

# The Keio Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

No. 12

KEIO UNIVERSITY

September, 1948

## EDITORIAL

### Disarmament and True Peace

"How long can False Peace Last?" This is the headline of the article appearing on August 23, 1948 issue of the Newsweek. The pretense of peace as written under that headline should never be maintained. The war is over, but has peace really come back? What is peace like anyhow? Many of us really do not know, for our generation has never experienced real peace. Peace!

As we survey the current world affairs, we can not help feeling uneasy about it. However, it is a fact that everybody knows how miserable the war is, especially in modern ages. Nobody wants war, dislikes peace.

Japan declared through its constitution renunciation of war to the world. Needless to say that war is the greatest crime. Yet, war has never ended since the dawn of history, just as they say that world history is nothing but war history. Even by the League of Nations which appeared after the first world war, the second world war could not be prevented. Again UNO has been organized, but unless the Allied Nations make efforts to attain their object, peace will never be maintained.

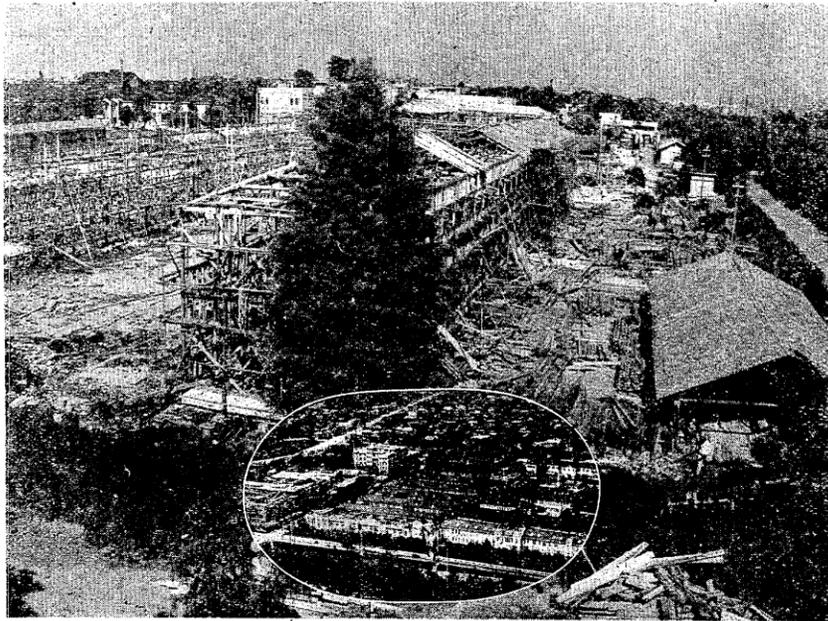
Once the war occurs, humanity is neglected, Civilization is destroyed. Appearance of the Atom Bomb extends the possibilities of war, or conversely, it may stop the cause of war. Unless civilization stops war, soon war will destroy civilization. UNO advocates that war is crime against peace-loving family of nations. Many of the leaders of the aggressive war are now being accused of the crime against peace in Tokyo International Court as in Nurnberg before. We Japanese once called war-like people is going to eliminate this suspicion, and in near future, will devote ourselves to the world peace as a member of UNO. For this reason we declared "the renunciation of war."

This will certainly be supported by the world nations before long even though we have no voice in the matter now.

There are several examples of the constitution which denied the aggressive war besides Japanese. One was the constitution of France, 1791 and another was that of Brazil, 1891. But never in the history has a constitution declared perfect disarmament or denied every kind of war as seen in the constitution of Japan.

In this case, the question is raised whether Japan can defend itself. Does the renunciation of war mean the abandonment of a right for self-defense? But this ques-

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Medical school buildings under reconstruction and its air-view before the war.

## SAYING OF FUKUZAWA

Impartial Arguments come from Complaining Men.

## KEIO MEDICAL SCHOOL

Staff Writer, By AKIRA OHTOMO

### A Brief History of the Medical Department

The Medical Department of Keio University was established as the first step towards fulfilling our founder's lifelong wish for the instruction of practical science such as medicine, applied science, engineering, and so on. In response to the Alma Mater's earnest appeal made in 1916, generous gifts from the loyal alumni and sympathetic friends of the university poured in to make up the necessary fund for the proposed plan. Dr. Kitazato of world fame, whose life is really quite inseparable from that of Fukuzawa, was called upon to take charge of new department with other learned doctors of medicine. Its success was so positive that its presence was soon keenly felt by the medical worlds both at home and abroad.

In 1929 the Rockefeller Foundation made a generous

gift of found for a building and equipment to accommodate the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene. At the same time an arrangement was made to have a visiting professor sent every year for a period of five years, each professor sending one year at Keio. According to this arrangement, such prominent scientists as professor Jennings of Johns Hopkins, Prof. Pearss of Duke, Prof. McLung of Pennsylvania, Prof. Tennent of Bryn Mar and Prof. Curtis of Nebraska, joined our faculty for one year each. Their leadership even under language difficulties stimulated studies in the university and left lasting influences among the students.

The school of Medicine is in Yotsuya ward not far from the center of the city and in a quiet residential section adjoining the beautiful detached garden of the Meiji Shrine and the Imperial Garden of the Shinjuku.

The school had preclinical buildings and hospitals with 666 beds, and a large outpatient department where there were daily visits of 700 patients. Laboratories were equipped with modern, up-to-date instruments where research work was very active in all branches of medical sciences. The scope and the extent of the activities may be judged by the list of subjects listed below.

During the past 30 years since the school was established, it acquired several laboratory buildings for special research purposes given by the friends of the university:

1) The institute of Nutritional Research where Nutri-

## Harvard Club Lectures at Keio University

Through the kind of interdependence of the Harvard Club, Keio University wishes to invite several alumni of Harvard University, who are now in Tokyo with the Allied Forces, to give lectures before the different departments of the University under the name of "Harvard Club Lectures at Keio" in order to disseminate knowledge of the new world among the Japanese students and also to revive the historic relation which Keio University had enjoyed with Harvard.

Tentative plans for the lectures suggested by Keio University:

1. The lectures will be open to the public, without compensation, as well as to the students of Keio University. Invitations will be sent to Keio alumni and to various universities in Tokyo; also announcements will be placed in the newspapers.

2. The lectures will be continued semi-permanently beginning in the fall of 1948.

3. The selection of the subjects for the lectures will be left to the discretion of the lecturers, but the desire of the university is that they should touch upon the new academic trend since the period immediately prior to the war which the Japanese are not familiar with.

4. We consider that it will be convenient to have the lectures given on fixed hour and day of the week in the same room (for instance, Wednesday 1 p.m. in Enzetsukan). Perhaps on lecture of two hour duration every other week will be desirable.

5. We shall tentatively begin the lectures before the three departments of Literature, Economics and Law. Also lectures on natural sciences are desirable, they will be considered after the lectures on humanities have made a good start.

6. As the first course, we suggest that three or four lectures be given before each of the three Departments beginning in late September or early October and lasting till February. March is the last month of the school year, and

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tional problems of the country, people and patients were studied;

2) The Research Institute for Pharmaco-chemistry where special equipment are installed to study drugs. It has a large herb garden in Omiya, some 20 miles from the school.

3) The research Institute of Preventive Dentistry.

A medical library built in 1937 in the memory of the late Dean Kitazato was given by his friends. It is the largest of its kind in the country and accommodates approximately 100,000 copies of both foreign

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## Lieutenant General Eichelberger Visits Hiyoshi Campus

Keio University has wished and often entreated the return of Hiyoshi Campus which has been occupied by the Allied Forces since 1945 as absolute necessity for carrying out its educational activities, but so far no good answer has been obtained.

President Ushioda, therefore, managed to obtain permission to visit Lieutenant General Eichelberger at Yokohama on June 27 to discuss the matter personally. During that visit Eichelberger came to understand fully the difficult situation of Keio University, and he promised to make a personal inspection of Hiyoshi Campus to ascertain if it would not be possible to vacate it in favor of Keio University, and he went on to talk with President Ushioda in the most friendly manner on all the problems of education and democratization of Japan, and how very sorry that Keio University suffered bitterly from a war disaster. He even mentioned the fact that he was once a president of university . . . Westpoint, therefore he fully understood the serious problems of university education and management.

In order to keep his promise, he visited Hiyoshi Campus on July 23 in spite of his being very busy before going back to America. And he wrote a letter to President Ushioda after that in which he expressed his regrets that he could not return Hiyoshi Campus to Keio University because it was being fully employed by the Army as schools for training experts in various branches, but he hoped that some other facility would be found instead of Hiyoshi Campus.

Members of Keio University have come to see that they should remember him not as the general who took its Campus away from Keio, but as one who made a most conscientious endeavour to return it.

## WOMEN'S WORLD

### OLD GENERATION AND YOUNGER GENERATION

By Y. IZUKA

In the solitary and gloomy old park two shadows have just passed and vanished to the thickness of shrubs. But they have been already recognized by the quick eyes of moonlight to be an exhausted looking old couple. Where did they wander from? Soon after, taking seat of nearly-rotted bench at the corner of shrubs, they begin to repine on their affairs. Their grown-up sons and daughters refused to live with them. Those sons and daughters whom they loved and devoted themselves to all of their lives. They curse for what their sons and daughters have done with them.

Surely the strife between the younger generation and the old generation seems to be unavoidable. Here and there in the city or town, we hear the complaining voice of brides about their mothers-in-law, who live together eating more than youngers and doing nothing else to hawk around bad

### Co-Education

By MISS RIEKO OHNISHI

The case of a co-ed murdered by her fellow student for the revenge of her unreturned love in Kyoto University throws a gloomy shadow upon the prospect of co-education. However, the same paper gave a report some time ago of the marriage of a couple of co-educational students of the same university.

Due to the lack of knowledge about the actual situation and circumstances of the university, I cannot criticize the incidence too much, but I cannot help thinking that many of the students there must be in love, and that because the girls are fewer in number, there must be innumerable affairs, triangle or quadrangle, loathsome and heartbreaking, to make the sece a veritable love-hunting club.

The end of the war and our defeat brought a great advantage to us women, making us equal with men. Whether it is degeneration of men's rights or elevation of women's rights to the level of men's, anyhow women should be grateful toward their liberator who freed them from miserable slavery and myrtredom under the old feudal system.

This equality of rights has partly been realized in the adoption of co-educational system. Girls rush toward the gates of universities with aspiration for academism and joy of liberation. They are increasing in number and they are all following in the footsteps of their bold pioneers. How that girls are allowed to study as much as they like with the boys, it is regrettable if they are to be so easily distracted by the problems of heart before they complete their studies on the highest level of human culture.

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things of their daughters-in-law. Otherwise, boys and girls coming out of age suffer from their parents' threat to stunt their personal potentialities they want to develop. All these troubles come from the feudalistic family system of which some of Japanese still think sentimentally at one of good virtues of Japan. They say that Japanese parents devote their lives to children, but don't they spare the rod and spoil their children too much to become independent and carry themselves with responsibilities as a member of society? And getting older they ignore the current of new generation and still command younger generation only from the pride of aged experience of the world. Under Japanese family system as none members except the head of family can act freely enough to develop their potentialities, youngers are grown up as stunted.

In that case of marriage, therefore, youngers can not start as a new unit for constituting the society. Always until the old until goes the new unit cannot act independently.

If the new unit acts as it wants, the old unit feels vexed as their energy is getting down. The growing power and lingering power come to strife. And both of them are never happy in that way.

Therefore, when the younger generation comes out of age, it should be independent in its life without parents' aids.

And for parents themselves, they should save to their future life what they have furnished for their children before they are grown up. In this way, the younger generation can be free from the bad influence of traditional family system, that is, lacking of independent spirit and abilities for creation. On one hand, the younger generation can grow up freely without any their obstacles. On the other hand, old generation can live himself by what they have saved after their children started into the world independently. Of course, this is idea only stands on the economical point of view and there must be another consideration left for moral and parent-and child view. Yet such a independent spirit as deduced from the economical stands entirely important scheme.

But in the case of economically weak old generation, the younger generation should not only help them, but the state cooperating with the younger generation should prepare the social old age policy. By such a life-leading as above-mentioned, both of generations can not only aliate their relational obstacles, but they can develop their personal potentialities as they want.

Towards the bright shining sun, younger generation are working happily enjoying the sweaty forehead and their youth, while the old generation are in tranquil mental attitude looking forward to their end.

## KEIO MEDICAL SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 1)

and domestic medical and allied literature. Fortunately the library received no war damage, but it lost a few books during the evacuation and commotions caused by the war and the surrender.

### The Extent of War Damage

May 23rd and 25th, 1945 were veritable doomsday in Tokyo. The havoc caused by the air raids on these two days completely changed the topography of the city. On the night of May 23rd, three hours after a brief, almost momentary shower of fire bombs dropped by a lone plane flying over the school wiped out 60% of the medical school buildings with invaluable and irreplaceable equipment.

It lost 470 beds out of the total of 666 in the hospital with complete accessory installation and the out-patient department completely. The loss in the preclinical division was even more severe. The laboratories and lecture rooms of anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry, pathology and bacteriology and forensic medicine were all lost with valuable specimens collected during the past 30 years. The Research Institute of Preventive Dentistry was also lost completely on the same night.

### The Present Condition of the School of Medicine

The dawn of the new era unveiled itself over the country of August 15th, 1945. With sign of deep relief we woke up suddenly from a long apathetic condition. We have a total of about 900 students in the university department, college and the preparatory course. Fortunately we soon acquired a large school building, concrete reinforced, in Mitaka. It had formerly been used as a training school of the young workmen of the Nakajima Air Plane Manufacturing Company. It had 29,000 sq. yards of floor space with 45 acres of ground consisting of athletic and swimming pools. It is the most suitable installation for education of young students. The students of the lowest two grade removed to this new place and the teaching was continued under many adverse conditions. The upper classes were kept in the hospital of Yotsuya. The number of professors at present are 34, assistant professors 24, instructors 59, and assistants approximately 700.

The professors and assistant professors are all full time. They devote their time in either clinical or research work besides the primary work of teaching the students. The large number of the so-called assistants are graduate students in nature obtaining clinical experiences or working in research laboratories.

The enrollment of the students are very large due to the emergency measure adopted during the war. It will be limited to 80 students in each grade after 1950. The medical course is four years with three years of premedical training, while the course for the medical college is five years not requiring premedical training. New enrollment of this college has been discontinued

already and eventually the college will be closed after the last class is graduated in 1950. One year of internship is requisite for the state examination for licence.

### The Present State of Reconstruction and future Plans

The facilities taking care of the inpatients are a hospital of approximately 200 beds at Yotsuya, which escaped war damage and a hospital of 175 beds at Nakano indirectly controlled by the school. This hospital, however, belongs to the Medical Treatment Cooperation, which is to be dissolved soon. We hope, however, to continue the management as before. Since the out-patient department was destroyed, it has been provided to take care of day patients.

### A. Remodeling the Preclinical Laboratories at Mitaka

Since it is the present plan to teach preclinical subjects at Mitaka, the buildings acquired there must be fitted for laboratory work for research and teaching purposes. With the progress of remodeling the preclinical department has been moved in and all the department will be accommodated. When this is completed this will have one of the best preclinical laboratories in the country.

B. An out-patient department is also provided in Mitaka to obtain some clinical materials. A small hospital of 100 beds will be added by remodeling some of the dormitories in the same compound of this preclinical division.

C. At Yotsuya the buildings vacated by the Department of Preventive Medicine and the Pharmacological laboratory was refitted into hospitals and out-patient department. This has been provided without about 150 beds. Thus the school of medicine at Yotsuya now has 350 beds hospital facilities.

D. Considering the large demands of the out-patients and for admission to the hospital, the school has undertaken to construct hospital building of 155 beds together with an out-patient department on the old site of the school. This reconstruction work has been going well and it will be finished by the last of September, 1948, altogether the floor space will come up to 7,600 sq. yards (2,000 tsubo).

E. Long ranged Reconstruction Plan. "A man is youthful when he has a dream which he constantly strives to reach". A school is progressive when it strives to keep up with ever advancing scientific world. We no longer look backward and grieve over the lost treasures. Our dreams are to build a medical center with modern equipments for both clinical work and research laboratories at the old site of the Medical School, where we still possess some 13 acres of land. When the economic stability is attained with the help of some good providence, we wish to realise his cherished plan.

The above articles were written from the material found in Prof. Y. Kusama's "The school of Medicine, the Keio Gijuku University" (1947).

## I Won't Study

Editor's Note: A comment on the student strikes appeared in the TENSEI-JINGO column of the Asahi Press. The following is its translation.

"I won't study. And you can't make me either!"—that is the real spirit behind the present students' strike. Whom do they think they are studying for? Perhaps they think they are studying for their school or for the Ministry of Education, and not for themselves.

A strike is a kind of tactics which is meant to give a blow upon the opponent. But when the students go into strike, their opponents do not feel the least pain or itch. Those who lose by it are the students themselves. What a strange kind of strike this is!

Aren't the students acting like a spoiled child of the society? Isn't it that, simply because they had come through the difficult entrance examinations, they feel they are entitled to special privileges? Is it quite certain that all those striking students are quite free from a doubt when they sit back and think things over? Are they quite sure that they are not misinterpreting the labor movement and growing lax in their attitude?

Japanese people in general seem to think of academic studies as something hard—as something hard—as exemplified by the figure of Ninomiya Kinjiro reading a book while carrying the firewood on his back, or reading by the light of the kitchen stove; or as expressed in the song: "By the light of the fireflies and the snow on the windowsill." People are liable to think of study as something hard and mortifying. Herein lies the origin of the illusion that study is a form of labor.

Perhaps the sin may be laid to the fact that the students are pursued by examinations and examinations even from before the entrance into a school till their graduation. This engenders the feeling that study is a sort of forced labor and kills the joy of learning which all the American and European students seem to share. Because there is no positive self-will in studying, it is natural that the students get the illusion of doing the studies for the sake of their parents or the school. The fact that many of them give up studying the moment they graduate may arise from the same cause. The Japanese students will never be better until they learn the fundamental idea that study is for the improvement of one's own accomplishments. This strange phenomenon, called the students' strike, must be something unheard of and unthinkable in a foreign land.

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# VOICE OF YOUTH

**Editor's Note:**  
The following letter exchange was initiated by Mr. Allchin, a chief of Japanese Club of Oxford University, who expected our correspondence to his club members by this first letter.

Dear Friend:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of July 7th. Thinking of its having travelled far from London, why shouldn't we members of Mita Campus be excited to read it? We appreciated it very much.

Our newspaper Mita Campus was born on the 15th of August, 1946, just one year after the war, in commemoration of democratic Japan. As you know there was a long period of suppression by the Militarists; reckless march of militarism over seven whole years! And defeat! And what followed it? They were what the usual war presents—ruin, hunger and misery.

All the Japanese were whirled into confusion and bewilderment. Under such a condition, our students of Keio University rose up and made the first step of cultural rehabilitation. We gathered all our being of youth to fight against this adversity and to set up cultural Japan. Thus, one year after the war, we were ready to crop the harvest of publishing the first issue of Mita Campus as one of the organs promoting the international understanding and friendship.

Needless to say, all the staff engaging in this work are students. The motto is "A paper for the student, of the student and by the student." It's intended to let the world know what Japanese students are thinking of and seeking at present.

According to your letter, it seems that there are rather few news about the situation of Japanese students in your country. There is the same condition about the information of English student life here in Japan. There, as you proposed, we agree entirely to the paper exchange between you and ourselves.

Also, it's our eager wish to personal correspondence from now on. For the world peace and the international understanding we will make all our efforts as one unit of UNESCO.  
Sincerely yours,  
Mikio Horiye.

## Co-Education

(Continued from Page 2)

I wish to believe that it is only the result of the sudden mixing together of boys and girls after so many centuries of strict separation that their sense of propriety have been temporarily disturbed. That the girls are permitted to enter universities should not disturb the peaceful and tranquil world of boys' "tower of ivory" by their noisy chattering and worldly scandalizations.

Before beginning to look for their ideal husbands among the boy students or criticize co-education system, girls should realize that they have much to think and to do for themselves. The world expects much from the intelligent women who are as highly educated as men.

Atsuku Yoroshiku

August 28th, 1948.

Dear Mikio:

Thank you for your letter, which I was delighted to receive and also for the copies of Mita Campus. I am sure they will be read with great interest next term. At present all Oxford students are dispersed for the long summer vacation. Next term begins in October.

It is good to read of the past which you are planning in the struggle to set up a free and democratic state. I can readily understand what a psychological shock the defeat must have been. (I was a member of the British Army which capitulated to the Japanese in 1942 in Singapore.)

But you all seem to have recovered from that shock. I am myself a medical student. I have just returned from Norway, to which I travelled with a student working party on a road-building scheme.

We worked for 4 weeks and then had two weeks holiday. I enjoyed very much the mountains and lakes. As soon as next term starts I will send you representative papers from Oxford. And if you want any English books or newspapers I will try and get them for you I should like something in Romaji or Katakana, I have never had time to learn Kanji.

Please accept my best wishes for yourself and for the success of your paper.

Yours sincerely,  
Bill Allchin.

## Harvard Club

(Continued from Page 1)

probably the lectures will not be practicable. In the new school year we shall plan lectures on a broader and more permanent basis.

7. The students of the Department for which the lectures are given will attend regularly, taking part in the discussions and submitting report or taking examinations according to the directions of the lectures, in order to carry out all the activities satisfactorily, assistants and translators for each Department will be appointed.

8. The scholastic level of the audience will be varied from those who have just finished Senior High School to the graduate students and adults. We expect the average of two hundred men and women to attend the lectures regularly.

9. As the new university system comes into force in April, 1949, we shall be able to include the lectures among the regular university courses.

10. The lectures may be later translated and published if there is sufficient public demand. Therefore we wish to have previous understanding of the lecturers.

## ITO ORNAMENT SHOP

Watch Repair, Rings, Precious Stone

## Editorial

(Continued from Page 1)

tion will be solved by the appearance of the International Police Force belonging to the Security Council of the UNO. Now is the right time to pronounce the way for peace in justice and good order for the people of the world, as long as the world peace is a long-cherished desire of human beings. It is a holy duty and it should be attained by the cooperation of all the powers. We must recognize that we all mankind in the world naturally stand on equality and no race can rightly call themselves "The Sons of God."

Before the war, Japanese has had a sense of superiority in thinking that they were "The sons of god." It is no exaggeration to say that this sense of superiority was one of the greatest causes of the war, and also the misunderstanding between our race and others. At present, there are many foreigners in Japan. Taking this chance, it is needless to say we must make friends with them, studying their languages and cultures and recognize and understand mutual merits efficiently. If we are permitted to go abroad, Many Japanese will eagerly go overseas and study the conditions of people, customs and natural features, and extend our views themselves, broadening the ideas and will try our best for the world peace through cooperation with the progressive intelligent circles of each country in the world. We students are destined to be the intelligent circles of the future and we will be obliged to shoulder the world peace. In this sense, it is hoped that the world students should obtain opportunities to cooperate with the Japanese students by the medium of this Mita Campus.

The message of the East, the message of Asia, is not to be learnt through European spectacles, not by imitating the vices of the West, its gunpowder and atom bomb.

You may have occasion to possess or use material things, but the secret of life lies in never missing them.

Mahatma Gandhi.

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## Dr. MINOBE'S DEATH

**Editor's Note:**  
Japan's foremost authority on constitutional law, Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, died in May. The following article appeared in Mainichi on May 25, the day after his death.

The Japanese people must grieve over the death of Dr. Minobe. He was the very man who, we wished, would live long to watch the development of New Japan.

His latest work, "The Principles of the Japanese Constitution," may be said to have concluded, in every meaning, his life-long work as a Constitutional scholar. We could well imagine the satisfaction which he must have felt in presenting the Japanese people with this great work which anyone can read with all confidence.

In fact, we may very well say that Dr. Minobe had lived the last ten years with a feeling as if he had been walking through a dark tunnel, and he had lived simply to write this single book. Time had come when the Japanese people had no way but to look for his guidance in the studies of the New Constitution, though only a few years ago they had called him an "academic bandit," ostracized him from the society, placed tabu on his fine work on the former Constitution, allowed him

the liberty of writing only on the Administrative Law in the academic periodicals, and thus shutting him out of even the academic circles.

Yet, when his first work appeared after the war, we were not to find in them a single word or even half a phrase which betrayed a sense of pride or delight in returning to power with the great tide of the times. Herein we find the true greatness of the scholar. He showed no sentimentality in breaking silence of ten years; very simply and without fanfare, he continued the interrupted lectures on Constitution, which students had once called "Minobe Constitution."

And yet, when the new Constitution was brought before the government, it was something that had not been prepared under the direction of Dr. Minobe or Dr. Sasaki and such progressive scholars. Rather, Dr. Minobe found himself in the position to examine it and pass it as a member of the Privy Council. Such was the great leaping forward of the times.

Dr. Minobe's style had a learnness and fineness which approached perfection. His lectures became his written work as they were.



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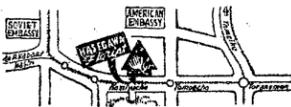
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### Prospectus for Harvard Club Lectures at Keio University, 1948

Lectures to be presented Wednesday at one o'clock in the Lecture Hall at Keio on the following schedule:

13th, 27th October; 10th, 17th November; 8th, 15th December '48; 12th, 26th January '49; 9th February.

The Keio University Committee to select nine of the following titles and indicate desired date:

- (1) Subject: Current Labor Trends in U.S.A.  
Speaker: Paul Jackson, LL.B.  
Date: October 13, 1948.
- (2) Subject: Current Problems in American Education.  
Speaker: Major W. M. Taylor, SB, Edm.  
Date: October 27, 1948.
- (3) Subject: Post-War Public Finance in America.  
Speaker: S. M. Fine, Sch. Pub. Admin.  
Date: November 10, 1948.
- (4) Subject: Civil Rights in America.  
Speaker: Capt. J. J. Robin-

- son, USNR, LL.B, SJD.  
Date: November 17, 1948.
- (5) Subject: The Formative Forces in American History.  
Speaker: K. E. Colton, SB.  
Date: December 8, 1948.
- (6) Subject: Current Trends in American Business.  
Speaker: Mr. Richard May, AB.MBA.  
Date: December 15, 1948.
- (7) Subject: The Development of Sociology in United States.  
Speaker: Dr. G. F. Fitzgibbon, AM, Phd.  
Date: January 12, 1949.
- (8) Subject: Academic Freedom and the Social Responsibilities of the Research Workers.  
Speaker: Dr. A. M. Halpern.  
Date: January 26, 1949.
- (9) Subject: The Facts of Foreign Exchange.  
Speaker: Chandler Wright, LL.B.  
Date: February 9, 1949.

### Japanese Make New Records in Aquatic Sport

The fourteenth Olympic games were held in July and August at London stadium. And a number of brilliant new records were established by the champions from sixty countries which exceeded all expectations.

In Japan, on the other hand, the Japanese champions could not attend the Olympics this year owing to Japan's creating the foolish war. But they are preparing courageously day and night for the next Olympics which will be held at Helsinki. Particularly students athletes have taken an wonderfully active part in every kinds of sports, and a greater part of swimmers are students. Thus various kind of sports and games have been held at many places.

Above all, All Japan Swimming Championship races which started on August 5th at Meiji Shrine Pool included many interesting races; Furuhashi, a student of Nippon Univ., swam the 1500-meter free-style in 18 minutes 37 seconds flat, even Hashizume who was second took only 18 minutes 37 seconds 8. Moreover Furuhashi made new record in 400-meter free-style with 4 minutes 33 seconds 4. Also in All Japan Student Swimming Championship races at Koshien Pool on Sept. 11 and 12 in spite of rainy days, he who established two highest records; 800-meter free-style in 9 minutes 41 seconds flat and 400-meter free-style in 4 minutes 33 seconds flat; is Furuhashi. The fact that such records established with out resting like he made is the greatest undertaking in the swimming world and show the revival of Japanese Swimming to the whole world. Soon these excellent champions will appear before the great public of the world, and that very day is the day of our hope.

### English Theatricals To Be Shown

The first revival of English theatricals after the advent of peace is to be given by the Intercollegiate English Speaking Societies composed of Keio, Rikkyo, Tokyo Commercial and Waseda University sponsored by the Mainichi Press in connection with the Helen Keller campaign on October 10, Sunday, at 1 p.m., at the Ohkuma Memorial Hall of Waseda University.

"SHADOW-EEN" by Evangeline Lynch, a mystery play, is expected to be given by the enthusiastic members of Keio English Speaking Society.

It will lead the audience into the world of fantasy out of the reality. Those interested in English plays are cordially invited. Tickets are available in the E.S.S. rooms of Keio and other universities and at Play-guide.

### The Schooling of Keio Correspondence Course

Keio Correspondence Course held a schooling for 4 weeks in August, 1948. 700 correspondence students including many women attended this schooling to study various course which had the same contents and which were on a level with the departments of the university. Most of those who attended were teachers of the Primary School, and Secondary School, and some of them even came from Hokkaido (the northernmost island of Japan) and Kyusyu (the southernmost island.)

From next year this schooling will be made 6 weeks' duration. If a student takes 124 unites in Correspondence Course and six weeks' yearly schooling for 4 years, he will get qualification for bachelor's degree.

This is the first attempt in Japan in Correspondence Course on university level.

### Keio University Under New System Will Start From Next Year

Keio University intends to reorganize the existing system to meet requirements of the newly enforced system.

The outline of Keio University under new plan:

Keio University will consist of the graduate School and the five Departments—Literature, Economics, Law, Medicine and Engineering.

(A) Literature Department:  
I. There will be Philosophy, History and Literature Courses in this Department.

II. Student must learn ordinary cultured lessons in the first and second years, and advance into technical courses in the third and fourth years.

III. Special Study:  
Philosophy Course—1) Philosophy, 2) Ethics, 3) Psychology, 4) Pedagogics, 5) Sociology, 6) Esthetics and History of Art.

History Course—1) Japanese History, 2) Oriental History, 3) Western History.  
Literature Course—1) Japanese Literature, 2) Chinese Literature, 3) English Literature, 4) German Literature, 5) French Literature.

(B) Economics Department:  
I. There will be Economics Course and Industry Course in this Department.

II. Economics Course aims at giving understanding to students on the matter of social economics through the theoretical and historical studies.

Industry Course, through the study of the structure of industry and the principles of management, aims at letting students get the knowledge of and the drill in the commerce and industry.

(C) Law Department:  
There will be Law and Political Courses in this Department.

(4) Medical Department:  
This Department aims at letting students obtain the knowledge and ability in the practice of medicine, also needful education as a doctor.

(E) Engineering Department:  
There will be three courses in this Department:—Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Applied Chemistry.

According to an official announcement, the University Establishment Committee set up within the Education Ministry will decide whether the application for establishment of 219; new university under new 6-3-3-4 school system should be accepted or rejected by the end of February next year.

### The 7th Pan-Pacific Academic Conference Is to Be Held

Since the Seven Hundred Year Periodic Theory on the Japanese Climatic Changes by Hideo Nishioka, the former secretary to the president of Keio University was first published in the April number of the Mita Campus, 1947, 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.

This time, this Nishioka's Theory is expected to be sent to the Climatic Section of the 7th Pan-Pacific Academic Conference to be held in New Zealand next spring, as requested by Dr. Wadachi, chief and Dr. Hatakeyama, sub-chief of the Central Meteorological Observatory of Japan.

### Baseball Season Comes

The best season for baseball has come round again with September, and the autumn big league series of baseball games which is eagerly awaited by the baseball fans will start on Sept. 25th at Meiji Jingu Grounds. All the schedule has been announced by the Six-University League. This spring, Keio team came in 4th because of many bad conditions. But now, Keio has recovered its vitality in pitchers and batters, and the members are training furiously promising that Keio should win in this autumn series. But it does not seem that Waseda team which won in the spring series and the runner up Meiji team will be defeated by Keio so easily. So naturally among these three teams heated games will be fought to decide the victors. Moreover the five teams of the six university of the league have nearly equal power excepting Todai team. Many of the games of this season are so closely matched baseball fans cannot miss any of them. But the fact that Hosesi's ace pitcher Sekine will be absent on account of his sickness

brings more or less of loneliness to these games.

SCHEDULE		
<b>September:</b>		
25th	Todai-Waseda	(1)
	Rikkyo-Meiji	(1)
26th	Meiji-Rikkyo	(2)
	Waseda-Todai	(2)
27th	Hosei-Keio	(1)
28th	Keio-Hosei	(2)
<b>October:</b>		
2nd	Hosei-Meiji	(1)
	Todai-Keio	(1)
3rd	Keio-Todai	(2)
	Meiji-Hosei	(2)
5th	Waseda-Rikkyo	(1)
6th	Rikkyo-Waseda	(2)
9th	Hosei-Rikkyo	(1)
	Meiji-Todai	(1)
10th	Todai-Meiji	(2)
	Rikkyo-Hosei	(2)
16th	Waseda-Hosei	(1)
	Rikkyo-Todai	(1)
17th	Todai-Rikkyo	(2)
	Hosei-Waseda	(2)
19th	Keio-Meiji	(1)
20th	Meiji-Keio	(2)
23rd	Todai-Hosei	(1)
	Rikkyo-Keio	(1)
24th	Keio-Rikkyo	(2)
	Hosei-Toda	(2)
30th	Waseda-Meiji	(1)
31st	Meiji-Waseda	(2)
<b>November:</b>		
6th	Waseda-Keio	(1)
7th	Keio-Waseda	(2)

### America-Japan Student Conference Is To Be Held At St. Paul's University

It is reported that the Japan Students Association will hold the Second America-Japan Student Conference after the termination of hostilities between November 3rd and 7th at St. Paul's University under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Education.

- Nov. 3rd—6:00 p.m. Welcome Meeting (Industrial Club)
- Nov. 4-5th—6:00 p.m. Nov. 6th—2:00 p.m. Nov. 6th—6:00 p.m. Discussion Meetings (St. Paul's)
- Nov. 7th—2:30 p.m. Announcement of Resolutions (St. Paul's)
- Nov. 7th—6:00 p.m. Farewell Meeting (St. Paul's)

### Former Editorial-Staff Writer of Our "Mita Campus" Goes to the U.S.A. for Study

Mr. Cecil Hideo Uyehara, former editorial staff writer of "Mita Campus" and this year's graduate from the Department of Political Science left Yokohama for the U.S.A. on board the Saprie on the 5th, inst. to specialize in Journalism at the University of Minnesota.

It is reported that his going-abroad was colored with the beautiful Japanese-American friendship.

Last year, he acted as a committee in the Japanese-American Student Conference held at Meiji University when he was recognized by Mr. Cooper, vice-president of the University of Minnesota who obtained from a formal permission of entrance to the said university. His living cost in the U.S.A. will be assured by Mr. Cooper and the graduates of the said university now residing in Japan.

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Office  
The Mita Campus, Keio University  
Tokyo  
Office Tel. 45-0185, 3405  
Issued 15th of Each Month  
Price  
Single copies ..... ¥ 10.00  
Annual Subscription  
(Postage inclusive) ... ¥150.00  
Printed by The Nippon Times,  
Tokyo