

The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 11

KEIO UNIVERSITY

June, 1948

EDITORIAL

Scholarships Abroad

When the students who were robbed of springtime of their lives by the labor service and student's mobilization in war time, came back to the school campus with the defeat of Japan's Imperialism, what awaited them was sudden ruin to the middle class because of the policy of inflation of the controlling class, and then, the students found it necessary to sell peanuts, notebooks and such things on the street, sometimes making barks like stall-keepers' tout in order to continue study.

Moreover, it is going to be a very important problem that almost all of students "arbeit" are either temporary employment or those which make use of student's privilege and general sympathy like street selling. It is unproductive labor, and also, its returns are generally for lower than laborer's average wage and it makes foundation for lower wage labor.

Besides, it is conducive to creating a situation for the "Rise of Fascism." This is the actual condition of the Japanese student in present time.

The real student, suffering from bad conditions will be driven off their own study, and the school campus will be occupied by the black-marketier's sons only.

The freedom of study, Japan's future, and the independence of the Race is growing dark. Also, when we look upon this actuality, we will be able to find a big contradiction of the Japan's Capitalistic Society which is marked by extreme inequality in riches.

There is a grave peril that communistic idea will take advantage of this situation and infiltrate among the poor but excellent students.

Even now, excellent students who should shoulder the next age are joining the Communist Party. We can find that bud of new communism everywhere. This is an important problem to which we must turn our concern.

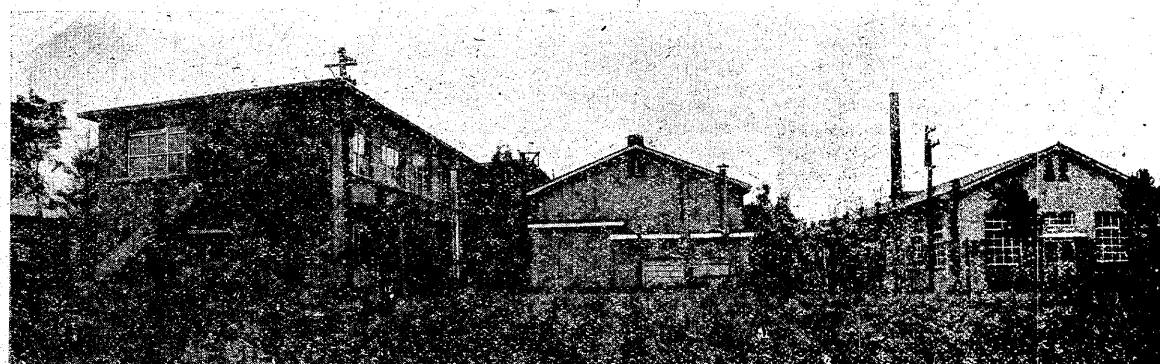
According to the newspapers of April 2nd 1948, it was announced that General MacArthur urged the State Department that Japanese students should be allowed to go abroad before long. This news give us bigger pleasure than we had ever had.

Details will be announced shortly. As expressed above, though our Japanese student's actual condition is very miserable, we are progressing to the pursuit of truth by overcoming all obstacles.

In consequence of this policy, we will be given access to international door for the first time after the termination of the war. How much have we desired to study abroad!

However, we should be faced with economic problems.

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A Partial View of Koganei House School to which Engineering Dept. is preparing to remove.



Mr. Fujihara

Interview with Mr. Fujihara, the Founder of Keio Univ. Engineering Dept.

By Y. HIZUKA

Mr. Fujihara, founder of the Engineering Department of Keio University, relaxed himself in Kimono, offering us a cozy seat of sofa placed on the carpented-corridor facing the glossy greens of Kyoto-style garden which spread its ever descending expanse before us. He told us his motive for the foundation of his Engineering School and its concerns.

"At that time I had been employing many technicians graduated from universities for over 30 years of my industrial career, but it was very sad there were very few technicians who could handle English very well. Most of them were to poor in speaking, writing and even reading English." Mr. Fujihara noticed how far their language handicapped Japanese industry, because in those days many technicians were sent to America or European countries to study, but they could not absorb its knowledge as much as they wanted due to their poorness in foreign languages.

Of Japanese poor knowledge of English, he attributed it to the defect in the educational system of those universities. Originally they were established for fostering scholars, so that graduates needed a few years more of practical training before their debut as technicians. These two defects in practical field, in English language and in technical practices, he wanted to eliminate

from the technical education in Japan. It was just at that time when Keio University wanted to set up its technical department. Therefore, with the agreement reached between Mr. Fujihara and Keio University, Fujihara Institute of Technology was founded. "Especially I put stress on English practice. For an instance, it was very expensive but during summer vacations I had voluntary students make use of my villa at Akakura, where they practised daily conversations under Mr. Kawakita, authority in English. About this life at the villa I even made them write a report to me. Those reports were printed as pamphlets and delivered among the rest who could not share its happy life."

Besides, he gave much attention to the conversation class on the curriculum by making the class a group of 25 so that each student could get many chances to speak English. Nisei or foreign teachers were called for it. English composition was corrected promptly and western-style etiquette given. Sometimes he gave dinner party to students for a last touch on the western etiquette. At dinner table, Mr. Fujihara got a chance to talk with students face to face. His industrial experiences were also delivered in the auditorium despite

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SAYING OF FUKUZAWA

Games of Life Go and Come; therein is Found the Truth of Life.

Keio Engineering Department First Established as Fujihara Institute of Technology

By Staff Writer, HISAO KONDO

Keio Engineering Department was founded on the 17th of June, 1939 and is about to celebrate its ninth anniversary this year. But its first step in the history was made independently of Keio University with Fujihara Institute of Technology as the first name.

named after its founder Gintaro Fujihara who was an alumnus of Keio and at that time widely known as a Japan's topmost businessman in the paper-manufacturing world. He threw millions of his fortune into the establishment of his Institute in order to materialize his long-cherished ideal which came into his mind through sixty years of his industrial life as may be told in detail by Mr. Fujihara himself in the interview with the member of the Mita Campus. The private universities of those days gave little attention to such an expensive attempt as setting up the scientific course, for it was not an easy task to get and install various machines and tools at that time so rare in Japan. Putting these difficulties aside step by step, finally there was established a handsome school house of the Institute on the beautiful Hiyoshi Campus next to the Buildings for Keio Preparatory Course. And Dr. Toyotaro Tanimura was appointed the first Director of the Institute. Although it was understood from the beginning that this Institute was to be merged with Keio someday, Mr. Fujihara wanted to realize his own ideals for which he felt that he had to keep the Institute an independent school under his direct control. However, great many of the instructors were taken from the Keio faculty, the students wore the sign of Keio's cross of pens along with the special badge of Fujihara Institute, and its close relationship with Keio was apparent from the beginning.

Fusion with Keio

In 1941, two years after its establishment, Japan rushed into the war with America. Since then the students had had to protect themselves for freedom of learning against

the constant pressure imposed on them from above, for unlike the government universities, the private school could preserve its peculiarity and reason of existence by making researches freely from the outside influence. It was with this reason that the students rejected firmly the attempt of the Japanese Navy inducing the Institute under the control of it. In the autumn of 1943, when Fujihara Institute was going to form its university proper, a rumour, being strongly supported by fanatic militarists, was wide spread throughout the country that the unification of several universities and colleges into one university might be unavoidable. If this rumour were brought into reality, the private Universities would have lost their spirits of foundation and the meaning of their existence. However, there was another rumour that the university with complete courses would be excluded from this unification and preserved as it had been. Therefore, the only measure that Keio University had to take in order to be rid of this unexpected crisis seemed to set up Engineering Department with which Keio could complete its university course. Dr. Shinzo Koizumi, the then President of Keio University, decided to entreat Mr. Fujihara for the immediate fusion of his Institute into Keio University. This proposal was agreed to by Mr. Fujihara, though he had not expected to see the fusion come so soon, and August 2, 1944 the Fujihara Institute of Technology became formally the Engineering Department of Keio University.

Age of Hardship

At that time the bombing by the American Air Forces began with never-ceasing severity, to which the newly established Engineering Department

(Continued on page 4)

WOMEN'S WORLD

CONFLICT WITHIN

YOSHIKO IIZUKA

It was her usual green suit that caught my eyes. As my first "Hello" did not attract her attention, I knew she was walking in deep thoughts. "Hello, M—San," I addressed her again.

"Ah—you—?" Still retaining that thoughtful look in her eyes, Miss M. recognized me. "When did you graduate from T. College?" I asked.

"On the 27th of March," she answered very bluntly.

"And what are you going to do? Work? Or did you take the entrance exams for some university?"

"I passed the entrance to the Imperial University. It was announced yesterday." She told this news to me rather calmly.

"You passed? Congratulations to you," I was the more excited for her calmness.

"Thank you, but—" She faltered.

"But, what?" I, wondering at her unnatural attitude, wanted an explanation.

"Maybe I can't enter."

"Why?"

"My parents didn't want me to take the examination." She began to reveal what had made her walk so thoughtfully.

"But you have passed that difficult gate."

"Yes."

Then I remembered her in the war time. She had been much troubled by her thoughts on her obligations about taking care of her younger sisters and brothers who had evacuated to the suburb of Kyoto. Finally she was called back to Kyoto by a telegram and she did not even have chance to say goodbye to her classmates. After the war she returned to school, but into the class one grade lower than her former classmates.

"I know what my parents say is right, too, but I want to study." She began to say slowly.

"Have you any purpose in continuing your school?" I asked.

"No, I just want to study more" was her frank answer.

Just want to study—how simple, but how sublime an answer.

Eagerness to know is not only a human destiny we cannot avoid as long as we wish.

(Continued from Page 1)
that is, school expenses and living, if we could go abroad. We will be able to say that almost all of Japan's youth, who burn with the passion for the pursuit of truth, has no economic superfluity at all, except for the black marketeer's sons.

Here is the reason why we desired large scholarship systems for many universities in the United States.

Simultaneously with such things, we hope that we may be informed of Arbeit open in each university for the students who go abroad. Because Japanese students should be given opportunity to acquire world viewpoint, this should be one of big themes of world policy of the United States.

to elevate our lives but also an ever lasting fire which leads us to good will. It makes people humble, hopeful, ambitious, and it is the source of all human energy. It is sad, however, to see that there are some people who want to throw away this sublime eagerness, because it requires too much effort, and they want to settle down and enjoy what they call peace. Yet, there are some who cannot by any means escape from that fire. They cannot live without studying. They are in a condition, so to speak, that the more they study the more they want to know. For them everything looks like an object for study. I can well understand what Miss M. wants.

But there is another mental attitude in her; she wants to obey her parents. It is what she, as a daughter in a family, naturally feels. "How long my parents have waited for me to finish school and return to them," she repeats as if to make herself listen to it. She knows how this controversy in herself has come about and she knows what a big problem it can develop into if she allowed it to make an incurable gap in herself by the time she graduated from the university with an ability equal to any man. Now the problem is between herself and her parents, but in the future it may be between herself and the husband she would marry. She is seeking the way to make a compromise with her parents which should be the first step. "Maybe you think I am too weak in will power" she said as if in self-contempt.

"No, M—san" was all that I could say.

The spring had come even on the white pavements of the street and everywhere, making young souls quiver with life and yearnings. Eagerness to know and anxiety to follow her duty were fighting within her. As she stood sadly in the sunshine, I felt that she was a symbol of the conflict that all of us women are now confronted with.

(Continued from Page 1)
of his busy life. In this way he brought up the Institute as a mother would her baby. "Even now I am very proud of my having had many excellent graduates sent to the world."

There was also told by him a heart warming episode!

"It was when I interviewed Mr. Hoover to get his opinion about my idea of technical education. I told him I wished to get practical educational along with the theory, but he answered it would be impossible to get both of them together."

According to his experience, after graduation from university, he worked three years in the mines which he told was most beneficial.

Mr. Fujihara is 80 years of age now, but he knows that in the university, there are many youths studying to take after him. It was a fine day of May. (Y. Iizuka)

Pres. Ushioda Addresses Harvard Club

Editor's Note:

Harvard Club of Japan celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at a dinner on May 26 at the Industrial Club. Attended by more than two hundred members and friends, both Japanese and American, it demonstrated Harvard's great position in the present day Japan.

The guests of honor were: Col. Nugent, the chief CI&E, Prime Minister Ashida and the Justice of the Supreme Court, Mibuchi, both of who were formerly lecturers at Keio University, and the Minister of Education Morito, President Nambara of Tokyo University, President Shimada of Waseda University and President Ushioda of Keio University.

The following is President Ushioda's Address;

Address on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Harvard Club of Japan.

By KOJI USHIODA,

President of Keio University
Members of the Harvard Club of Japan and friends:

I feel that it was a fine demonstration of friendship and goodwill on your part toward Keio University when you invited me to attend this dinner celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Harvard Club of Japan. Unfortunately I did not have the privilege of studying at Harvard, but Keio University which I represent has had long and memorable relations with Harvard University since the very first year of its incorporation. Although Keio-gijuku as an educational institution dates way back to 1858, its university departments did not come into existence until 1890 when they were organized with the help of three American Professors who were specially sent over by Harvard University. I am told the Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio-gijuku, made a special request to President Eliot of Harvard to send him three men to be made the first professors of Keio, and President Eliot took a personal interest in recommending the three brilliant young men who came—William Liscomb, Professor of Literature, Garret Drovers, Professor of Economics, and John Henry Wigmore, Professor of Law.

Since then we have had the pleasure of welcoming a number of professors from Harvard. One of the latest, I am happy to say, was Dr. Henry Emerson Wildes who is here with us tonight.

Naturally many graduates of Keio University who went abroad to pursue further studies chose Harvard. The oldest one among them is Seihin Ikeda, now over eighty years of age. He can tell you his reminiscences of Harvard half a century old.

In 1912 Keio University was honored by a visit from President Eliot on his travels around the world. I was at that time too little, being in the Elementary School Section, to understand the significance of it all. But I clearly remember how he alighted from the car and walked through the crowd of students that filled the front plaza led by the then President and Chancellor of Keio. Then he appeared on the Library balcony to give a brief address to the students.

On the Performance of Axial Flow Machinery

By Prof. FUMIKI KITO



In axial flow type machinery, such as axial-flow pump or axial-flow fan, the driving part consists of a propeller enclosed by a cylindrical casing. They are called propeller pump, propeller fan, etc. In the accompanying figure, P represents the propeller, and A and C the casing.

When designing the machine, it is made on the assumption that the axial flow component-velocity of the incoming and out-going fluid are uniformly distributed across the passage area.

Incoming fluid has practically no rotating component velocity. According to the theory of circulation in fluid mechanics, the outgoing fluid will receive rotating motion which corresponds to the so-called free vortex motion, due to the action of propeller. In this rotating motion corresponding to free vortex, the tangential velocity of flow has amount which is inversely proportional to the radial distance from the pump axis. The above-mentioned state of flow, which may be represented by:

(a) at suction side
 $V_a = V_o$

(b) at delivery side
 $V_a = V_o$

$V_t = c/r$
is only an ideal state. In actual flow, this state of flow, or anything near to it, takes place only under a special quantity of flow or discharge. The accompanying Figure 1 shows the case of this state. In Figure 2, the flow is beginning to show slight unevenness. Figure 3 and 4 represent much more disturbed state of flow.

One remark he made on that day at Keio left a lasting incentive to the Japanese people's conception on education.

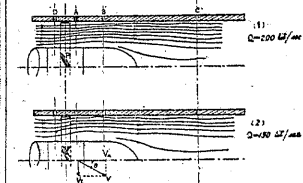
In 1936 at the occasion of Harvard's Tercentenary, Keio's President, Shinzo Koizumi, made a special trip over to attend the ceremony in order to reaffirm our special relations with Harvard. I am very sorry that Dr. Koizumi is not present with us tonight as he is still recuperating from the injuries sustained during the war. If he were here, he would certainly have much to tell about his reminiscences of the celebration and the Harvard faculty whom he met at that time.

In closing I wish to express my hearty congratulations for the long and distinguished career of the Harvard Club of Japan which is now celebrating its half century mark. May it continue to grow as it has in the past, and let us pray that when it celebrates its one hundredth anniversary,

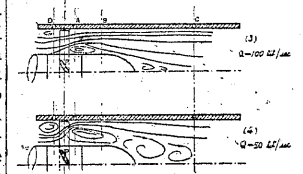
Figure 2, the flow is beginning to show slight unevenness. Figure 3 and 4 represent much more disturbed state of flow.

These states of flow have been found experimentally by the author, some ten years ago.

Thus it is seen that the ideal state of flow takes place only under a special quantity of discharge, even if the machine has normal duty.



But there are pumps and fans which have special duty. One example of this is the pump which can work in both forward and backward direction. In such case the normal method of design fails. Recently the author studied the state of flow, other than normal, which can take place in such a special pump, and have shown the relation between the degree of unevenness in axial velocity and departure from the free vortex motion of the tangential velocity of flow.



The same duty concerning the case of axial flow propeller turbine is also carried on.

The result of theoretical calculation will be published in the coming issue of the Proc. of Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers. The author has strong intention of making an experimental study on the performance and the state of flow in case of axial flow machinery having some abnormal propeller form, but the present status of the lack of materials, apparatus, etc., especially in our college, compels him to postpone it until some later days.

it will do so in a world that is more peaceful and secure than we find it now. Keio-gijuku has come steadily along the line of its founder's ideal which is expressed in his motto "Independence and Self-respect." And it has never in the ninety year of its history found it necessary to modify its ideal.

And I believe that the same is true with Harvard University in its history of three hundred years. My earnest hope and prayer at this time, in which I am certain that every member of the Harvard Club of Japan would join me, is the early arrival of the time when Harvard and Keio and all the institutions of higher learning in the world may join hands without any prejudice or discrimination or inhibitions of any kind for the common work of bringing goodwill and better understanding and higher state of happiness among all the peoples of the world.

Relations Between the Japanese Language and the Southern Languages

Remarkable Influence of the Southern Languages In Forming the Japanese Language Suggested in Full Evidence

By NOBUHIRO MATSUMOTO

Editor's note: The following article is the outline of the address given at the Linguistic Branch of the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 11th of March this year. Mr. Matsumoto is a professor in the Literature Department of Keio University and the President of Keio Gaikokugo Gakko (foreign language school), a recognized expert on Oriental languages.

Of those Southern languages which are contained in the Japanese language the Mon-Khmer family is the first and the Malayo-Polynesian the second in their number of words influencing the Japanese language and they involve much important vocabulary concerning every part of the human body, human relations, heavenly bodies, climate, verbs and adjectives, etc. These evidences clearly indicate that the Southern languages had a remarkable influence on the formation of the Japanese language. Moreover a close relationship can be recognized between both languages in regard to phraseology. The prefix plays an important part in the Mon-Khmer and the Malayo-Polynesian language groups, and it is peculiar in them that causative verbs are often formed by the addition of "pa" order of prefixes. For instance, when "ar" (to go) of the Mon language takes "p" prefix to form "par", it means to let go and when "pi" prefix is added to "dan" (to die) of the Sakai language, "pidan" means to kill. In the same way, such use of "p" prefix can be found in the Japanese language, and is considered to have formed various words by giving the stems of words causative, emphatic character. For example, when "pi" is added to "ta", which is the stem of "tasu" (to add) or "taru" (to be enough), "pi-tasu" means to nourish. Or, when "po" is added to "so", which is the stem of "soru" (to shave) or "sogu" (to pare off), "po-soru" means to become thin. Thus, "pa-puru" (to cast, to throw, to abandon) is made from "puru" (to shake), "p-amu" (to insert) from "amu" (to bury) and "pa-nasu" (to speak) from "nasu" (to make sound) or "naru" to sound. And it is also in the same manner that "p-asi-ru" (to run) is made from "asi" (foot) by adding "p" prefix and "ru" suffix, and "pe-datu" (to separate) from "tatu" (to cut).

From these above-mentioned examples, it may be conjectured that "p" prefix had once existed in the Japanese language. Not only "p" prefix but "ma" prefix which has honorific meaning in the Mon-Khmer language-family is also found existent in the Japanese language, and other prefixes such as ka, ta, sa, and ya are common to both languages. "Ka"

prefix, for example, has a tendency in the Japanese language to be added to adjectives like ka-bososi or ka-yowasi. Likewise in the Southern languages it is often added to adjectives, as Khabat (sticky) in the Mon or Ka-dari (between) in the Palaung language, each being made from bat (adhesiveness) in the Mon or di (middle) in the Palaung language. Also, in connection with "ta" prefix which possesses the characteristic in the Mon-Khmer language of making causative verb, there are examples in the Japanese language which have same effect of "ta" prefix like "to-mosu" (to light) or "ta-wamu" (to bend) which are made from "mosu" (to burn) or "wa" (circle).

In short, such use of prefixes is the phraseological characteristics which the Japanese language inherited from the Southern languages and which is never found in the northern Ural-Altaic language-family. Therefore this point should be specially noted in studying the origin of the Japanese language.

So far, we have dealt with prefixes. Besides prefixes, however, infixes are often used in the Southern languages. In this connection, considering the existence of the words such as tunagu (to join), wanaku (to catch in a trap) and kunuga (land) in comparison with tugu (to join), wagu (to bend) and kuga (land), use of "n" infix is thought to have been once general also in the Japanese language. This, I think, will be the

language.

Also we come to another analogy: that is a reduplicational and repetitional way of expression which is seen common in both. For instance, "tutumu" (to cover) in the Japanese language can be compared with "tutup" in the Malay and Batak or "top" in the Bahnar language, and "tataku" (to knock) in the Japanese language with "tak" in the Khmer or "tak" in the Mon language.

In connection with the general principle prevailing in the Southern languages that attributive adjectives or substantives used as adjectives are placed after the substantives, it has been asserted that there had once existed the same manner of word order in the old Japanese language, the trace of which we can find remaining in the ancient God-names of our country and the Riukiu islands.

Though the analogies between both languages, as they have been above-mentioned, can be recognized considerably in phraseology, the likeness in vocabulary is more noticeable than that of phraseology and at present approximately one hundred and fifty of them are counted. Among them, even when we take what are concerning parts of the human body only, there are twenty-four of them in which are found such words as ta, te (hand), me, ma (eye) of Japanese in comparison with ti, tok of Malay peninsula, ti, te of Churu, ti, tai of Khmer or tai, tae of Palaung and met, mat, mot of Malay Peninsula, mat of Mon, met of Karen or mota of Cam.

In conclusion, it may be said that there had been, between these languages, a deeper connection than was generally thought heretofore; and among the many language elements, the Southern languages had probably played a marked role not inferior to the one played by the Northern languages in forming the Japanese language. This, I think, will be the

President of the Idaho State College and Mita Campus

President John R. Nichols was in Japan for half an year after the World War II as an adviser of CI&E of G.H.Q. and Mr. Mikio Horiye, an editor of the Mita Camps, has been acquainted with him since the president wrote a personal message for the 90th anniversary number of Mita Campus, while he was in Japan, and the correspondence between Mr. Horiye and the President Nichols has since been going on.

Last year Mr. Horiye sent some copies of Mita Campus to the president and soon he received a very kind answer from the president, by which all the members of the Mita Campus were deeply impressed. In it he said, "I shall place these copies (Mita Campus) in

very point that requires special attention of all those who make researches in the Japanese language, together with the fact that it has been maintained that there exist the Southern elements in Japan anthropologically, archaeologically, mythologically and racially.

our historical museum as a permanent addition to our collection." And together with this letter he received some copies of "Round up," which are periodicals of New Mexico State College like those of Mita Campus in Keio University. These "Round Up" teach us how to edit papers. President Nichols of Idaho State College became President to New Mexico State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Art recently. We members of the Mita Campus greatly appreciate President Nichols' kindness and wish to express our great joy heartily. (A. O.)

2 Japanese to Attend Conference in Burma

International Students Meet In July at Ragoon Univ.

One Japanese university professor and one student are expected to attend the 22nd International Students Conference to be held at Ragoon University, Burma.

Gifts from H.C.J.

The Harvard Club of Japan contributed Daily "New York Times" to Keio Library.

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Keio Engineering Dept.

(Continued from Page 1)

partment fell one of their victims. It was by the air-raid on the 15th of April, 1945 that the Department was crushed down to the ground and lost its whole school buildings. Evacuation from Hiyoshi was taken as an emergency measure, the Electric and the Applied Chemistry courses being moved to Fukui and the Mechanical course to Tagajo, Sendai with unharmed machines.

With the advent of the peace, they came back to Tokyo. However, the Hiyoshi school buildings formerly destined to the preparatory course and fortunately spared from war-damage, had already been held by the Eighth Army under its occupation. Consequently, the preparatory course of the Department was obliged to remove to the abandoned barracks of Noborito, Kawasaki City, formerly attached to the Technical Research Institute of the Japanese Army. While the university course, after once removing to the Technical Research Institute of the Japanese Navy in Meguro Ward, finally settled in the present Mizonokuchi installation which was formerly the factory of Nippon Optical Company.

As to the machines and tools, almost all of them were lost during the war, some being destroyed by the fire or some being confiscated for the use of the Japanese Navy. To make the matter worse, some of the remaining ones were appointed for reparation.

Dr. Niwa and Eminent Professors

At the time of such a miserable condition, the inauguration of Dr. Shigeteru Niwa as the second Director of Engineering Department was most appropriate. He had served before as the Director of the Second Engineering Department of Tokyo University and not only distinguished as a scholar but was also recognized as a man of practice. Shortly after his inauguration which took place August 1, 1947, he made his first address to the students, stressing the three principles that he thought indispensable as requisites for rehabilitation; spiritual cooperation of both faculty and students, acquirement of good professors and security of school house and facility. Since then, though it was only very gradually, all have been satisfactorily under way along the three principles of Dr. Niwa. Especially in the field of personal elements, there has been a remarkable advance during the first two months since his inauguration, and today the Department can boast to the world of many eminent professors who were carefully selected by Dr. Niwa and invited to share their excellent experiences to the students and even to the young professors. We may count among these distinguished scientists Prof. Toyotaro Suhara, Prof. Masaoichi Majima, Prof. Teizo Ishiki, Prof. Tomoyuki Somiya and Prof. Fumiki Kito. Prof. Kito was kind enough to offer us the latest result of his experiments as a special article of this paper.

The Department has been busy in preparing for the re-

BOOK REVIEW

"Love spans the Pacific"—when it is not fiction but an honest description of facts, especially concerning the profound human love, I feel as if I intruded upon their spiritual life by making comments on its content. Concerning its content, therefore, I will only relate what I was particularly impressed. Mr. Ohara, writer of this book, is a graduate of Keio University, and now director of ROMAJI-SPREADING ASSOCIATION.

In the preface of this book, he relates that he wants his readers to know that ROMAJI spans the Pacific as well as Love, and he wrote this book both in English and in ROMAJI. English used herein is unlike that documental one most Japanese use but it has a rather natural touch. As an English text-book it will be recommended not only for its English but for its contents. It calls from the bottom of our hearts infinite respect towards love and the more hatred for war to have ruined such a lovely home as Masuyo, heroine of this book and Mr. Cromley had. War kills many soldiers but more than that it destroys human life of people, and it must be banished from this globe forever. As to Masuyo's last it is written as follows: "We've met at last, haven't we?" she asked. "I will not die. I'm afraid I shall die ——" Masuyo kept up, on his breast, the struggle against the claws of death. In spite of the best doctor's care, Masuyo succumbed to the illness on April 26, 1946, having Raymond by her bed side, after one week's stay in the hospital. "We shall go to New York, and study together."

She has slept the last sleep and will never again see "Tsuyu-Kusa" flowers which bloom in the summer and were one of her favorites. She held in her hand the pajamas and picture of Don, who kept a letter from her. (Don is their son) Poor Don! He always sleeps on one side of his bed, keeping the other side of the bed always open for his unhappy mother, the boy yearns for mother.—(Y. Iizuka)

moving to Koganei, the former Koganei Plant of the Yokohama Electric Company, since the final contract was signed on April 22nd between Keio and the Company, deciding the transfer of the Plant to Keio. According to the Kogakubu Shinbun, the normal activities are expected to begin there from the next semester in September, for the reconstruction work making the Plant fit for engineering study is estimated to be concluded later than the end of July. Many plans subject to this removal have been in consideration such as making a playground to keep the students in good health and setting up a boarding house to help the students from distant homes; but all depend upon the financial capacity of Keio, said Dr. Niwa.

There will never be a real development of science where the people show indifference to it and have no positive interest in it. Today, we are so accustomed to enjoying the fruits of science that we are apt to forget how much pains

CULTURE REVOLUTION IN JAPAN

By M. KAWAMURA

Freedom is realized only when we carry it out and use it, but it is out of the question that whether freedom comes from outside or inborn in us. Anyway, freedom is to be ours only when we use it, so the freedom is neither the matter inborn in us nor the matter that comes from outside.

We had already been fighting for the freedom a long time, and now the opportunity in which we realize it is only now being given to us. So our present question is how we may use the freedom to its maximum effect and how we may make it our own.

Now that is occupied by the Allied Forces, Japanese people are beginning to understand the occupation of the Allied Forces as a liberation. Really Japanese people had been having a hard time under the "cruel" oppression of the "Gun-Batsu," "Zai-Batsu," the bureaucracy and the Great War.

Now, the democratic revolution, the culture revolution in Japan is realized by the occupation policy of the Allied Powers. As we know well, the Allied forces demanded and ordered following matters since they occupied Japan in order to carry out the Potsdam Declaration.

1. To disarm the Japanese Army, releasing all Japanese people from the super-intendence of the "Gun-Batsu," and to let the people set up a democratic government assertively under the system of "Emperor."

2. To abolish the secret police, the thought police and the "peace regulation"; to recognize the freedom of thought, of speech, of press, of assembly, and of association for all the Japanese people, and to exile all the militarists and the super-nationalists from the educational circles and the public profession.

3. To dissect the "Zai-Batsu" in Japan, rooting out the monopolistic capitalism and reforming the farm system, besides, recognizing the freedom of religion and letting Japanese people free from the oppression of the sacredness of "Emperor."

This realization of the Japanese democratic revolution by the occupation policy of the Allied Forces means that the culture revolution should be begun after the accomplishment of the political revolution and the economic revolution; and it demands withdrawal of the past mistaken system of Japan in economics and politics as soon as possible.

and labour were paid to it and do not care to think how little we rendered for it. We are worth receiving the fruits of science only when we cultivate the ground enough fertile for them. In order to reconstruct our country up to the pre-war level so that we once again can stand upon our own feet, we must also look to science for help. Therefore it would not be of no meaning to make it public this short account dealing with a brief history of Keio Engineering Department on this occasion when its role is watched with greatest attention.

sible. Thus, it is natural to carry out the culture revolution as soon as we can in order to respond to the goodwill of the Allied Forces or the eager desire of the Japanese people, and this is the very mission, Heaven gave us, which have to follow as long as the human beings go on.

Though I have neither the leisure to describe a concrete example about it nor the preparation for it, at present, the affairs we have to demand and realize are the establishments of the material foundation of the culture revolution, that is, the requirement of the progressive life, and the cooperation among the revolutionary civilians and the general multitudes.

And, at the same time, we have to hurry to establish an educational organ which is to be sufficiently capable to cultivate a cultural person, a democratic one; this must be a prompt action of the education revolution.

Education revolution — this is one of the important elements of the culture revolution especially here in Japan, and we Japanese people ought to carry it out and to accomplish it as soon as possible.

Such revolution are being carried out little by little under the aid of the Allied Forces and the efforts of the Japanese people themselves, but it still seems to be scanty. Keep in mind! Japanese people! Grasp the substance of the freedom which is stated at the very beginning of this sentence! Never lose this good opportunity which will not be given to us again!

"No one except working person may eat," this is the revolutionary which was announced by Lenin. This teaches us that every person ought to follow what he has to do diligently, moreover it shows us the shortest way to the culture revolution.

True culture revolution can be established only upon the basis of liberation and free enterprise.

Fourth Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest Held

First Prize Goes to Aoyama Gakuin Student
By Staff Writer

Democracy as the guiding principle to steer postwar Japan's course of conduct both at home and abroad was the key-note of the speeches delivered by 17 youthful college students at the fourth Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest held at Hibiya Hall, Friday, June 4th, under the auspices of the Jiji Press. An audience estimated at more than 2,500 packed the hall, mostly Japanese college students but including many Americans.

The judges of the contest were Dennis McEvoy, Far Eastern Director, the Reader's Digest; Goro Murata, Managing Editor of the Nippon Times; and Takehisa Miwa, editor of Jiji Press World News Service.

The first prize went to Ryutaro Katayama of Aoyama Gakuin College, while the second prize was won by Miss Chiyoko Yasutake, of Nippon Women's College. The two third prizes went to Chozaburo Ashikawa of Tokyo University and Shiro Ebata, of Nippon University.

The winner of the first prize of the contest, Mr. Katayama, opened his speech with Patrick Henry's epic "Give me liberty, or give me death." His speech was entitled "Modern Pioneers of New Japan."

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VOICE OF YOUTH

To the editor;

April 27, 1948.

A few days ago I received an air-mail letter from my American Friend. He writes the opinion about TENNO SYSTEM, the criticism on the "MITA CAMPUS" and so on. These are very interesting for us, students, so I decided to send you a copy of this letter.

Truly yours,

Haruo Nambu

April 9, 1948.

438 Lincoln pl.

Highland Park, Ill.

Dear Nambu,

This morning I was pleasantly surprised to receive your well-written letter.

The copy of the Mita Campus was very interesting. It resembles very much our own school newspapers except for one thing. Our school papers has more space in them devoted to wit or humor and other such non sense. Your paper is entirely devoted to business. I believe that many of our college students place too much stress on the frivolous things in life. The article about Keio and the Harvard was especially interesting.

Many of the students here in U.S. have to work part time in order to continue in school too. However the veterans of the last war, of which I am one, have it a little more fortunate.

The government pays their tuition to the school and gives the veteran a certain amount to live on, depending on whether he is married and has children or not.

As for the system of TENNO I will say what I think as well as I can see nothing wrong with such a system if the Emperor is the right man for the job and is not led astray by poor advice. The trouble with such a system is that if the Emperor is poorly advised or if he has not been given the ability by nature to rule in the best manner, the people can not voice their displeasure and can not change their governments policies. I think that the people of any country should have some voice in the government.

Here in the U.S., if the people become too displeasure with what the leaders were doing, it is possible to vote them out of office and elect someone else. It is true that our system of government is subject to many abuses.

No ruler is perfect, as history will show. The peoples choice is not always the right one, but at least the people have no one to blame but themselves if they elect the wrong man. However, I think that if the people of any country actually want an Emperor to rule them, they should have one. But to be frank, I can't see why anybody wouldn't want to elect their rulers.

You must tell me what you think about this subject in the next letter.

Your American Friend.

"The Sympathizer"

A.—How is your appetite?

B.—Thank you, but not so good after every meal.

A.—Oh! I'm sorry to hear it.

By KEIZO YOMO

It Happened in a Crowded Car

Human right has been made clearer by New Constitution. But there are some places in which men are not treated humanly. One of them is a jammed car in which even a good man changes into Satan. Whoever on board the jammed car will readily realize the present conditions of Japan. One of the results which the lost war brought us is the decline of humanity. But people do not always lose their humanity.

One afternoon I saw a student stand up and give his seat to an old woman in Shosen Train—Government Line—and then a few men did the same here and there. I suppose one good act of the student influenced all of them. The train suddenly became bright. And I believe they felt good tempered and took a sound sleep that night. When I saw them I realized many people have conscience, but have no courage enough to do the good deed by themselves in such a disorderly world. Such a brief deed not only brightens the cars crowded to the limit but also Japan and the whole world. Students, therefore, must have enough courage to do any deed at once when we think it good, and must be the leader of the mass.

This is of course reasonable but is not practised in daily life. Why is it? After all, students also scarcely have courage.

A baby is to be a child, and then a man.

When I told such a thing, my father told me, "Don't speak of such a nonsense, and study harder."

Study is a foolish thing next to play, but then . . .

An ideal world comes after trifle deeds performed by students, and then . . .

Yes, students can only do a small deed, but then the deal small deed, but then the ideal world comes. Let's have courage and lead Japan to the ideal world.

Scientific American

By ARKEY

I saw one day one American civilian looking around for toys for his children at a toy shop on the Ginza street a short while afternoon.

His eyes were caught by toy penguins, which moved around flapping their wings. He asked the sales-girl to move one penguin after another.

Then he looked at his watch to time how long each penguin took before stopping.

When I saw him I felt that I saw the demonstration of the scientific-mindedness of the Americans.

Japan's failure in competition in scientific accomplishment must be attributed to the inaccurate "eye-measuring" common to the Japanese.

The first step toward the building of a cultural Japan must start from things like this, which will increase scientific consciousness of the Japanese people.

Oxford University Japanese Club

Editor's Note:

This letter came from Prof. Allchin, Oxford Univ. in England to Prof. Nishiwaki who studied at Oxford Univ. with him.

Balliol College,
Oxford, England,

May 2, 1948.

To Prof. J. Nishiwaki:

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing a card which will give you an idea of the activities of the O.U. Japanese Club which has been running for about nine months. We are anxious that Japanese Students should not think us indifferent or forgetful of Japan and her problems. Several of our members would like to correspond with Japanese Students if this is possible.

I am, Sir,

Your Sincerely,

William H. Allchin,

Organization

President—G. F. Hudson, Esq.
Committee:

Secretary—W. H. Allchin (Balliol)

Treasurer—F. R. Walters (Balliol)

J. H. M. Church (Queen's)
Miss C. Blacker (Somerville)

Aims of the Club

The study of the language and of the cultural and historical aspects of Japan.

Meetings

Saturday, May 1st

JOHN MORRIS, Esq.:

"Some thoughts on Japan and the Japanese."

Saturday, May 15th

Sir Paul Butler, K.C.M.G.
"Japanese Behaviour in War."

Saturday, May 29th

Dr. W. Cohn:

"Japanese Painting."

Saturday, June 12th

A Conversation Meeting.

Details later.

All meetings will begin at 8:15 p.m.

Members will be informed of the place of meeting.

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LETTER FROM
PROF. BUCHANAN

Editor's Note

This letter came from Prof. Buchanan who was formerly Prof. of Keio Univ. to our Prex.

University of
North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

January 17, 1948.

My dear President Ushioda:

I apologize sincerely for having been so long in answering your letter of last fall in reply to mine sent to Yasokichi Fukuzawa. My explanation is unsatisfactory but I have been extremely busy and have found it impossible to keep up with my correspondence. I hope that you will forgive my long delay.

I was deeply shocked to hear of the death of Yasokichi and also of both his parents. I knew that his father had reached the age where the summons might come but it is a great loss and hard to accept when one goes so young as Yasokichi. It was not stated that he died in a raid but the time is suggestive. I sincerely hope that his death came in the normal course and was not another of the terrible tragedies of the war.

I am also deeply shocked and grieved to hear of Koizumi's terrible experience and suffering at death's door for so long a time, together with the long and painful road back to death, and the loss of his only son. I hope that he is now again able both to continue his work and to get satisfaction out of life.

You were indeed most courteous and thoughtful to tell me so fully the results of these terrible years for Keio. I am deeply grieved to hear of all this loss. It was truly terrible

—and will call for a long period of very hard work to complete the restoration. Too bad you have been unable to reoccupy the plant outside the city. I do hope you have succeeded in that by this time.

I do appreciate most deeply the reports which you gave of my old friends and associates and your very kind words about my Keio friends welcoming my wife and myself should we come back to Japan. I assure you, it would be one of the happiest days of my life if I should find myself able to do that. It would be a terrible ordeal to view the destruction—but a great joy to see you all and to view the work of rebuilding.

Professor Hata has sent me a most kind and very detailed account of all our old friends, many of them unfortunately gone on. I am glad that he and Mrs. Hata have found, apparently, a place where they can enjoy life in a fair degree of comfort.

I am deeply grateful to Yasokichi's son, Hanichi-roo for sending copies of my letter to my several dear friends. I should like to send greetings to a great number of them but that seems impractical and too much of a burden to place on you at this very busy and trying time. May I ask you, however, to please convey my warmest good wishes to my dear friends Mr. Hayashi and Mr. Koizumi. How I should like to talk over both past and future with them—as well as

(Continued on page 6)

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College Paper Is Confiscated

Authority state journals issued
By Nippon Women's Uni-
versity "Rebellious"

All 2000 copies of the latest issue of Nippon Women's University's paper were confiscated by the school authorities. The student paper was first issued last September at the University and the fifth was to have been issued on the 22nd of this month.

According to the school authorities' view, the latest issue of the student paper was rebellious in many points.

The troubles were: (1) The paper conducted a public opinion survey without reporting it to the school authorities; (2) student writers wrote in the paper all under pseudonyms. The articles in question were: (1) A criticism on Shostacovich, a Soviet composer; (2) a letter from a reader criticizing the election law; (3) the contributions by Gitaro Hirano, Yoshinari Abe and Kazuo Ohkuchi on how Nippon Women's University looks in their eyes; (4) An article titled "Protect the racial culture" (dealing with the current Too ho dispute); and (5) a cynical review of the Women's university dormitory life.

Letter From

Prof. Buchanan

(Continued from page 5)

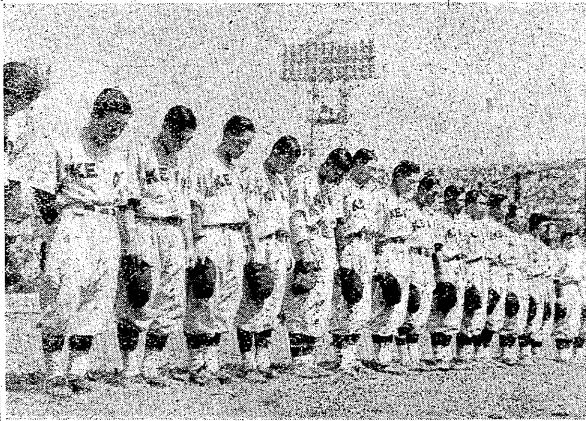
with many others of you.

I still find it difficult to feel reconciled to all the terrible destruction and the great disorder which prevails in the world. The European situation is most hopeless of all. What travail the world is passing through! It takes incurable optimism to feel confident about the future.

It seems to me entirely reasonable to be more optimistic about Japan than about any of the present European States. China, too, has not found herself and is perhaps helplessly divided and unable to become a real nation. I am sure that Japan is exciting again the admiration of the world by the way in which her people, most especially her Noble Emperor, have met the unheard-of tragedy. The poise with which he has conducted himself and his relations with both his own people and the occupying Powers has been magnificent. I am sure that his spirit has done much to inspire all his people and that a great many of them—indeed the nation as a whole—will face the future as they did in the middle of the last century with "Independence and Self-Respect," and will go on to greater position in the century now beginning.

There is no nation so fitted by deep-rooted wisdom, by industry and optimism to assume a place of intellectual and spiritual leadership than is the Japanese. I am certain that you need no assurance from me. Mr. Hata's account of the enthusiasm of the Keio graduates for the program of reconstruction during the next ten years was exactly what I would expect of them and their heritage. May they richly succeed.

Again, if there is anything



A Scene after defeated.

KEIO LOST TWO GAMES

The spring big league series of the baseball games ended with Waseda-Meiji championship game on June 11. Waseda won the final victory. Keio came in 4th.

Keio was defeated by Waseda.

The traditional Keio-Waseda baseball was gloriously held on June 5 and 6 at The Jingu Ground. Both were fine baseball days. Through first and second games, a hundred thousand fans who filled up the ground were carried away by the splendid matches, and must have felt that these games were not only in name but in fact the peer of the whole student sports in Japan.

In the first game, Keio got 1 point in the latter half of the third inning, Waseda returned 4 points in the first half of the fifth inning. Then Keio came up with 4 points in the latter half of the same inning.

In this way it was a seesaw game to the end. But at last Keio was defeated by Waseda by 1 point difference, 8 to 7. Fatigue of pitcher Iwanaka and the errors of third baseman were the causes of the



Pitcher Kimura

defeat. In the second game, owing to Keio's new inexperienced pitcher, Hirakoba, 7 points were gained by the opponent in one stroke in the second inning. But Keio didn't flinch before this heavy blow, and pursued Waseda well.

It was to be regretted that Keio lost the game which should have been won. Meanwhile cheering sections of both sides encouraged their teams by all manners of cheering and their voice rang throughout the ground like thunder.

DANCE PARTY

A dance party sponsored by the Mita Campus will be held at Koichiro (5th floor of Kogyo Kaikan, Ginza) on June 26th, Saturday, from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Tickets to the dance are available at the Mita Campus office, Keio University. Everybody interested is invited to attend.

Fukuzawa Statue Unveiled

A statue of Yukichi Fukuzawa, pioneer liberal leader of the Meiji era and the founder of Keio Gijyuku, was unveiled by his grandson, Tokitaro Fukuzawa, at the Fukuzawa residence, Nakatu, Oita Prefecture, on June 3, reported the Nippon Times issued on June 5.

which in my small way, I can do for any Keio people at any time do be free to call upon me.

I had almost failed to thank you for the copy of the new translation of your grandfather's autobiography. I shall treasure it always and several people have already read and of course enjoyed it.

This long and rambling letter must be closed.

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

D. H. Buchanan.

The Keio Agricultural High School

Keio Univ. has established newly the Agricultural High School at Shiki in Saitama Prefecture. It is crowned with Prof. Shin-ichi Kawaguchi as president who was the dean of the veterinary zootechny school. The school-building which belonged to Toho Sangyo has been taken over by Keio Univ. from the owner, Mr. Yasuzaemon Matsunaga, who is the president of Kanto Haiden Company.

The Keio Drama Society Charmed by Art

The members of the Keio Drama Society who sent many graduates out this spring are to put "3,200 meters above the sea-level" on the stage of Kyobashi Public Hall on 19th, 20th of June for the purpose of not only keeping their level but improving themselves by the rising member's earnest, young and vigorous aspiration to art. They tell us they want to stage the drama eagerly which should be added to the path where they have been proceeding through "Marine," "A jo tunder." They are, besides active in the "Seminar of Stage Art," "Literary researches" and "Practical Study of Play."

STUDENTS CONFERENCE SET AT ST. PAUL'S UNIV.

Details concerning the forthcoming Ninth Japan-America Students Conference were announced at a general meeting held at the Women's Department of Meiji University Sunday.

The Conference will take place at St. Paul's University on October 20 to last four days. Some 100 Japanese students representing universities and colleges in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka, and around 70 American delegates are to exchange their views on various subjects.

Borrowing Machinery from The Laboratory of Tokyo Univ.

Engineering Dept. borrowed 51 machines and tools from the former Aviation Institute of Tokyo University through the intercession of Scientific Division of Education Ministry by the kind assistance of E. S. S. under SCAP. All machineries were transported before the end of May and were installed in the new school houses of Koganei and at Shiki laboratory. They will begin on new studies by use of them at once.

Gifts from E.S.S. SCAP

E. S. S. gave 23 volumes of latest U.S. magazines and abstracts on science to the Engineering Department as gifts. These volumes are to be kept in Fujiyama Industrial Library and will be open to the public researchers as well as to the students and professors.

Machinery for the Engineering Department

This is courtesy of SCAP

Recommended by the Scientific Educational Section of the Department of Education, SCAP has kindly decided that four schools including the engineering depot of Keio Univ., Tokyo Univ., Waseda Univ. and Tokyo special engineering school shall be given lease of the engineering machines which formerly belonged to the physical engineering laboratory attached to Tokyo Univ. (which was formerly the Aeronautical Laboratory.) Keio Univ. which suffered the heaviest damage in the war among these four schools shall receive one-third of the engineering, experimental and other machines for indefinite period for no charge. It seems likely that those will be sold to us for the cheapest price in future.

New Heads of Each Department of the University

The term of heads of each department expired last March. The result of the election announced as follows:

Medical dept.
Prof. Katsuma Abe (re-elected)
Engineering dept.
Prof. Shigemitsu Niwa (re-elected)
Literary dept.
Prof. Takashi Hashimoto
Economics dept.
Prof. Kennosuke Kinbara (re-elected)
Law dept.
Prof. Ryuichi Koike (re-elected)

Special Lectures Donated By U.S. Ladies

A) "Some phases of American History" by Mrs. H. E. Wildes.

First trial of American style lecture and discussion carried on between students and lecturer. This lecture will last 6 weeks beginning on May 17 for the students of the University as well as for those of the Preparatory course.

B) "Free Conversation" by Mrs. J. Williams.

Mrs. Williams also has kindly accepted the request of Keio English Speaking Society. The school classes will last 6 weeks beginning May 18 and it is open to the students of Preparatory course only.

2nd All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Gen. MacArthur Trophy

It has been declared that 2nd All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the General MacArthur Trophy will be held on June 24th at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, Tokyo, under the auspices of the Mainichi Press.

According to the details declared by the press, this time Japan will be divided into nine districts and all districts are to finish their elimination contest by the end of May. Therefore, the elimination contest for the Tokyo district has been decided to be held on May 15, at the Meiji University Auditorium.

U.S. Students Organizes N.S.A.

The students in the United States have organized an association with aims of promoting international understanding and fellowship. The conference was held first at the university of Chicago, December 28, 30, 1946. There over 700 delegates representing 800,000 students of 300 colleges and universities, and 20 national students organizations, discussed the aims and purposes of the proposed USNSA and decided to organize the "United States National Students Association."

The constitution of this association consists of six articles and nine by-laws.

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