

11,000 APPLIED
FOR KEIO

Women Numbered 258

The entrance examination of Keio University took place at Mita from March 3rd to 10th and about eleven thousand applicants took part in it.

The number of entrants called for and the application in each department were as follows:

1st grade:	number called for	applicants
Literary Dept.	240	1464 (141)
Economic	500	4291 (35)
Law	500	2987 (37)
Engineering	80	546 (3)
2nd grade:		
Literary Dept.	80	132 (25)
Economic	100	1193 (5)
Law	100	707 (10)

(The parenthesis shows women's number)

Largest number of applicants applied for economic department as usual, and to the 3rd grade only one out of 12 applicants could be admitted.

The number of women applicants has increased gradually after the war, and this year 258 women tried the examination. Of them 64 percent applied for Literary Dept.

The applicants came from nearly all over the country and about 50 percent came from distant places, but there were few women who came from distant places. With these thousands of Japanese applicants, 61 Koreans, 21 Chinese, and 6 other foreigners including a woman applied for the examination.

Among the applicants who have just graduated the high schools, there were some middle-aged persons, and the eldest applicant was 31 years old.

The school authorities pointed out that most applicants took the examination with grave attitude.

PROF. YOKOYAMA
LEFT FOR U.S.Will Inspect U.S.
Psychological World

Prof. Matsusaburo Yokoyama of Keio University has started on March 9th to visit universities and psychological laboratories in America invited by U.S. Government with GARIOA Fund.

The main purpose of his travel is reported to be the investigation of the up-to-date system and practical equipments in the study of social and experimental psychology in various universities and laboratories there. Then he is requested to deliver a speech about Japanese psychological circle in Princeton University.

He is to stay for 3 months, and will visit most universities in U.S. except some in Southern States.

His schedule over there is as follows:
At first, he is to visit several universities, such as California, Stanford and Iowa etc. around San Francisco.

Next he will visit universities in the East, centering around Chicago, such as Illinois, Michigan and Chicago etc., and then universities of Columbia, Yale and Princeton etc., centering around New York.

Then he will visit Harvard and Clark etc., universities around Boston.

Last of the schedule is visits to North Carolina, Duke and psychological laboratories situated around Washington.

He was graduated from Colorado College and got the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Then he got the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard University, and Doctor of Arts at Clark University. He was a research assistant in Clark University.

He is expected to be back this June.

Comparing his brilliant career with this thoroughgoing inspection, he will be able to see all American psychological world, and consequently will inspire Japanese scholars in that field with the newest development of psychology.

PROF. BLUNDEN'S
LECTURES TO BE
PUBLISHED

Prof. Edmund Blunden has established his name as English lecturer at Keio University. In 1948, he gave us his series of lectures on "The famous English Writers", and this February he had his "Farewell Lecture" on the subject "Contemporary English Literature".

These lectures will be published from Hokuseido at the end of this May. The price is to be around ¥170, and the price of popular edition for the students will perhaps be about ¥100. Yet, the title is not yet fixed.

Another book has already been published by the same publisher, and the book was named "Influential Books", which is Prof. Blunden's lectures at Waseda university.

Among his lectures which were given at Keio university were: Milton's Areopagitica; Shelley's Essays; Milton's Minor Poems; Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre; Wordsworth & Coleridge; Lyrical Ballads; Contemporary English Literature and so on.

The university authorities are expecting these books to be read among many students in Keio university.

PROF. BLAKENEY
TO BE INSTALLEDWill teach Anglo-
American Law

Prof. Ben Bruce Blakeney, who was a lecturer on American law at Tokyo University and Chuo University, is expected to be a professor of Keio University from the new term.

He was born at Shawnee, Oklahoma on July 30th, 1908, and graduated from Oklahoma and Harvard Universities, where he got the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

As for his activities in Japan, he has been the defence counsel for Shigenori Togo, Yoshijiro Umezaki and Soemu Toyoda at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Tokyo. And also he is an author of many articles for The American Bar Association Journal, Horitsu Taimuzu and Hogaku Shimpou etc.

Two Promising Women

by Syoji Miyamoto

Miss Baba

"To be a truly modern, democratic nation, Japan needs leaders among women to raise the level of their knowledge and culture. And we look to woman of Miss Baba's calibre to take the leadership."—Our president Ushioda wrote to Professor Huntley of the University of Michigan and endorsed the letter of introduction for Miss Baba.

Miss Baba, one of the most promising women of our University, is to cross the Pacific in the near future and continue studying political science in the University of Michigan under Barbour Scholarship which was founded by Mr. Barbour's contribution.

This Scholarship is given only to Asian women for the purpose of enlightening Asia.

She caught this fortunate chance when she was visiting G.H.Q. for obtaining materials on the United Nations Organization last year. An American woman at G.H.Q. took the first trouble to introduce her to that University and then Prof. Ito and Kiyooka wrote recommendations for her on her excellent calibre.

She has just graduated this March from the Political Science Department of the Faculty of Law.

Taking in consideration her enthusiastic and academic attitude as well as her ability shown in her course here, she can be safely said to be worthy person to study abroad and being given such a special favour as the Scholarship.

Just when woman's life and position in our country need to be raised, her going abroad to study the true democratic spirit and life

in America is not only delightful for herself but also very important.

She, being shy but hopeful, said "On the one hand I am very glad, but on the other I feel gravity of my responsibility."

I want to continue studying the United Nations Organization and the system of local administration in America."

Miss Hitomi

The authoritative learning of professors is to be brightened by the first female assistant, Miss Hitomi, who has completed the course of law at this university. She came from the Tokyo Women's College.

She, having a big and brimming hope for a female professor, said "I have nothing to say about coeds now but I think the value of scarcity is surely observable."

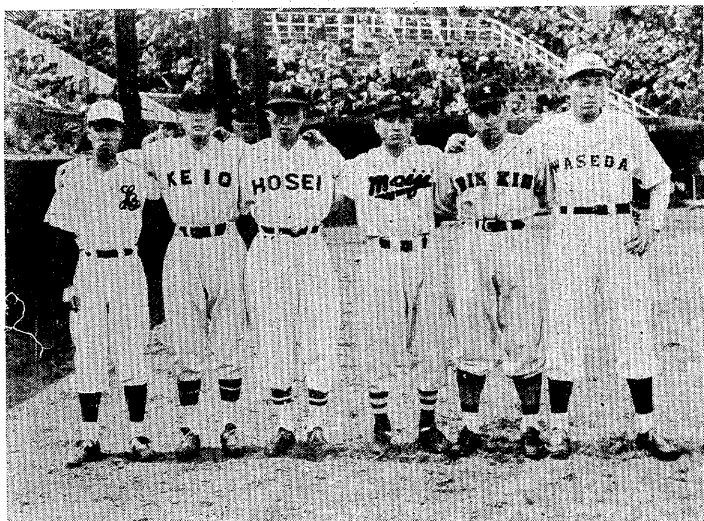
"I think I would have been better if I'd worked harder while a student. My special study is the civil law."

She is rather eloquent about academic problems but about relation between her family life and her study she said shyly "I am not sure whether I can do both my study and family life well or not, but I intend to continue my academic life even after marriage."

I hope many women advance their social stations by all means."

The new female assistant's bright words seemed to dance on Mita Hill. With her academic enthusiasm and delicate sense as a female, she will be a good professor in the future.

Baseball Gaining Popularity Here Too



Backed by the voices of "Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" filling the Roosevelt stadium, faces of new captains speak they are ready. (Photo. by Nakajima)

WHITHER CHAMPIONSHIP?

Can Keio Recapture The Throne?

by Hideo Iwaki

The Tokyo Big-Six Inter-collegiate Baseball League started its spring season on the 8th of April, with Keio-Rikkyo game immediately after the opening ceremony, at Jingu (Roosevelt) stadium which was released for use by the favour of the Allied Forces.

This spring, every university has lost by graduation its leading players, such as Iwanaka, Yoshioka, Sekihara, Takahashi (Keio), Kageyama (Waseda), Sekine, Shishido (Hosei), Goto, Fujita (Rikkyo) and Hozan, Nomura (Meiji).

Consequently, both batting and fielding do not seem to be on high level compared with last autumn.

However, the vacancies were filled up with many excellent and fresh new comers. Above all, Keio Waseda are foreseen to be stronger than other teams. Because, Keio has the conspicuous pitcher, Hirakoba, and sluggers such as Tokumaru, Yamamura and Tanaka, adding some promising players such as short stop Izawa and third baseman Murakami, while Waseda has the powerful unchanged

members except only for Kageyama and the terrible batting with clean-up-trio-Ishii, Iwamoto, Arakawa. Meiji will be a dark horse, because the chief pitcher, Iritani is now in good condition.

Hosei and Todai have lost their main strengths and would be obliged to become B-class team unless they rouse themselves.

Rikkyo which was solidified with many new comers, is expected to cause some upset.

Taking a view of every real power, the throne will be competed between Keio and Waseda. Therefore, the league game will come to climax in the Keio-Waseda game.

Anyhow, we earnestly desire to all team members to play fairly with sportsmanship as university students should, not aiming at victory only.

MR. HOLMGREN TO
REOPEN LECTURESHumanism and Democracy
will be Studied

Foreigner's lecture for the first school term will be opened by Rev. Laton Holmgren.

He will deliver lectures on "Humanism and Democracy", which is expected to be historical study of humanism leading up to democracy. His erudition will make his lecture very instructive. It is fortunate for us to have such an opportunity. The lectures are to be held at 1 p.m. every Thursday in Room 204.

ROUND-UP OF THE KEIO
CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

Society for Broadcast Science

by Yasunori Kondo

It was November of 1946 when this society was established to study the broadcasting technique as "Announcer Club". At that time, this society was only a crowd of boys of the same mind and its action was in very small way.

Since then they have changed their name to "Society for Broadcast Science" on April of 1948.

By degrees, its activity has become vigorous and has been full of matter. At present, 45 members divided into seven distinct sections: announcing, music, editing, mechanical maintenance, etc. and is broadcasting with a loudspeaker on Mita Campus musics and school news during lunch recess for half an hour every day.

As they have a grand dream that if they can do so in the future, they would like to found a private radio-broadcasting station and broadcast to the district around the school, and to have the university adopt "Broadcast Science" as one of its courses.

This society has established connections with

other university's and college's broadcasting societies and has asked special announcers from Japan Broadcasting Association (NHK) to learn technique of announcing.

At any rate, as this society's activity is very different compared with other societies, the upkeep expenses of its equipment comes to great amount.

But by taking advantage of their equipments, they set microphones in schoolrooms and receive compensations from the school; and also they hire out the equipment to the dance or music party that is sponsored by other societies in the school, and they are maintaining their activity by these incomes without difficulty.

Two new graduating students of this society obtained employments at Japan Broadcasting Association as announcers.

So the members say that having learned broadcasting technique, they should not worry in obtaining occupation in this difficulty time of securing employment.

NEW EXCHANGE
CLUB SET UP
IN KEIOBy Tsuneo Yamazaki
A Sponsor of the International
Exchange Club

Nowadays there is much that we can and should do to promote the international exchanges in various fields, but it requires an organization to render effective our collective efforts for the achievement of its major goals.

For the last four years, we have sought to form friendship with young persons in the world as well as to assimilate foreign cultures and learnings. But our aspirations have hardly been satisfied due to many obstacles.

At Keio, a tendency directed towards the international exchanges has been gradually accentuated among young persons of late. Finding these situations, we attempted to set up an organization, called the International Exchange Club, in order to make such activities more vivid, consisted of young faculty members and students; and it made a hopeful start at the end of last year.

The purpose of our club is divided into four parts as follows:

- 1) Acceleration of student exchange
- 2) Exchange of views with foreign scholars and students
- 3) Exchange projects with foreign educated people living in Japan
- 4) Self-training of foreign languages

To accomplish these aims, we are planning (1) to keep close connection with foreign universities, research

President Ushioda Left for U.S.

Educational Ministry Chooses 32
Educators For Mission In U.S.

Pres. USHIODA

President Ushioda represented not only Keio University but also private Universities, whereas President R. Torigai of Kyoto University, all state Universities, and President Ai Hoshino of Tsuda College, all women's Universities in Japan.

In response to the farewell party which was held 19 January, 1950, in Room 31 of Keio University, President Ushioda stated his firm resolution and purpose of his trip as follows, before the 1,000 students and faculty members who filled the Room:

He stood on the platform and began his speech illuminated by a sun-like flashlight, "It is a great pleasure for me to have opportunity to express my frank opinions and exchange my views with many prominent personalities in the United States as a member of Japanese Educational Mission for America". He continued that he had firmly determined to explain the special and favored foundation and standpoint of the State University in comparison with the Private University in this country where converse is generally true in America, as we see in the example of Harvard and Princeton Universities. Although the great reform of all Japanese life and society has been brought about by General MacArthur, yet, there still remains the lamentable custom or way of thinking of making much of the Government and nothing of the people in Japan.

Since the establishment, we have carried out some programs. As a first project, we had a seminar meeting on January 14, under the guidance of Rev. Laton Holmgren, and discussed about the "Renunciation of War". And on the 21st of January, a meeting was held, inviting Mr. Christiansen and Mr. Miossi as guests, in order to receive cooperation from them in our practical activities.

Thus our society made a promising departure. Although it has just been born, we are determined firmly to carry on our programs, and heartily desirous to play a vital role for the wholesome development of the international exchanges.

One Hundred Discourses
of Old FUKUZAWAGod's Handiwork (Continued from last issue)
(Printed in the Jiji Simpo in 1896)

Translated by Torao Kitagawa

Everything that exists must submit itself, while it waxes and wanes, to an unevading law. Take mankind as an instance. A man who had his finger burnt a thousand years ago must have felt the same pains as a man who is scalded to-day. We see no difference either in fire or finger. A being known as man, may be separated in time by hundreds and thousands of years or live apart in space over the five continents, is externally identical, always and everywhere, in that he has two eyes, four limbs and walks erect. He is also the same in his internal structure of flesh and blood, sinews and bowels. The smallest details and minutest organisms are of the same forms and serve identical purposes. No human artifact can imitate their exquisite delicacy. For instance, it is beyond the power of mechanical contrivance to reproduce the human neck which while moving, free and untrammelled, up and down, right and left, can, with utmost ease raise or lower itself, extend or distend; when it stands still, it can immobilize itself with deadly accuracy. The same holds true with all organs of the human body. Not only is human body exquisite in structure, its works are also wondrous. Given the same food and drink or the same medication, it reacts likewise, unless there be a difference in climate, or in man-wrought habits or defects. Alcohol produces intoxication and disorganizing follows vomitive. We sleep at night and are awake in the day-time. We partake of meals roughly as often as all other men.

If we go from the physical into the mental sphere, and look into joy and anger or pleasure and sorrow, our minds and beings are fundamentally one, though there are degrees of receptivity in accordance with the amount of acquired mental equipment. It is the general rule that men and women, parents and children are fond of each other, brothers and the sisters get together, friends and kinfolk help mutually.

It is perhaps why Man dares to call himself Lord of Creation that he alone is endowed with a sense of shame, is conscious of his responsibilities toward fellow-creatures. He is also capable of distinguishing the weighty from the less important, of assessing the passage of time; he is ever desirous of improvement and seeks continual progress. He is even ready, on occasions, to jeopardize his own interests for the good of his fellow-beings.

In the animal and vegetable kingdoms, further down the scale, there is no such thing as soul as is conceived by Man; and no effort at self-improvement is visible. True, there are similarities with the beasts of the field as to how we are prompted by hunger and attracted the opposite sex. When we come to trees and grasses, we find little trace of sentiment or desire. Thus, it looks as if there is no distinction of higher or lower order with living beings; yet, marvel of marvels, mankind shares with low animals and vegetables, the same fundamental physical structure. A horse gives birth to a horse and a cow brings forth a calf. Out of a plum stone grows a plum tree just as one sows seeds of rice and wheat and grow these staples. Each of the hundreds and thousands of species of animals and vegetables preserves its genealogical lineage and never seems to get out of order, down to the minutest details. Take a pinion from a flying butterfly and have a close look at it! It is fine and beautiful enough to the naked eye but when, placed under a microscope, its beauty appears still more magnified and its structure still more delicate. The remarkable part of it is that, if you pick up a butterfly of the same genus and specie, its form and shape is identical to the smallest detail, whether there are thousands or millions of them. This is a principle which embraces all God's creation and applies not only to all organic beings, whether birds mammals, trees or

(To be Continued to Page 2)

As the president of Keio University, he said that he would try to introduce the glorious tradition of our university and the principle of academic freedom which had been cultivated since the foundation of Keio University under the direction of our great founder and the leading spirit of Liberalism in the Meiji period, Yukichi Fukuzawa.

At the last part of his speech, he asked for our diligent study in the future lest we should injure our Keio's reputation, while he would be in the United States and be speaking of the glorious history of Keio University to the prominent figures of the American Education Circle.

He concluded his powerful 30 minute speech, "I hope that the International relationship with American Universities in the phase of student and professor exchange would be promoted at this occasion. I will start for the United States of America with high spirit. Please take care of yourselves and store up your energy for tomorrow."

The mission, whose members represent 11 educational and cultural fields, will stay in the United States for three months, during which time they will inspect various educational and cultural institutions.

1283 LEFT SCHOOL

82% Succeeded To Get Jobs

At least 82% of the graduates have gotten new jobs and posts in the new world inspite of the serious unemployment crisis prevailing throughout the post-war Japan. According to the most recent report which we have heard, the employment situation is as follows: 977 out of 1282 graduates (Literature, Law, Politics and Economics Departments inclusive) asked school authority to look for their new jobs after their graduation. And as the result, 29 in Mine and Coal industry, 227 in manufacture and industry, 210 in commercial and foreign trading, 168 in Banking and Insurance, 22 in News Paper, 39 in Transportation, 7 in Public Service, 21 in education, and 80 in other businesses—a total of 893 succeeded in getting their new position in 465 companies.

19 got their new post in Kanegasaki Spinning Company; 14 in Daiichi-Busan; 2 in the Nippon Bank. Above all, it is a news for those who likes Music and Drama that one became a member of Nippon Symphony Orchestra and another entered the Haiyu-za.

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EDITORIAL

ARE WE READY?

After the war, with the development of democracy in Japan eyes have begun to be cast towards the outside as well as the inside of this country. Thus, it has advanced into the hope that we may have an organization which would make it possible for us to exchange our knowledge and culture with those of other countries by means of international exchange. It was in December last year that the first examination for those who want to study in America was held, but it was limited in the terms according to their respective desires and in number. Only three persons from Keio were selected after the severe examination, though there were applicants, seniors and juniors of Keio, as forty times many as those happily selected two men and a woman. Anyway, it must be strictly avoided to consider about the examination result that there was a tendency among the authorities concerned to respect the national universities and disregard the private ones.

Under these circumstances, it was very significant that President Koji Ushioda went to America on the 4th of Feb. for a three-months observation trip in the capacity of representing all the private universities and colleges throughout the country. "I would insist boldly there what I want to speak," was his words at the farewell party held on Jan. 19th.

It is said that he has crossed over the Pacific Ocean with an intention in his mind to get a definite plan realizing the exchange system of inviting foreign professors and students to Keio and sending Keio's to foreign universities.

We sincerely hope the whole-hearted co-operation of the American Universities so as to realize our longed plan.

However, without furnishing satisfactory conditions for the foreign student to continue their study in Japan, we cannot expect any development of this plan.

Keio University authority has well been aware of it and has already completed the plans for accommodating foreigners. The building for them, refurbished from present dormitory will be called Keio International House. Among the many plans made by the authority are included giving of scholarships to the professors and students coming to Keio, opening special course in Japanese services of the University Hospital free of charge.

The Liaison Office of Keio which has been busy in realizing these purposes is awaiting inquiry concerning the scholarships.

On the day when this plan will be realized, some professors and students of Keio, and to go abroad in exchange for those foreign scholars who come to Keio.

But, we cannot forget that it is most important for those who are wishing to go abroad to cultivate their distinguished character, rooted firmly into the soil of their mother land.

If the student of Keio will go to the United States with such a promising character and knowledge, the lamentable custom of thinking much of the government and the little of the people shall be ended in vain and the future of Keio University as well as that of Japanese Democracy shall be prosperous.

The Post-War Trend in Japanese Economy

by Kennosuke Kinbara Dean of Economics Dept.



Prof. Kinbara

Five years have already elapsed since the termination of the war, and during this period it can be said that the Japanese economy has at least diverted from chaos to stability and from despair to recovery. Of course it cannot easily be stated under the present situation where

various unfavorable conditions are still in existence, that our economy has recovered the pre-war standard. It can be said however that a state where there is future hope has been attained, and which in itself has cast brightness upon our lives.

What became the outstanding characteristic of our post-war economy was inflation. As was the case with all nations, the aggressiveness of post-war inflation in our economy was one of great significance. The circulation of the Bank of Japan notes which had been 30 billion yen at the termination of the war increased with surprising rapidity to tenfold the amount, which is approximately 300 billion yen. Prices followed a similar rapid trend by inflating to the present level which is eight times what they were.

These figures when compared with pre-war, indicate that the amount of currency increased two hundred times, that official price rose one hundred times, and that black-market prices rose from anywhere around two hundred to three hundred times. With reference to only a few figures such as these, an idea of the rapidity with which our inflation progressed can be obtained.

When we look back upon the five years which have elapsed since the termination of the war, the former years can be grouped as an inflationary period, while the latter years, a period of readjustment toward stability. In other words, from post-war to the end of 1947 was the period in which inflation progressed rapidly, while from 1948, the economy had diverted from inflation to stability. In 1949 inflation had virtually come to a stop and in its turn, the

God's Handiwork

(Continued from Page 1)

flowers, but to inorganic substances such as lumps of metal or stone, grains of sand, down unto mummified dust and motes. Human artifice can hardly come anywhere near Nature's wonder. To discern the existence of the Maker's all-pervading design, you will know that every object surrounding you is his handiwork and discover divine providence in a grain of sand. Nay, by penetrating into your own mind you will learn that you yourself, as a lump of flesh represent a tangible form of the Almighty's power. (The End)

THE NIPPON TIMES & J.U.N.A. TO HOLD ESSAY CONTEST

The Nippon Times and the Japan United Nations Associations announced the opening of an essay contest on international peace with the support of the UNESCO Delegation to Japan, the Foreign office and the Education Ministry. Details of the contest are as follows:

(1) Prizes: UNESCO Representative's Trophy ¥20,000, Foreign Minister's Trophy ¥20,000 and Education Minister's Trophy ¥20,000. 9 Honorable Mentions—Souvenirs and letters of commendation.

(2) Qualifications: Japanese nationals. (3) Closing Date: May 15, 1950. (4) Subjects of Essay: Any of the following three: International Peace in the Atomic Age; How Can Japan Contribute to World Peace? UNESCO Movement and International Peace. (5) Judges: Dr. W. K. Bunce, C.I.E., G.H.Q. Prof. Takeshi Haruki, C.I.E., G.H.Q. Prof. Lee Shimou, UNESCO representative in Japan. Foreign Office, Education Ministry, The Japan United Nations Associations. The Nippon Times. (6) Each contestant is allowed only one essay. (7) All essays must be written in English and limited to 2,000 words. (8) Each manuscript must be typewritten and accompanied by a note, in Japanese, giving the name, residence, date of birth, education and occupation of the contestant in Japanese. (9) Manuscripts will not be returned. (10) Announcement of winners will be made on June 15, 1950 in the Nippon Times.

The Nippon Times reserves all rights as to publication of the prize winning essays.

Submit all contest essays to the following address: Prize Essay Contest, Nippon Times, No. 1-1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

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Mr. Dodge's opinion that out economy is still walking on stilts. This signifies the instability of our economy and the necessity of cutting down the height of the stilts to get its two legs down firmly on the ground. One of the legs of our economy referred here, is the aid received from America. The other leg constitutes the various government subsidies which help keep our economy operating. As long as Japan must receive American aid, she remains a burden on the American taxpayers. This is a matter which must be eliminated as quickly as conditions will permit.

An example of a government subsidy to our industry is the one allocated to our coal industry in an attempt to withhold rising prices of coal. If subsidies of this nature were given out to various industries it is evident that the weight will fall upon the national budget, resulting thus in creating more causes for inflation. For these reasons, the point stressed by Mr. Dodge is the necessity of rebuilding an independent Japanese economy by cutting down on these two stilts as rapidly as possible. His point is totally correct, and the measures he has taken in conformity with this line is the following:

1. First is the harnessing of the national budget from any further expansion, and a recovery

of the budgetary deficits.

2. Second, the establishment of an exchange rate of 360 yen to a dollar whereby the situation is paved for an increase in the amount of export from the country.

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LETTERS FROM READERS ABROAD

(Editor's note:—The following is the letter from the President of the University of Hawaii who read the Mita Campus addressed to Prof. Kiyooka, publisher and editor and old acquaintance of the President.)

Dear Kiyooka-san,

Yesterday I read with very great interest *The Mita Campus* periodical for December, 1949, and I was so much impressed that I decided to write you a short letter of congratulations and greetings. I had hoped to get off a real letter to you and your nice wife long before this. Things seem to be in the saddle, however, with the result that I am riding details.....

I wish very much that you would send me *One Hundred Discourses of Old Fukuizawa*, if this work is done in English. As you know, Fukuizawa is one of my favorite people in the whole world. I shall be glad to send you anything you care to have sent from here, if you will just specify. Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of my last Report. This will give you some idea of what is happening hereabouts.....

With warm aloha to you and Mrs. Kiyooka..

Sincerely yours,
Gregg M. Sinclair
President

employees and have therefore had the same raises, but such has not been the case of teachers in private schools. I do not have access to definite figures here to bring out my point, but I can nevertheless estimate with considerable accuracy that the pay of private school teachers is only from 60 to 70% of that received by government schools and is near to only 50% of that received by the industrial employees.

On considering the many problems confronted by university professors engaging in studies and research, we find that their condition is deplorable. It is my desire to aid in the recovery and democratization of our country through the improvement of the teachers' conditions, and through education of our people. If there should be any assistance which the people of America will kindly offer us in this respect, it will be deeply appreciated.

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WOMEN'S WORLD

Tradition Started and Abolished

by Rieko Ohnishi, Women's Editor

The other day I chanced to participate in a round table talk where several students were discussing on "Co-education" under a foreign teacher. When I dropped in the room to join the party, a loud laugh was roused up. I knew the reason before I asked them why. Because there were no co-ed but I, and evidently they seemed to have been talking something against girls.

Girls, can you imagine that they talk things against you at the back of you, or have you ever imagined them to do? You may not believe, but they really do. You must realize the fact that you are observed and tested and criticised rather severely by them, though you need not be afraid.

Just then, someone was talking that he found co-education either good or bad, as he had discovered either very good students and those of not so good among the co-eds. Another student recognized that the co-education is going on well just now but was not very sure if they would keep on as well in the future.

One more student from the Medical Department blamed girls rather harshly, pointing out two defects he found out of the eight coeds studying in the same department; one was of their narrow-mindedness, and the other their lack of originality. He deplored of their unkindness to have refused him when he asked some of them to lend him her note book. He remarked it as the lack of originality when he had chanced to know their marks of the result of a test. According to him they were good with the problems demanding the answer on the knowledge they were taught in the lectures, but all bad with the problems for the answer of further application of their knowledge.

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with the young girls thrown into the new and unknown world mingled with the boys. They seem to have been too much scared and have lost their self-confidence. Those girls who have started with the scientific research appear necessarily to meet with greater difficulties than those of literature or of art.

Traditionally, the Japanese girls have never had a habit to be engaged in scientific or logical way of thinking. Women's world has been confined in the limits of delicate sentiment and tender emotion, to make the beautiful tradition in the world of literary and artistic creation. After the war, equality of education realized, women's intelligence freed from the traditional confinement, they are now to start new tradition in the scope of broader, deeper and nobler function of human spirit.

To start with new tradition, some older and obsolete ones must be abolished. Virtues of modesty and humility were greatly respected as the essence of feminine merits in the old days. This prohibited women to publish their opinion or even to have their own mind but only to follow after men's, like Echo in Greek myth who was prohibited by her mistress Diana to utter the first word but only the last ones.

But, now, the Echo's spell has gone away. And, Girls, you can be confident yourself and should not be afraid to open your mind to the public. But to be confident with yourself, you must study harder. Make your mind full of useful knowledge, noble understanding, and of life. Confidence gives you courage and serenity of mind to make you ever of youth and beauty. As a senior to graduate this March let me give you this as an advice.

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