

# Okui takes over Presidency, delivers inaugural address

Dean Fukutaro Okui of the Faculty of Economics was formally appointed the President of Keio University on June 26, which put an end to the presidential problem that had not been solved since last year.

On his assumption of the post, the new President gave an inaugural address on September 18 as follows:

More than ten years have passed since Keio University rose from the wretched war devastations and entered upon its reconstruction. Difficult situations of this university, however, are still left to be solved. Apart from that, I think, the situations have become more difficult in the extent than before. Under many urgent needs, it is difficult for us to lay out long range plans for the future. In fact there are not a few problems of how to arrange and consolidate the present conditions both spiritual and material. This is the problem to be solved before anything else. Then there is much work in expanding and adjusting the school to the develop-

ment of the times.

The rapid development in various fields of our society does not allow the schools to remain conventional peacefully. What the research and the education should be at present is vastly different from what it was when I was studying as a student.

Consequently, to meet new situations it is necessary to make a sincere consideration of the new method and scheme. This is the second problem. I will speak on another occasion what these methods and schemes are to be. The third is the Centenary to come in two years. For the celebration Keio University should make an epoch-making project. Every one of us has an ardent desire in the similar direction. The realization of it, however, is very difficult, if we consider the first and the second points mentioned above.

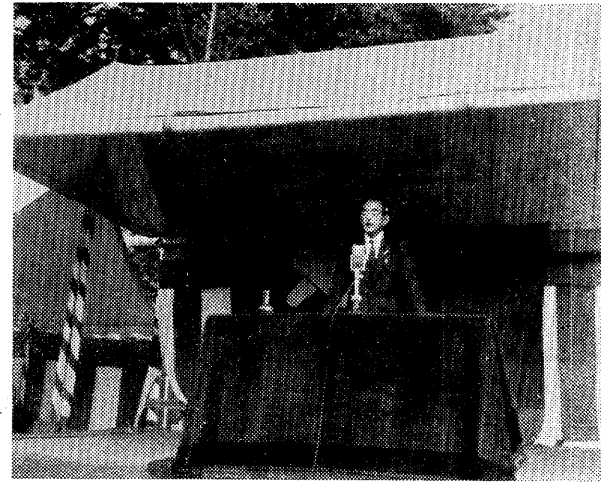
I dare to think that we face the gravest situations and emergencies. The most important thing, however, is not the mere erection of finer school buildings

but the promotion of the spirit of education and research. Since a school stands on two sides, research and education, what efforts we give to these two sides should be of vital importance to the school.

Here I want to make a further consideration on the duties of university. There is no doubt that the pursuit of truth is the duty of a university, while another duty is, I think, the fostering of leaders of the times. So universities should be dedicated not only to research but also to education. University is a place where the leaders of the future are produced.

Then, what sort of leaders we, educators, should send to society? One of the qualities called for in a leader above all is wisdom. It is safely said that a man of wisdom is a well qualified leader. I must give a definition of wisdom. Wisdom consists of four factors, virtue, knowledge, judgement and how to manage. Thus, the fostering of a leader means the cultivation

## New President expresses hopes on inauguration



tion of wisdom. Then what is the duty of Keio University? It is the promotion of the spirit of independence and self-respect. You students must be always brave in judging a thing and prudent in taking the responsibility. It seems that it is the very duty of ours that Keio should bring up the real leaders with such a firm spirit in this bewildering world where people

are at a loss to decide their attitudes. Though in the midst of grave situations, I cannot help feeling secure. Because I am standing on a great solid foundation that the long and brilliant history of Great Keio has built up. So, my duty should be to do a good work by using every possible power that the Keio has on its strong organization.

## Faculty of Commerce to be set up next spring

The Board of Directors decided on August 20 to set up a new Faculty of Commerce. The plan to establish this faculty will be discussed at the meeting of the Board of Councilors to be held on September 25, and its authorization is fully expected.

After that, the school authorities will request the Ministry of Education to permit the plan. Though the sanction of the Ministry of Education is difficult to obtain quickly, the school authorities are now thrashing a practical plan with the intention of establishing the Faculty next spring. The details of the plan are not completed, but the school authorities disclosed its outline as follows:

The new Faculty is to have a capacity of four hundred new students in the first year and about one hundred students will

be eliminated from the Faculty of Economics because of the class room capacity. A new school building will be constructed on the Hiyoshi campus.

While the professors of the Faculty will be naturally transferred from those of the Faculty of Economics and more will be invited from other universities. The reason why the Faculty should be newly set up is this. The fact that the Faculty of Economics has contained courses in commerce does not make its character distinct.

It has also been claimed that the school authorities should take an adequate measure to make up for the considerable annual deficit. This claim took evidently the form of increasing the number of students by establishing a new Faculty.

## The Mita Campus

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### Prof Sagara awarded the Goethe Medal

The Goethe research institute in München decided to award the Goethe Medal to five foreign linguists. It was announced on August 28. Professor Morio Sagara of the Faculty of Literature was one of the selected who obtained this prize, one of Germany's highest awards. The Goethe Medal was created to offer those who have made a remarkable contribution to the encouragement and the research of the German language or German literature.

### Advanced management seminar held with two Harvard Univ professors

An advanced management seminar with two top U.S. experts was held at Kawana Hotel near Ito, under the sponsorship of Keio University. It was a three-day program from August 30 to September 1, led by Professors Harry L. Hansen and Franklin E. Folts, both from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Japanese business circles gave a warm welcome to their visit by holding a reception at Kawana Hotel. The two Harvard professors flew to Japan after conducting the Harvard University Advanced Management Program in Baguio, the Philippines. A total of 65 business executives with three American observers attended the seminar, which, beginning on August 30 with the two professors addresses on the general subject of executive development, continued for three days. Discussions through a unique method of "case study" ran on various problems.

The main subjects were: Administrative Practices, Production Management, Market Development, Labor Relations, Cost and Finance, and Business Policy.

This seminar was made possible by the backings of the Standard of Employers' Associations and the Japan Industrial Training Association.

Harry L. Hansen, Professor of Business Administration, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Member of H.B.S. Faculty of Marketing, Advertising, and Sales Management areas. His publications are: Problems in Marketing, Readings in Market-

ing, and Marketing Management. Franklin E. Folts

Professor of Industrial Management, Harvard Graduate School of Business Educational Director, H.B.S. Middle-management Program. His publications are: Constructive Accounting, Industrial Management, a Case Book, Introduction to Industrial Management, and Mechanical Engineers Handbook.

### Igarashi visits Pakistan

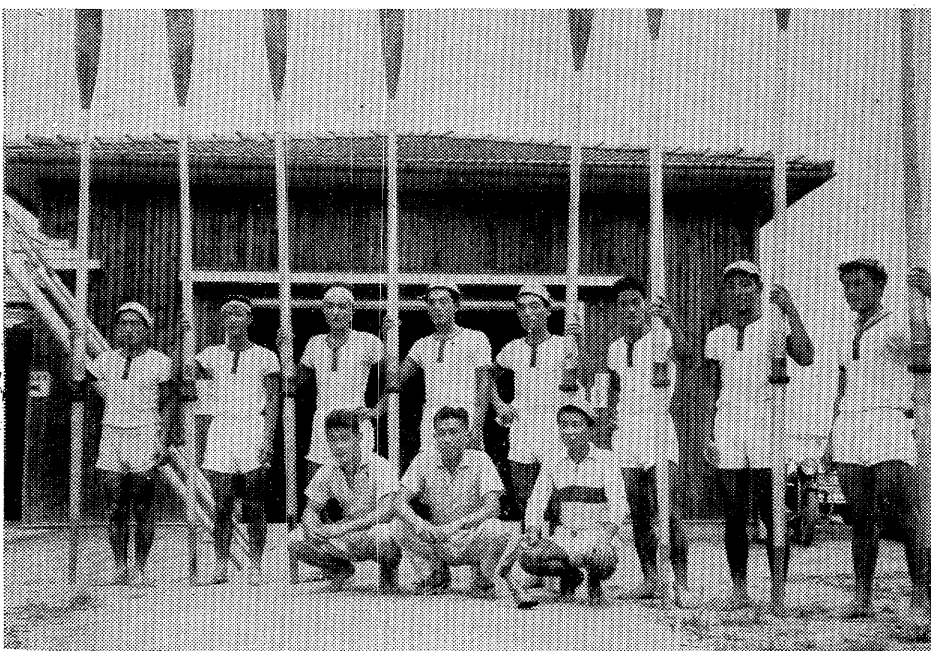
Kazuya Igarashi, a Keio junior in the Faculty of Law, was chosen one of the best writers of a thesis on 'The united nations and Asia' and was sent to Pakistan on August 21.

Mr. Igarashi joined the thesis contest held under the auspices of the Japan Foreign Affairs Academy and The Mainichi for encouragement of learning, and was selected one of the best students who were qualified to visit Pakistan.

Before leaving Japan for Pakistan, he gave the following thoughts to The Mita Campus.

'Pakistan has always showed its goodwill towards Japan since the end of the Second World War, while other countries of Southeast Asia were rather looking at this country with mistrust and warning colors. And also it has established and maintained the most friendly economic relations with this country. Thus Pakistan understands Japan in one way or another, while Japan has little knowledge of the real conditions of Pakistan. Therefore, I'd like to study a wide variety of problems confronting the newly rising nation, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.'

## Keio Eight, delegate to Melbourne



Shown above are the members of Keio crew. In the back row are seen (left to right) Kato Hara, Takeda, Imamura, Hiki, Sunaga, Watanabe, Iwasaki and in the front row, manager Indo, coach Ebi, and Eda.

The 34th All Japan Regatta Championship and the final preliminary regatta league race to decide the delegate to the Olympics took place on Toda course, Saitama, on August 12. The Keio Eight beat Kyoto University in the final after a vigorous contest, making a brilliant record of 6 minutes and 3 seconds flat, the best time that has ever been made on this course. Thus

Keio crew won the All Japan Championship and also it was selected to go to the Olympics, this record being estimated highly. This is the third time that Keio crew takes part in the Olympics as representative of Japan. It participated in the Olympic boat race in Los Angeles, 1940 for the first time, and in Helsinki, 1952 for the second time. On August 20, the crew began training on

Sagami Lake, Kanagawa, for the Olympic boat race which is to be held in November in Melbourne, Australia. It is confidently expected that our crew will display a remarkable ability in the forthcoming race, facing formidable rivals such as from America and Russia. The most powerful points of our crew are youth and heavy weight of its members and refined technique.

## Kodaka to go to Aachen as exchange student

Yasukuni Kodaka, a graduate of the Faculty of Engineering, will leave Japan for West Germany around the middle of November, where he is slated to study electric engineering in Rhenish Westphalian Technical University at Aachen. He will stay there one year, but whether he will continue his research there longer is not yet decided. He hopes to be in Aachen for two or three years, economy permitting, said Mr.

Kodaka.

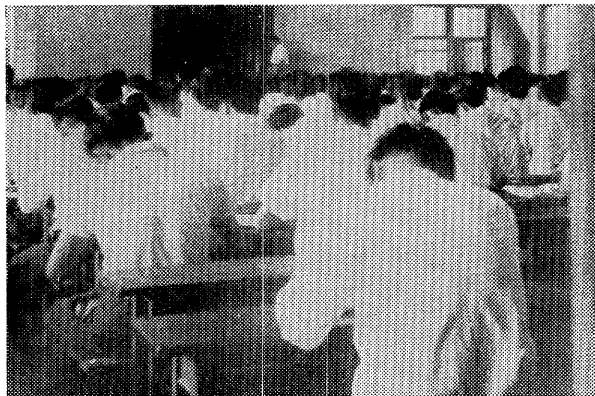
The sending of a student of the Faculty of Engineering of Keio University to Aachen was decided according to the Student Exchange Plan concluded between the two parties. The selected student will be bestowed the scholarship for one year's study. Mr. Kodaka was chosen as the best qualified student among the many candidates, and a German student is expected to come to Keio University, Faculty of Engineering in exchange.

# A look into summer schooling on campus

## Despite the heat

Every summer after the day-school students left the school for enjoying their summer vacation, the campus became deserted and tranquil. However, it lasted only for a week. The other Keio boys and girls came to the school from all over Japan even from Okinawa to attend the summer schooling. Thereby the campus regained usual bustling. They were correspondence course students of Keio University who usually kept studying at their homes.

This summer, too, about 2,100 urdent students came up to Mita hill in spite of the scorching heat. Among the students who attended the schooling which lasted for good six weeks from July 20 to August 30, were people engaging in various kinds of jobs.....teachers of high schools or of middle schools, government officers, chauffeurs, carpenters, mamas, businessmen, farmers and sisters of some convents and so on.



Devoted to a lecture.

They ranged from 18 to 55 in age.

The voice of their pronouncing German or a professor lecturing floated out of class-rooms. The First School Building at the Mita campus became animated. With the coming of a noon break, the student dining hall was filled with students.

As there was a cool breeze in the shade of trees at Inari hill-lock where the time-honored Mita Oratorical Hall was located many students were reading their note-books there. In the Mita Library no vacant seat could be seen. An official of the Correspondence Course Department was worried about their health.

The courses where the correspondence system is established are restricted to the faculties of economics, literature and law. The other faculties, say, that of engineering, the school of medicine, are not given to them, for in these faculties students need to make many important experiments which cannot be instructed by correspondence lessons.

## What is it like?

What is the correspondence course like? "You can," the guide book to the correspondence course says, "finish the course being on your job and get the same qualification as day-school students do. You have only to study at home for three years and for the remaining one year at Keio University." If you apply for the course and pay the school fee totaling 7,000 yen a year, you will get the guide book with some papers indicating that you have had right to enter the University.

No entrance examination is given, but till you graduate from the course, you must pass an examination testing how hard you have studied in your high school days. Therefore you need not necessarily succeed in it at one time. Unlike day-school students you can enter the course with ease. But even if you started lessons, many difficulties wait for you. What can be said of the correspondence course is that an entrance is wide open, but an outlet is narrow.

When you start your lessons, you receive monthly from three to four volumes of textbooks concerned with your speciality. You study them at home. After you finished reading them, you must answer the questions printed at the end of each textbook and send a report to an instructor in charge of you. He makes a comment on it. A corrected report is sent back to you. After you mastered several subjects in this way, you sit for an examination given in main cities at least twice a year. You pass examinations and successfully get the credits of subjects.

In this respect, the correspondence lesson is the very university education. Credits you must get to leave the course

behind you are at least a total of 120 including 30 credits obtained only by attending one year's schooling at classrooms. If it is difficult for you to obtain the year long schooling, you are allowed to take 30 credits by seeking summer-schooling four times. When your credits amount to over 120, you will be given a qualification for bringing up your graduation thesis.

This 6 weeks' summer-schooling is intended to make them understand the characteristics of Keio Gijuku. With a view to fostering friendship among students always studying alone, the Correspondence Course Department of Keio Gijuku plans an athletic meeting, a travel by bus to the suburbs, a lecture meeting and so on.

## About its history

It was just after the war that a member of the Civil Information and Education Section of the Allied Forces came to consult with a professor of Keio University about founding a correspondence course in Japan. Because he felt it very necessary in view of equal opportunity for education, a great university like Keio, he thought, had to take the initiative. After good one year's consideration, the epoch-making system came true for the first time in Japan, in the fall of 1947. Since then every year, about 4,000 or 5,000 persons have applied for the system.

But judging from the fact that graduates have amounted only to a little short of 760, you

will be sure to understand how difficult it is to combine studying with jobs.

Turning our eyes abroad, the system has a long history. Its modern form was originated in the last quarter of the 19th century in Berlin in Germany. At first such a school was founded to teach languages by correspondence. But its initiative was left largely to American initiative.

In the United States in 1923, there were 154 resident institutions of higher learning, offering correspondence instruction and enrolling annually 45,000 students. The courses offered by these institutions were, for the most part, vocational and technical. The text books were written in non-technical terms with copious illustrations and drawings to enable average adult workers to comprehend readily. But since there was no accrediting agency in the correspondence school field during the first 35 years of its existence, a certain amount of mediocre educational materials and unethical practices became current. To meet this situation the National Home Study Council, Washington D.C., was organized in 1926, to serve as an inspecting and accrediting agency for the propriety of the study schools.

Now in the United States more than 85% of the 1,500,000 correspondence students who apply annually, pursue vocational courses, of which 60% are in the field of job-improvement. In western Canada, children living in sparsely settled provinces are being taught elementary school subjects by correspondence.



Photo shows a class-room used for a temporary dormitory.

# Students' life and opinions

## Needed ¥30,000!

Here is Mr. A, a high school teacher in Kyushu. He took a lodge at the temporal dormitory of Hiyoshi new school-building with other 193 students coming from various districts.

The charge for the lodging was 2,000 yen for six weeks. He took his meals at Green House Hall. In addition, the transportation expense for the season ticket was 1,360 yen during the schooling. At first his budget for the summer schooling was 20,000 yen, but in reality, he doubted if he could limit his expenses within 30,000 yen including his train fare for returning. But he smiled, saying, "I had to save my money as hard as I could to attend the schooling, but 30,000 yen may be cheap in view of the very instructive lessons I had. Thereby I will be able to understand questions which I could not solve only by reading the texts."

However, 30,000 yen is not a small sum of money. It is the accumulation by the sweat of the brow. After correspondence course students successfully solved such an economic difficulty, they must tackle another difficulty. It is how to get long leave. Actually there were many who cannot seek the summer schooling because it is impossible for them to have a six weeks' leave. A certain student said, "I feel such a situation very said." Day-school students also have the same agony of mind in noticing the existence

of able working youths who cannot attend a university for economic reasons.

Along with the growth of the correspondence system, more understanding of the system is built up. Journalists have come to take up the summer schooling with the coming of summer. Encouraged by such a tendency, Japan Monopoly Corporation decided not to regard the attendance to the summer schooling with permission given by the head of a section as absence from duties.

A majority of the students are people engaging in teaching. Their aim is chiefly to get a license to teach an extra subject. For them the summer schooling is convenient. Some students might use graduation



Best style in the scorching heat.

from a university as a tool for raising their salary. One of students, a government officer criticized such a tendency and pointed out the absence of the atmosphere of devotion to learning. However, some people have fervent aspiration for learning.

Miss S. is one of them. She helps her father at the retail store run by him from 9.00 a.m. till 10.00 p.m. She complains of a lack of time to study. Her father has a dislike of her reading a book during shop-hours. For more attention is centered on the contents of a book, so that she comes to treat shoppers in an unkind way. While she is getting the summer schooling, her father must employ another shopgirl as her substitute. But for her the summer schooling is a period when she can devote herself to study.

## Keio is bright

Why do they select Keio? At present, several universities have the correspondence course. A nun in black picked up some reasons; "Keio has a bright, pleasant atmosphere. The students are men of moderate opinions." Her answer was common among many students. A middle aged pastor, who came up to Tokyo from Nanao, Ishikawa Prefecture, confirmed the same line of answer. He has taken charge of Keio students. So he is at home in the good characters of Keio boys and we like them. He said, "First of all they are lively. But students of national universities make a bit gloomy impressions on me."

One of students' regret was to have no schoolmate. Though such measures as an athletic meeting and an excursion for promoting friendship among students were made during the summer schooling, still a lot of students remained isolated with

one another. The summer schooling ought to have provided the good opportunity of getting schoolmates. That reason was constituted by the difference of generation among them. They ranged from 18 to 55 in age. On the other hand, a new development of friendship appeared this year. From July 31 to August 3 eight circles consisting of the correspondence course students held the exhibition of organs, photographs showing their activities, and the like. This was chiefly intended to make known the activities to the students and to get more members. As the exhibition took place for the first time, preparations were not adequate. However, it succeeded in absorbing students' attention. A certain student said, "What superb things they did! I have a wish to join a circle."

One of students voiced he was much obliged to the sources of Keio University, but he had only one thing very regrettable. It is that usually, though he sent his papers to his instructor, he did not receive the corrected ones. But it may be a postal accident. He has no other means but to depend on the cor-

respondence. Then he feels it very inconvenient to be unable to know early his usual grade given to his papers by his instructor. Without knowing the grade, he can not make up his mind to take the examination. Then he wishes that corrected papers be sent back to the students at least within three months. This is the only desire that all the correspondence course students surely express. He added that he could not understand why all the texts sent to the students used lots of difficult words which could not be found in daily use, despite the fact that all the texts used at the schooling were plain and easy to understand.

He ended with saying, "With such room for improvement, I still believe Keio is now sincerely endeavoring to promote this correspondence course. Now I am taking another university's correspondence course to get enough credits for a license to teach other subject, but I don't hesitate to recognize Keio University as the first-rate and most diligent school. In this respect I am very grateful to Keio University."

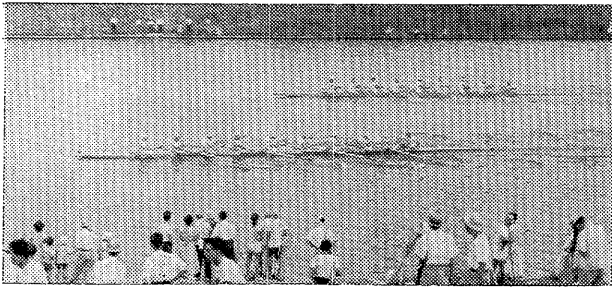
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1,000 meter point shows Kyoto leading Keio.

## Keio eight crew rows off to Olympics

Keio eight-oarsmen won the title of All-Japan Rowing Championship for 1956 and also the right to compete in the eight-oared rowing competition in the Melbourne Olympic Games, when they defeated Kyoto University's crew by only a foot margin in the finals of the All-Japan Rowing Championships on the Toda 2000-meter course on August 12.

In the semi-finals, Keio crew defeated Tokyo University's crew which had been expected the most hopeful for the delegate to the Melbourne Olympic Games.

The finals was a hand-to-hand race all the way to the goal. Kyoto crew led Keio crew from the first stroke, and on the half-way Keio was led by two lengths. Keio put the violent last spurt and downed Kyoto by a slight margin. The winning time was 6 minutes 3 seconds, leading Kyoto crew only 0.2 seconds.

The Keio oarsmen had trained at Sagami Lake in Kanagawa Prefecture till September 10, and now on the course of Toda.

The detailed time of Keio crew in the competition was as follows:

	Keio vs. Tokyo	Keio vs. Hitotsubashi	Keio vs. Kyoto
500	1:27.8	1:27.9	1:27.5
1000	2:59.8	3:20.2	
1500	4:38.9	4:34.0	4:30.5
2000	6:05.6	6:05.8	6:03.0

## High school nines loses all Japan

Keio High School was beaten 3 to 4 by Sendai Nikoo High School in the 1st round of the 38th All-Japan High School Baseball tournament at Koshien Stadium.

The game was quite close with the score 3 to 3 until the 6th inning, but the lucky seven favored Sendai with one run, which was the vital blow to Keio nine.

Though the batting was fairly good, Keio suffered much from weakness of the pitchers. Keio had been expected much before the tournament because of its brilliant results in the past, 16 times participations in the tournament, one time championship.

## Auto club wins round Japan K-W race

The fourth round Japan Keio-Waseda autorace was held from August 1 to 17. Both teams started on the 6000-kelometer race from in front of the San-kei Hall, Ohte-machi, Tokyo, on August 1. This autorace, originated three years ago, has been taken place availing itself of the summer vacation and all the members are compelled to drive each truck under the burning sun of mid-summer. Besides the driving technique, therefore, physical endurance has played a important role in the autoraces.

The full course, including Hokkaido, Honshu, and Kyushu, is divided into six parts, and 60 members drive by turns by day and by night for 17 days. The match is decided on three points: amount of gas-consumption, time, and the number of mechanical accidents on the course.

Keio team, troubled with the heavy rain in Tohoku district, led Waseda all the way and won the race with a score of 6 to 4. The mean speed of Keio team was 27 k.p.h.

### Delegation decided

"The Japan Olympic Committee for the delegate of players" was held from 5 p.m. September 14 at Ochanomizu Kishi gymnasium and decided the delegate of Keio's eight boat crew as the representation since they made the good record, 6', 3", 0, which the Keio crew made at all Japan boat regatta on August 12. The entry of Japan boat team to Olympic is five times since ninth Olympic at Amsterdam. Keio's representative marks three times following to Los Angeles and Helsinki.

Cox: Hiroshi Ebi  
Cox: Toshiji Eda (19)  
Height: 161.5 Weight: 47  
Freshman of the Faculty of Economics. Keio High School graduate.  
Stroke: Junichi Kato (20)  
Height: 172.5 Weight: 68  
Junior of the Faculty of Law. Keio High School graduate.

Bow side 1:  
Masao Hara (21)  
Height: 176.3 Weight: 64.5  
Junior of the Faculty of Law. Niigata High School graduate.

Stroke side 2:  
Yasuhiko Takeda (19)  
Height: 179.5 Weight: 70  
Sophomore of the Faculty of Economics. Kyoikudai Fuzoku High School graduate, Tokyo.

Bow side 2:  
Takashi Imamura  
Height: 180 Weight: 75  
Junior of the Faculty of Law. Koishikawa High School graduate.

Stroke side 3:  
Yoshiki Hiki (23)  
Height: 174 Weight: 67.5  
Junior of the School of Medicine. Shonan High School graduate, Kanagawa.

Bow side 3:  
Sadahiro Sunaga (21) Captain  
Height: 177 Weight: 69  
Senior of the Faculty of Economics. Keio High School graduate, Tokyo.

Stroke side 4:  
Yasukuni Watanabe (19)  
Height: 175.5 Weight: 70  
Sophomore of the Faculty of Law. Keio High School graduate, Tokyo.

Bow man:  
Yozo Iwasaki (19)  
Height: 171.1 Weight: 68.5  
Sophomore of the Faculty of Law. Kyoikudai Fuzoku High School graduate.

## We are much more cool-headed! To the taiyo-film tumult

So many ladies and daddies raised the shrieking voices against the series of Taiyo-zoku pictures depicting the "shameful violence and vices of play-boy students,"—all necessitating this little article to tell them how the young people feel towards the pictures.

To date four pictures were shown:—

1. The Season of the Sun  
Based upon an Akutagawa Prize novel by Shintaro Ishiwara, which started everything of this Taiyo-zoku hurly-burly, the film shows how an excessively hard-boiled student failed to admit himself that he loved a girl, till the very moment when the girl died during the unsuccessful abortion of his child.
2. The Punishment Room

This is a story of an extremely philosophic gang-student who regrets his old friend's depravity into goodness. He fails, however, to call back the friend to the older state and gets a sound beating and stabbed for his cheeky words by a similar group in the other college. The heroically nihilistic boy keeps saying "Dolls are but dirty creatures crazy for tears and love," and "I do what I want to. That's all." The best way to express the much-discussed scene may be: Girl-student+Beer+Sleeping Draught—Bed.

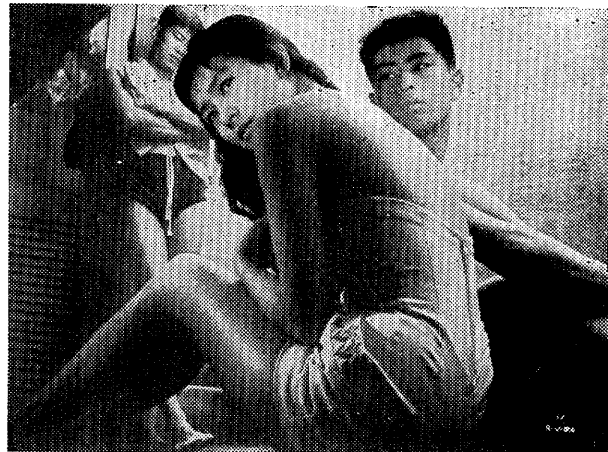
3. The Crazy Fruit  
Best film among the four. Strangely amorous suggestiveness and the fresh sense of speed and action are remarkable in this excellent tragedy. It is a triangle-case involving two brothers,—the elder more behavioristic and the younger more serious, and a mistress of a foreigner living in Hayama. The story ends in the murder of the other two, by the younger brother as the girl and the elder are playing on the yacht. The motor boat of the younger drives on them. Near its end the film achieves a rare emotional strain with the overwhelming explosion of the motor boat.

4. The Perverted Ray  
Most unsuccessful of the four. Mie Kitahara, a girl student, is actively ready for whomever she becomes interested in, and never a need for worry about her future complaint after the affair. The extremely perverted "W—M Relation" is characteristic and even sometimes comical to look at.

These are the pictures of which "dangerous influence upon the innocent juvenile should be kept off by whatever means possible. Oh, what a shameful display of an obscenity and violence!"

It was fortunate, then, that the bureaucratic control over the filmdom wasn't established in this occasion, and the rout seems to end only in the reinforcement of the authority of Eirin, or the Motion Picture Moral Code Committee, which is a civil organ.

Now let us consider with a cooler mind, if the argument



From l. to r. Yujiro Ishiwara, Mie Kitahara, Masahiko Tsugawa, in "The Crazy Fruit" (Nikkatsu).

truly deserved its noise, if any part of it wasn't added by the unnecessary, interfering hysteria of the women and moralists spurred by the sensationalism of the journalists without which the latter can't be busy.

The fact is that the younger generation keeps the attitude much more critical than their parents worry over. Most conspicuous traits of the Taiyo-zoku pictures are the violence, sex, and the neglect of the ready-made morals. It should be noted, however, that the boys and girls therein shown are seriously honest in pursuit of the sexual and rebellious impacts. There can be seen a struggle for their own philosophy of life. Their inhuman endeavour in one direction neglecting all other ways in life looks like very often painful. A curious flavor of "ascetic practice" of hunting girls, which forbids the student in the "Season of the Sun" to dwell upon a single girl can be quoted as a good example. When in "The Punishment Room," a student knocks down a professor whom he only "dislikes," he well knows he will be punished later very severely.

To be true, the neglect of the ready-made morals, which is in most cases a feudalistic mentality in our country, can be admitted as a common trait among the younger generation of the present days. Therefore, in that respect this series of "terrible pictures" well reflects our moral situations. In that respect, Taiyo-zoku pictures are much more valuable than those older pictures showing "good students" who are always only too good and dull to be accepted by young people with a feeling of sympathy.

An important question lies, however, in that the antipathy or neglect of the imposed morals does not always lead us to the blindfold pursuit of violent and sexual impacts. We of the younger generation have one more significant factor called egoism. It is interesting to know that an egoism shouldn't always be blamed from the social, moral views. No other than the calculation of egoism prevents most youth nowadays from being only too sensual and violent, though without any

solid background of morality. In other words, they know too well that "violence does not pay." Many such youths look at the violence, sex, and self-destruction on the screen with the feeling of amazement mixed with pity. They know very well that the lives of play-boys, which are often filled with boredom and uneasiness for insufficient units in school, are biased in the picture to be only stimulating and heroic.

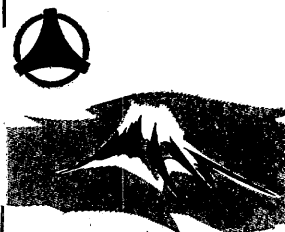
Lastly, as the matter of fact, Taiyo-zoku students are often too rich to be compared with the youth of the average financial standard. "The Season of the Sun" has a beautiful scene of a solitary young couple, on the yacht under the moon. This is indeed too costful a romanticism for the thronging couples in the Hibiya Park, sitting on the dirty newspapers under the moon. (K. K.)

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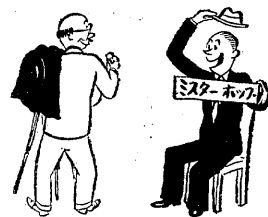
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## The Mita Campus

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### Hopes on new President

New President Fukutaro Okui formally entered his office when he expressed his wishes on his inauguration on September 18. There must be many difficult problems during his term of Presidency four years ahead, but we believe he can make the best of them.

Thanks to the efforts of the predecessors, Keio University has remarkably recovered its system from both external and internal aspects. President Okui, we expect, will succeed the efforts to establish an ideal academic seat on the Mita campus.

As one of his first problems, it is reported, the school authorities are planning to establish newly a Faculty of Commerce and to increase the number of students in some existing faculties from next spring.

It is the fundamental spirit of democratic education to give the opportunity of receiving education to as many people as possible who want to, and we are not to stand against the plan from the outset. But, can we have the amplification of accommodation suitable to the increase? We cannot be sure that the Mita campus would become over-populated and the lectures a mere mass-communication.

Not in this one instance, but in all cases wherever change of system is needed, we hope the President should deliberate so as to keep the traditional academic atmosphere of the Mita campus.

### On Japan-USSR talks

The Japanese people were able to hold a more optimistic attitude on the Japanese-Soviet peace treaty negotiations when Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu left for Moscow in July. Since the break of the London Talks, we thought that the Foreign Minister would bring about satisfactory results.

Though the most difficult problem being the territorial issue, we believed that there was room for some kind of concession. We have been showered by the Soviet Union's "peace-loving" attitude from Moscow and we wanted to believe that this great power had sincere intentions.

But what we found, though some had predicted, was quite contrary to our expectations. The USSR says, "The peace treaty is complete, and all that remains is for the Japanese Government to sign it." Yes, the Soviet Union won the war, despite violating the "Non-Aggression Pact" signed by both countries, but does this mean she can occupy any territory she wants?

These small islands of the Kuriles belong traditionally to Japan. The Russians no doubt know how important this territory means economically to Japan. No government with a humanistic heart could take such an attitude.

The treaty is substantially completed. Should Japan wait for an almost hopeless concession, or swallow the bitter medicine?

The many thousand prisoners spending their eleventh year in Siberia, Japan's participation to the United Nations, and the fishery problem will be pigeon-holed if Japan does not sign the peace treaty according to the USSR's conditions. To make this decision is very difficult and will require courage.

The present government has lost its unity and is divided into many groups. But this state of affairs does not surprise us, for there is no great leader in the present Cabinet to lead Japan on its right road.

The Japan-USSR Talks has taught us one thing. We thought that conquerors with power who devoured the weak, only existed in the history books, and do not belong to the modern world. The world is still full of conquerors with evil intentions. Our dreamland is still far away.

### "My daily life in Palo Alto"

#### Stanford-exchange student reports

Masao Oda, a Keio senior in the Faculty of Economics, who went to Stanford University as the first exchange student, sent a letter to the International Department of Keio University. The following is an extract of the letter, translated by The Mita Campus.—Ed.

At present I live in a lodging house at Palo Alto in California, with two friends, John and Budd. A day of my life here begins with John's knock at the door of my room. Every morning I see the mist gathering over the town and feel rather cold. Sometimes it is so cold that I have to warm myself by the heater. John and I have a simple breakfast of bread and butter, while Budd who has a night job in a beer factory, is still asleep.

John sends me to Palo Alto High School by his car, where I hear the American and Californian histories in the morning.

The way of teaching here is very practical and attractive. We often see motion pictures concerning topics in a chapter of our textbook, instead of getting a vague knowledge of it through the mouth of a teacher.

And also we discuss controversial matters with teachers. The discussion that I heard the other day was about "Hasn't American military power so far given heavy pressure upon other countries?"

I had heard that Americans were very punctual, but I was surprised to see students go out of the classroom when the bell rang even while a teacher was

lecturing. Well, returning to the lodging house at noon, I have lunch with other lodgers. In the evening I go to a cafeteria on the main street with John to take supper. At first I felt it rather inconvenient to get some dishes, as I did not know the way they were sold, and had not the exact knowledge of money. A negro and some elder women in service here are proud of their jobs and never bow servilely. They talk with guests on an equal footing.

Palo Alto is an old calm town which is a residential section in California. The streets are delimited in perfect order. You can walk pleasantly on the beautifully paved roads, which are covered with trees a little higher than two storied houses. Even walking in a sunshiny street, you never become sweaty. You may feel as if you were at Karuizawa.

They are also suffering from house shortage even at Palo Alto, as a number of big factories of large firms such as Ford, Kodak, and MG have been increasingly built here since San Francisco is packed with buildings.

Orchards and the fields of sugar cane have changed into large villages.

On the next day of my arrival I set out to visit Stanford University, and could not but get excited when I saw the Hoover Tower at a distance. There I met Mr. Brower in charge of students from Keio. He is a young gentleman. I was given several advices by him



"John and I cooking in our kitchen."

about credits, student health insurance and other vital things for studying in Stanford University. He is kind enough to be a good adviser even in my private life. Last Saturday I had a splendid time in San Francisco. John and Budd took me to the China town where we took dinner at a high-class restaurant. Yes, of course, we got on the famous cable-car there. At night we went to the public hall to hear the performance of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. I was deeply moved when I heard the gigantic performance of Washington Post conducted by Arthur Fiedler.

Well, the young people work hard. They do business with a dignified look and with the mind of independence. They seem to have their hearts in protecting themselves and strive not to be inferior to others. However, they never fail to respect others. I feel there still remains a frontier spirit in themselves which their ancestors possessed.

### Campus News

#### 4 seniors attend summer orientation

The two months long summer vacation ended and students came back again to the campus. How did they spend their time?

Naturally they might have spent the vacation in their own way, for fun, for work, or for study.

The Daido Shipping Company (one of the big shipping companies in Japan) held its annual orientation program for student for about two weeks, commencing on August 10. The Company raised the applicants from about 30 universities throughout the country and 70 students were selected. From Keio four students participated. The study-meeting was held at Kobe, and during the session, participants had lecture meetings and a movie show and made a study tour to the dockyard and the Kobe harbor facilities and visited ships. This program is for the purpose of giving students knowledge concerning the shipping world and its activities and also of inviting more personnels of ability to shipping companies. It is said The Daido Shipping Company will select its personnels from the students who joined this study-meeting at the examination next spring. Some students who came from far places had to lodge at hotels, but the program was a wonderful experience for those who were very eager in job-hunting.

#### 81% frosh "Ronin"ed

According to the recent investigation by authorities of Keio into the personal histories of the freshmen this year, 81 percent of the freshmen this year were disclosed to have unsuccessfully tried the entrance examination several times before they were admitted to this university.

Further details were as follows:

Out of the 1748 freshmen, straight passers are 329 (19%), two time triers are 915 (52%), three time triers are 395 (21%), four time triers are 93 (6%), more than four times triers are 20 (2%).

### From the students' press

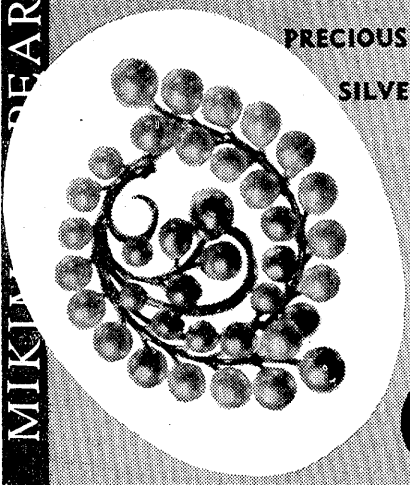
The Mita Shimbun, commenting on the present condition of the Correspondence Course of Keio University said that students of the Correspondence Course and those who are not should have closer contact with each other, as has often been advocated by school authorities and others concerned.

It took a note of the fact that the Correspondence Course students are scattered throughout the country and of different ages from 20's to 50's because of the character of the course, so the students of the course have a strong need for constructing some kind of society to improve their ties and help solve problems of schooling, lodging, etc. It is well and good that a brisk movement toward it can be seen among the students, it added.

The Chuo Daigaku Shimbun, also dealing with the problem of correspondence education asserted that the existence of correspondence course in some universities is quite significant because it is giving lots of promising youngsters, who are, in spite of their hopes for it, unable to go to universities under economic and circumstantial pressure, chances to gain deeper learning without attending schools all the year round. The paper said that there lie numerous knotty problems before it which will require the fastest solution. And at the same time it stressed that students at large should have a right notion of what correspondence education is, for a number of students know nothing or have a prejudice about it.

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