On the occasion of the Ninetieth Anniversary of the Founding of Keio University in May, 1947, Dr. Wildes took part in the celebration by giving a Memorial Address. It was an impressive address as he reviewed the history of the Keio University and compared its leading spirit with those of various universities in America where he had taught and which he represented. The faculty mem-

## To the Editor

Dear Sir:

I read the article headlined "Emperor should be deified" a earring in the 7th issue of the Mita Campus. If its contents the truth, what shocking and deplorable headlines they were! Freedom of speech is the most valuable jewel which human beings can enjoy. There is no alternative but to kill the Emperor's individuality if someone deprives it of another. Freedom of speech is the foundation of justice. Why should the Emperor have special right? Besides, the new constitution defines freedom of speech clearly. What a funny paradox it is that the emperor who is supposed to be the symbol of Japan has no freedom! If he has no right to speak freely with his people, I will go further even by saying that there is no need for us to have an Emperor. Let a doll with Imperial regalia sit on the throne and put a talking machine inside.

Under the present circumstances, it is immaterial whether we have an Emperor or not in our country. However, there are arrogant, high-handed officials of the Imperial Household Ministry, who do not want the Emperor to speak, to act or to do anything as an ordinary man does, but they want to choke him to death in the stuffy bureaucratic air. We have no intention of becoming intimate with the officials. Nothing could be further from our intention than to bow down in front of the Emperor and to listen to the Hundred-times-repeated lines of greeting made up by the officials of Imperial Household Ministry. I have sympathy for the emperor not because of the fact he is an Emperor, but because of the fact that he is a man as I or you.

So long as the hard-headed officials of these feudalistic bureaucrats are not reeducated, there is no hope for democratic Japan. In a word, democracy is an ideology for everybody—yes, including the Emperor.

## Prof. WIGMORE'S LETTER

November 22, 1889.

..... You would have been interested if you had known what I was doing yesterday. I met my students (or a part of them, rather) for the first time. The term does not begin until January 11; but the college is still in session, and the director, Mr. Masuda, asked us last week if we would be willing to meet once a day those students who are to enter the university from the college and talk with them for an hour. The object is to make each familiar with the other's way of speaking. They are well able to understand any book they read in English, but to hear the language spoken is quite a different thing, as it is to us, of course, in the case of French and German. Then again their pronunciation of English is quite peculiar, as you may imagine, and it will be of great advantage to me to become familiar with their way of speaking. So we all agreed to the plan,

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bers of Keio University were very happy to renew acquaintances with him as his old pupil or as his colleagues.

Though there is no active relations between Keio and Harvard at the present moment, members of Keio University are eagerly awaiting the time when they may again be able to renew the friendly relations and cooperation with the oldest institution of higher learning in America. This desire, they hope, is shared by the members of the Harvard University.

## SCHOLASTIC CORRESPONDENCE ACROSS PACIFIC

### Dr. Huntington's Last Letter Reaches Nishioka

Since the Seven Hundred Year Periodic Theory on the Japanese Climatic Changes was first published in the April number of the Mita Campus by Hideo Nishioka, the secretary to the President of Keio University, much sensation has been roused in the world's academic circles, reported and discussed repeatedly in the Japanese Meteorological Society and other learned societies, each time being reported in the newspapers and magazines.

Mr. Nishioka, at the same time, has been in correspondence with Dr. Huntington, the American authority on Meteorological Geography of Yale University.

However, to the regrets of all concerned, Dr. Huntington died suddenly in October '47, leaving an unfinished letter addressed to Nishioka in which he said "The way in which your work dovetails into mine is certainly most interesting and tends to give confidence in the results which both of us have obtained."

This sympathetic and encouraging last writing was copied and sent by Miss Paxton who was secretary to the late Dr. Huntington reaching Nishioka at Keio University on November 9, 1947.

The late Dr. Huntington's last letter is as follows:

My dear Professor Nishioka.

I am most grateful to you for your kindness in sending me a copy of your article on Changes of Climate in Japan. I have read it with great interest and appreciation.

It seems to me you have done

an excellent piece of work. The way in which your work dovetails into mine is certainly most interesting and tends to give confidence in the results which both of us have obtained.

I hope that you can continue your work. It is especially desirable that tree-rings be measured on a large scale in Japan and in neighbouring parts of Asia.

I shall be much interested in hearing your later results. I am sending you a copy of my latest book, Mainsprings of Civilization. You will doubtless be interested in some of its conclusions as to changes of climate and their effects.

With the above letter was enclosed a note from Miss Paxton herself as follows:

Dear Professor Nishioka:

I am very sorry to tell you that Professor Huntington died about two weeks ago. At the time of his death he had started a letter to you which was left unfinished while he was investigating the best method of sending you his book. For your information I am closing a copy of the unfinished letter.

Dr. Huntington was very much interested in your article in The Mita Campus and wished you to have a copy of Mainspring of Civilization. Through his courtesy the book will be mailed to you shortly, and I hope it will prove very valuable to you.

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth H. Paxton  
Secretary

## INTERVIEW WITH PROF. BLUNDEN

By AKIRA OHTOMO

It was a cold Thursday morning with fleecy clouds sailing across the sky.

Expecting something wonderful in visiting Prof. Edmund Blunden, we went through the gate of the British Embassy situated in the most lovely place in Tokyo.

Prof. Blunden had lived in Japan for four years before the World War 2, and it is a good thing for Japan that he came back again to Japan as Professor of Tokyo University.

We found his home in the quiet quarters in the Embassy, over which the Union Jack were fluttering against the wintry sky.

Our intention was to get a message from the professor, but, to our great joy, we were shown into his study. We were quite surprised at the unexpected interview we had with him, for we did not expect that we could see and talk with him personally.

He answered our questions very cordially, by which we were greatly impressed.

Q: What should we students do in this state of uncertainty?

A: First, don't hurry; let each person find for himself some truthful book which suits him, and so form his character.

There must be many books which interest us all; but I think somewhere for each person there is the book. For instance, many people have found inspiration in astronomical writings. In England, those of Jeans and Eddington have inspired deep thoughts in those who were not astronomers.

Such studies help us to see the trouble of a few years of human life in proper proportion.

Q: How can the World Peace be made?

A: The best thing is to be at peace with ourselves, and life around us.

Society is only ourselves multiplied many times.

Quietness, modesty, devotion in the individual are the secrets of peace through the world.

I do not say that we should yet secure world peace by such a way of conduct. But that way is all that the individual can do.

Q: What is your opinion about students' sidejob?

A: I should be glad for my part to hear that these students became independent and had nothing to do except the university courses. I agree that it is in some ways and advantage to see at the real life and the world of the intellect. But the strain of this double task seems to me too great.

And the direction of education many countries has been towards full support of students while they are students.

### Prof. Wigmore's Letter

(Continued from P. 2)

and yesterday was our first day of it. The college buildings are beautifully situated on a hill not far from the bay, looking across to the opposite shore. There are quite a number of buildings, and the whole grounds are very extensive—perhaps 50 or 60 acres in all. There are trees all over the grounds, and woody paths among the trees. You enter the grounds by a long flight of stone steps up the hill, and find yourself on a plateau and in front of the principal buildings. In the afternoon of some days military drill is usually going on, and you see boys of all sizes doing all sorts of things, from calisthenics to "shoulder arms." The rooms assigned to us are just like the rooms in the college buildings used for instruction;—they are furnished with wooden benches, long desks or book-rests, with a table and chair on a raised place for the professor. They look very like the older rooms in University and Harvard Halls.

## ONE CHARACTER I CANNOT FORGET

By Eiichi Kiyooka

"I'm thinking of going to China," said the landlady, "to go some missionary work. What do you think of it?"

It was in Ithaca, a small town in New York, where having finished my college work, was lodging in her house for a week, and she was taking tea with me for a farewell. I learned during the conversation that she had been widowed a long time and had brought up a son—a fine man now, doing very well in New York City—by keeping this rooming house.

"You see," she went on, "my work here is finished. My son no longer needs my care, and now I want to go out and do things—some real service. What do you think of my going to China?"

"I am sure," I answered hesitating, "the Chinese people will appreciate your kind thoughts very much."

I was too surprised to say much, for here was a woman, long past middle age, a mere lodging house keeper, thinking of going clear around the world to do some work. I would have thought she might want to go to the big city or to Niagara Falls for sight seeing if she wanted to get out of her town at all.

"There is a big flood along the Yangtze again," she was saying. "Something happens every year. There must be no end of work over there."

Indeed, the flood in China had been in Ithaca Daily News under big headlines almost every day, telling in detail the progress of the disaster and the relief measures been taken. Yet, when I came to think of it, there had been practically no mention of it in the Japanese papers I was receiving regularly from home, and not one of the letters from friends back home had a reference to the flood in China.

It is over twenty years since. And much has happened in the mean time—the Manchurian Incident, confusion, bloodshed, war. Japan was trying to take leadership in East Asia. But I was always thinking Japan was not ready; people in general was not interested enough in matters outside the Japanese Islands. And whenever I thought in matters outside the Japanese Islands. And whenever I thought of this, the eager words of that landlady were

pal buildings. In the afternoon of some days military drill is usually going on, and you see boys of all sizes doing all sorts of things, from calisthenics to "shoulder arms." The rooms assigned to us are just like the rooms in the college buildings used for instruction;—they are furnished with wooden benches, long desks or book-rests, with a table and chair on a raised place for the professor. They look very like the older rooms in University and Harvard Halls.

Well, at three o'clock we were there and were shown to our rooms. The students were just then set free from the work of the previous hour, and entered also. Mr. Liscomb and Mr. Droppers had each about thirty. I had about a dozen. The ages of those who presented themselves to me were anywhere from 18 to 25. These, of course, are not certainly to be my students; they are the members of the senior class who intend to enter the law school, and will probably pass the examinations. A public announcement of the courses, etc. in the new departments will be made in a few days, and applications from all quarters

## PROF. BLUNDEN'S FIRST LECTURE AT KEIO

Prof. Edmund Blunden, outstanding poet and critic of England, made his first lecture at Keio University on Jan. 27th under the title of "English Literature, Past and Present." More than five hundred students, men and women, not only of Keio but of all the universities and colleges in Tokyo attended this lecture, and in this lecture of about one hour he gave the outline of English literary world from the World War I to the present time. Especially the explanation of new writers unknown to us, for instance Day Lewis and Sidney Keyes whom he described as the most hopeful poets in the present day England, was worth listening to.

According to the Asahi, Prof. Blunden first came to Japan in 1924 just after the Kanto Earthquake and returned home after four years' lecture on English Literature at Tokyo University. His deep understanding and love of Japan revealed in his "In the Margin," published just at the time of Sino-Japanese Incident during which anti-Japanese feeling of the English people was getting higher, greatly moved the Japanese people at that time staying in England. This time he again flew to Japan as a spiritual envoy of England now austere in their material life as much as Japan to help the reconstruction of cultural Japan.

He is now taking charge of lectures on English Literature at Tokyo University; but in the interview with the reporter of Mita Campus in British Embassy, he revealed that he had already given consent to give eight lectures at Keio this summer in answer to the sincere desire of both faculty and students.

in my mind. To her the whole world was the domain of her activity. Even the behavior of the Yangtze was her personal concern.

I never saw her again after I left Ithaca, and I have even forgotten her name. In fact I doubt she ever succeeded in going to China after all. And probably she did not have a really clear idea of the problems of China. But hers is the character that I cannot forget as a good representative of the common American who now extends forceful hands of succour all over the world.

will be invited. Perhaps a dozen more will enter the school in that way.

I began to break the rather embarrassing silence which prevailed by telling them that I was glad to meet them, etc. and thought it was quite desirable that we should each become familiar with the other's ways of speaking. Then after dwelling a little on that, I told them that they had in deciding to study law, had at least two ideas in their minds—one, an idea of what law was, the other, an idea of why they wished to study it; and that I wanted to find out from them just what these ideas had been. (I knew that this would put them at ease and enable me to understand them better). So one after another they told me their ideas of what law was. There was a good deal of stuttering and of queer English, or course; but I was very much surprised to see how much they had evidently thought on the subject, and to find them grasping the proper ideas so easily. I think that their definitions were fully as good, if not better, than those that would be given in an average American law



# College News; Student Activities, Sports, Society News

## CORRESPONDENCE COURSES OPENED

In order to open the gates of the university to the general public, Keio University has, for the first time in Japan, established Correspondence Courses. And thirty thousand men and women have already requested for the application blanks.

Number of students: 3,000 respectively in the Law, Economic, and Literature Departments;

Application qualifications: any man or woman with sufficient preparations for college studies may be admitted;

Admission: the university decides from the qualifications of each applicant;

Guidance: text books are distributed monthly and best care will be given to each individual student in the matter of guidance in the studies by frequent correspondence;

Entrance time: it is not fixed; a student may enter any time. The opening lectures will be distributed on January 10, 1948.

Tuition fees: it is expected that all expenses before graduation will add up to about 15,000 Yen.

Graduation: those who finish all the required courses will get qualifications similar to graduation from a university.

## COMMUNIST PARTY CELL IN KEIO

Communist Party cell in the Medical Dept. was authorized by the school authority for the first time as a political association in Keio University where the activities of many associations attached to political parties were hitherto informally permitted. According to Mita Shinbun, in reply to the questions asked by Prof. Takashi Hayashi of Medical Dept. about the aim and status of the C.P. cell movement in Keio, Mimata, a student member of C.P. cell in Keio, answered as follows:

"We are exerting ourselves in order to attain Protection for both student and faculty's living condition, Democratization of the campus, Improvement of student and faculty health system and the development of Medical Science."

Prof. Hayashi authorized its movement on the campus of Keio University provided that they do not:

- (1) raise funds from the general student body,
- (2) increase its membership,
- (3) give assistance to specified candidate.

## KEIO V. & H. SCHOOL

It has been decided that Keio Veterinary and Animal Husbandry School will move to Shiki in Saitama Prefecture, and the school-faculty and students are at present preparing for its removal.

(Continued from Page 3)  
school. Today I shall ask them why they decided to study law; next week, I shall speak of other kindred things; and so for a week or two until the Christmas vacation. On the whole I am quite satisfied with the first impressions of the students-to-be. There are some among them who, I foresee, will be quite bright and in every way worth working with. . . . Mr. Fukuzawa, who, as we told you, was watching his daughter in her sickness, has now (very naturally) become sick himself, but will soon be well. We have not yet met him on this account. . . .

## THE CALL OF SNOW, SKIS AND SPEED



## GREETING FROM MRS. P. S. MAYER

I am glad for this opportunity to greet the students of Keio University!

Since living in Mita I meet many of you every day, as I go to and from my classes, but being a stranger, I am unable to speak to you; I often hear voices from the athletic field and know how much you enjoy your sports, I also see lights late into the night of some studying for examinations in their eagerness to make a success of life. I have even lain awake until the wee hours of the morning as sounds of dissipation broke the stillness of the night after a baseball game.

As a result of all these observations, I have come to the conclusion that in Keio as elsewhere in the world, there are many different types of people.

My greeting are for all, and deep down in my heart is a prayer that

## MRS. P. S. MAYER'S BIBLE CLASS

Mrs. P. S. Mayer teaches a Bible Lesson between 12:30 and 2:00 every Saturday in the Girl Students' Hall on Mita Hill.

She has lived in Japan thirty-eight years and understands the Japanese people—especially the Japanese students.

She is the most gracious envoy we have ever had sent from the Christian world of America.

She welcomes everybody interested to attend her class.

every single one is seeking to find, and to prepare himself for the place in which he can be most useful in the building of a world where peace and goodwill abound.

May the New Year bring to you all a new awareness of your own possibilities, an appreciation of your privileges and a greater sense of your responsibilities.

## LETTER FROM U.S. STUDENT

College of Bus. Adm.  
Marquette University  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
U.S.A.

December 1, 1947.

Dear Student Friend;

I am a student in Economic Resources at Marquette University. It has been the policy of former students of this subject to have "pen pals" in foreign countries. We, the present class are starting this policy once again, after a lapse of nearly seven years. I hope this small letter and those in the future may bring you and I to a better understanding of our two great countries.

Since most people like to know something about their "pen pals" I shall give you a few brief facts about myself. I am 24 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches tall and weigh around 185 pounds. I am married but as yet do not have any children. This is my second year of college, my first at Marquette. The first year of college I attended the University of Wisconsin. My favorite sport is baseball. I pitch, play second base or centerfield. These are the positions I like first to play. During the 1946 and 1947 seasons I managed a team. Baseball is a great sport in this country. I also like to play football, basketball and tennis. The game of golf is another sport I like but as yet have not mastered.

The people of the United States have just finished a great holiday feast called "Thanksgiving Day." It is an old American holiday dating way back to the early settlers

of this country. It is a day when we give thanks unto God for what he has given and done for us. We also will have two more big holidays soon. They are "Christmas Day" and "New Years Day."

The two main topics of the political field in this country at the present time are; (1) the Stop-gap aid program for Europe and (2) the question who is going to run for President next year. In regard to the first, we the people of the United States are producing the greatest at the present time, the greatest amount in the history of our country. Our production has a two fold purpose. One is to help the countries whom are in need of our help and second, by helping these people we feel we may stop the growth of communism. The question who is going to run for President on the Republican ticket is a big one today. The Republican party has several men who have announced they would run for the office. They are Senator Taft of Ohio State, Governor Warren of the state of California, Mr. Dewey from New York State, Mr. Stassen from the state of Minnesota and a few others. Several clubs have started campaign's to draft General MacArthur for President. Is there anything in your press regarding a MacArthur for President movement?

I think I shall have to close for now, hoping that I will receive a letter from you in the future.

Sincerely yours,  
Ronald M. Arsand

## INTERCOLLEGIATE SKIING MATCH

The flourishing winter sports of 1948 came to the climax with the opening of the 20th All-Japan intercollegiate skiing match which was held at Otaru in Hokkaido for three days from the 16th of January. By showing all-round strength in nearly every event, Meiji Univ. got the championship with 47 points, Keio Univ. following with the score of 22 points.

## NEW CAPTAIN OF KEIO BASEBALL TEAM

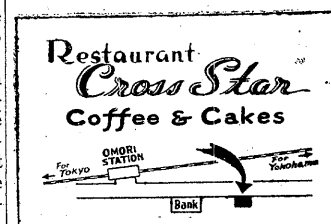
Following ex-captain Susumu Kato who bids farewell to his alma mater this spring, Kiyoshi Kuboki was newly appointed captain with the unanimous consent of all the members. As the leading hitter of last year's spring season, this left fielder is a leading spirit of Keio's drastic hitting line. Whether we regain the Emperor's Trophy in the coming spring matches is up to his good leadership.

## KEIO TIES WITH MEIJI IN AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Keio and Meiji both hitherto boasting their invincibility met at Meiji Shrine Ground on December 20th of last year. The bad condition of the ground after the new-fallen snow made both teams inactive in spite of their fighting spirits. Having lost good chances more than three times, Keio University missed winning the game after fierce battle of one hour which ended up by the score of 6-6.

## KEIO DEFEATED BY WASEDA AMERICAN FOOTBALL

The American football between Keio and Waseda held at Meiji Jingu Ground on Dec. 25th ended in the victory of Waseda by the score of 17-12 against general expectation. Consequently the championship of 1947 came into the hand of Meiji University which had earned the best record during the season.



## THE MITA CAMPUS

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