

Dept deans elected anew

The deans of each faculty were elected at the respective conferences of professors, except the faculty of commerce which was established only in April. In effect other faculties than those of law and of medicine the deans were elected anew. Mr. Maebara Mitsuo and Mr. Kusama Yoshio remained in office of the dean respectively of juridical and of medical faculty.

Newly elected are Mr. Kito Fumiki of engineering and Mr. Yokoyama Matsuburo of literary faculty.

Mr. Kito: Doctor of Engineering, graduate of Nagoya Electrotechnical School in 1920, specially studying applied mathematics and mechanical engineering.

Mr. Terao: Doctor of Economics, graduate of Keio Univ. in 1924. After the graduation he studied both at Berlin and Paris University. His special studies are statistics and population. Former president of Keio High School.

Mr. Yokoyama: graduate of Colorado University. After the graduation studied at Harvard Univ. and Clark Univ. Specially studying psychology.

5 students and 3 profs to Taiwan

A delegation consisting of five students from Zenkeiren (All Keio Student Associations), two professors and one lecturer will pay an eight day visit to Taiwan from December 13 to strengthen the ties of friendship between the Mita-Kai (Keio Alumni's Organization) in the Nationalist China and those in Japan.

Professor Kensuke Kimpara, dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Professor Kato and Lecturer Tatsunuma of the School of Medicine will participate the visiting party. Five student delegates are under consideration.

The delegation is scheduled to have many functions, such as a visitation to the University of Taiwan, lecture meetings by the professors, slide exhibitions showing the life of Keio, and the memorial service for the Keio students and graduates who were fallen in the last World War II.

Anti-A, H rallies held

People throughout the nation attended the rallies and the meetings held on the International Anti-Nuclear Bomb Action Day. An estimated 30,000 representatives of A-bomb sufferers, labor unions, political organizations and the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Association attended the central rally in Hibiya Park in Tokyo. Some 150 students also joined in from Keio University.

The Tokyo rally approved a resolution calling for the ban on nuclear bombs and their tests.

The rally later staged a parade through the streets in Tokyo. The resolution was submitted to the Government, the Diet and the Soviet, American and British embassies.



Left to right: Fredrick V. Fortmiller, Research Associate of Harvard Business School, Lecturer Noritake Kobayashi, Dean Stanley F. Teele, President Okui, Kennosuke Kimpara, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Professor Yasuo Kadaka, in Morgan Hall, Harvard Business School.

Cooperation with Harvard hopeful, returned Prexy

President Okui returned from his tour in the United States on November 7. The accompanying party consisting of Professor Kennosuke Kimpara, dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Professor Yasuo Kotaka and Lecturer Noritake Kobayashi will return on November 24.

The main objectives of his tour were to establish a co-operative relationship between Harvard University and Keio, and to invite President Pusey of Harvard to the Centenary scheduled in the next fall.

President Okui and his party arrived in New York on October 11. The negotiation with Harvard on a definite plan of the cooperation program between the Harvard Business School and the Faculty of Commerce of Keio were held on October 15 through October 22.

President Okui told in his student press interview on November 12 that the establishment of the program was highly promising, and the exchange program of faculty staff and research materials will be put in practice.

As to the invitation of the president of Harvard University to the Centenary, the President said that for reasons of President Pusey, he could not come to Japan, and the President would send a representative from Harvard. President Okui said that he would like to invite Mr. Conant. Who was the president of Harvard when Mr. Shinzo Koizumi was invited to the tercentenary of Harvard.

In New York, he paid a visit to the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation and Japan Society.

He also visited Princeton University, Chicago University, Columbia University, Yale University, Stanford University and University of Hawaii.

The Japan Library School Prize Scholarships for 1957-58 have been awarded to Mr. Yuchi Manaka and Mr. Tsunekazu Mori.

The following four students have also been awarded certain scholarships which have been made available for this year by persons interested in the School. The Scholarships and successful students are: Founding Director's (Robert L. Gittler) Scholarship (¥16,000) to Miss Yukiko Wakana; Alice Anderson Scholarship (1) (¥20,000) to Mr. Nagasawa Masao; Alice Anderson Scholarship (2) (¥20,000) to Miss Kumiko Toma; Edgar Larson Scholarship (¥18,000) to Mr. Akira Kasama.

A special ceremony honoring recipients of those scholarships was held in Room No. 44 on November 6.

The Japan Library School Prize Scholarship Fund was

Keio to have new facilities

The committee of the commemorative business for centenary has decided to construct a library, a gymnasium and a school building.

The library which will cover about 500 tsubo is to be constructed at Hiyoshi and the construction work will start this month.

The gymnasium which is erected at Hiyoshi next spring will have 2000 tsubo of building area and afford for 7000 students.

The building expenses are estimated at ¥150 million. Another new school building with four stories is to be constructed at Mita next spring. Its building area is about 3000 tsubo.

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JLS Prize Scholarship awarded to two students

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Annual Keio Gijuku Festival to be held on larger scale

The Mita Festival, one of the biggest annual events of Keio, will be held on November 13 to 18 on a more extensive scale this year, with its name changed to the Keio Gijuku Festival. This annual festival was first held in 1953.

The change of its name to the Keio Gijuku Festival was decided at the first meeting of the Festival Executive Committee at the beginning of July and was approved by the school authorities. The idea of the re-name is to make the festival a big student event throughout the campuses of Keio, not only of the University but of Yochisha (attached elementary school) to Keio High School.

822 get jobs NHK Sym Orchestra as of Oct 31 to help raise funds for Keio Centenary

The outlook of the employment of the seniors has turned out bright again this year. As of October 31, as many as 822 graduating seniors have secured their jobs.

Thanks to the collapse of the so-called jimmu Boom, a gloomy picture had been drawn about their job-finding, but it has been broken by such a bright reality.

Like any other years, the financial business, the manufacturing industry and commerce are most popular among the students, and consequently a large number of them have been absorbed in these fields.

There was a big change in the procedure of the placement examinations this year which was very shocking to the applicants; the official date of the earliest examination was set October 10 this year, nine days later than last year, which caused many companies to hold the exams crowdedly around that date. Thus if a student fails in his first trial, it becomes difficult for him to apply for good companies.

Not a small amount of fear has been expressed by the Placement Section as to the sharp decline in the number of those employed which is already seen since the beginning of November.

The NHK Symphony Orchestra will give a special concert on December 3, at 6:30 p.m. at Sankei Hall to help raise funds for the Centenary of Keio. The regular conductor Wilhelm Loibner will take a baton and soprano Rotmilde Boesch will be a guest soloist.

The special performance of this best and largest symphony orchestra in Japan was arranged by the late President Kiyoshi Nagata of NHK (Japan Broadcasting Cooperation) and President Maeda of the Sankei Jiji.

The program is as follows:

1. Akademische Festouvertüre. (Brahms)
2. Symphonie Nr. 35 in D dur K. 385 (Mozart)
3. Aria des cherubino aus "Figaro's Hochzeit", Zweiter Akt, (Mozart)
4. Aria des Despina aus "Così fan tutte", Zweiter Akt, Alleluja aus der Motette, "Exsultate jubilate", (Mozart)
5. Symphonie Nr. 4 in E moll Op. 98, (Brahms)

Dr Meek visits, gives lecture

Dr. Ronald Meek, professor of Glasgow University, came to visit Keio University on October 24.

He gave a lecture from 1:30 p.m. at the third conference room, which was attended by the professors and students of the post graduate course, but was not open to the students of faculties. The theme was "Keynes and Marx". He revealed his own view as a Marxist of the free world about the capitalistic economy. Ardent questions and answers continued until 4 p.m.

He was a graduate of Keio and had been teaching at his Alma Mater up until last spring.

He was appointed President of NHK last June and left the campus. He had been lecturing on the history of French economic thought at Keio.

In the San Francisco Peace Conference he served as the top adviser for the then Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida.

His death is much regretted by various circles in Japan because of his ability as a businessman and of his highly estimated scholarship accomplishments in the study of economics and finance.

Dr Nagata passes away of sudden heart attack



Dr. Kiyoshi Nagata, President of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) passed away of a sudden heart attack on November 3.

He felt unwell when he was attending the reception for the

visiting Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra on the previous evening and was soon hospitalized in Keio University Hospital. But his condition took a sudden turn for the worse.

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At the outset of this idea, the Faculty of Engineering will participate in the exhibitions at Mita, and open lecture meetings, concerts and dance party will be held outside the campus.

The allotment of rooms for exhibitions at Mita and the distribution of materials have already done. The budget this year mounts up to more than 3 million yen. An admission ticket is being sold in advance for 50 yen. A program is available at the room of Executive Committee for 50 yen.

The festival will begin with an eve of jazz concert on 13th at Shinagawa Public Hall. Besides bands of Keio, the Hawaiian Band from the Doshisha University, Japan's best vocal quartet, Dark Ducks, and singer Misao Nakahara will make a special performance.

Exhibitions on Mita campus will be held for three days commencing on 15th. Participating groups are over 81, from the Cultural Associations, Academic Research Associations, Independent Societies and seminars of the Faculty of Economics and the Faculty of Law.

Topics which these groups took up are full of variety. For instance, "Fashions on the Ginza Street"—a survey of passers-by and shops in the Ginza—is the topic taken up by the Tokyo Cultural Society, while the Fukuoka seminar of Assistant Professor Masao Fukuoka will make a simple and clear explanation of a topic of Modern Economics, "Linear Programming".

Seminars of both faculties are to display results of their research on various problems under the unique topic "Present Japan".

Along with exhibitions, the Festival provides various entertainment programs, such as movies, concerts, dramas and record concerts, during the same three day period.

Foreign Minister Aichihiro Fujiyama, who is an alumnus of Keio, will speak on Sunday November 17 from 4:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. at Speech Hall. Kiichiro Sato, president of the Mitsui Bank, and other distinguished persons are guest speakers for lecture meetings.

An imitation trial by the (Continued on Page 3)

4 univ theatricals

The 21st Four University English Theatricals was held on November 9 and 10 at Hitotsubashi Hall, under the auspices of the Four University Theatrical Association, supported by the Yomiuri and two book companies, Kenkyusha and Obunsha.

Following four dramas were played respectively by the Hitotsubashi ESS, Keio ESS, Rikkyo ESS and Waseda ESS; Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury", Glenn Arther Hughes' "Havana Moon", Junji Kinoshita's "The Rice's "The Odding Machine".

American students' attitude to problems in college life clarified in discussion

It has been known among Keio students that the exchange student program between Stanford and Keio started last year. Both the Keio Stanford Exchange Program (which the International Relations Committee is in charge of) and the World University Service Program expect students who study in other countries to come back to their own universities to share the experiences they have had with other students at their home universities. The idea of knowing about student lives in other parts of the world through their representatives and of making good use of it for developing this university life at home is considered as the most important purpose of the exchange student program. We hope very much that this program will be extended year after year.

Masao Oda, student in Economics has just come back from his one year study at Stanford, fulfilling his responsibility as the first exchange student to Stanford from this university.

Byron Marshall, student in philosophy from Stanford, has been at Keio this year in exchange.

Tamako Yagai, who majors in psychology, has been studying in Canada for two years; both at the University of British Columbia and the University of Toronto given a World University Service Exchange Scholarship, and is also back at Keio this year. And she participates in the activities of the Mita Campus.

One afternoon, Marshall from Stanford, Oda and Yagai got together and talked on their experiences in overseas, thoughts and problems of the North American students. (usually, it means both American and Canadian students.)

We would like to share some of their discussions with the readers of the Mita Campus. Here, they start:

Independent students

Yagai: I appreciate your coming here for the Mita Campus this afternoon. The theme of our discussion for today is "problems and thoughts of the North American Students." It is rather vague, however, let us start with some of our impressions of them. Mr. Oda, would you like to start off?

Oda: Yes, Stanford University students are comparatively rich than Keio students. This is not one thing, and another thing is that most of the students live on the campus, so it is easy for them to participate in the university community life which is something we don't have at Keio.



Miss Yagai

There are various scholarships, too.

Marshall: At Stanford, the tuition is quite expensive, but many of the students are from relatively wealthy families. The students work for the sake of independency even when their families can afford their tuitions, etc. Of course, there are always people who have to work to go to university not only for the sake of independency. Some of their money comes from scholarships. This may be directly connected with the student economical problems, for both those concerned with obtaining sufficient money to afford university education and obtaining a job after graduation are far less serious than those of the students of, for example, Japan. Since the American economy is in a healthy state at present, part-time, scholarships, and loans are relatively plentiful and it is possible for a student to attend the university without a great deal of help from his parents in many cases. This is conducive to a high degree of independency and may help to explain why there seem to be no social problems unique to students alone. This degree of economical independency gives them the same voice in society as those of the same age out of school, hence a student speaks on the problems of society not as a student but as a young citizen.

Yagai: Students in Canada and America seem to cooperate well for their university activities. For instance, when the Hungarian revolution took place

last year, the entire community of the Canadian students participated in preparing money and accommodations to invite the refugee students to their universities. It was done not only by a few groups of students, but by students governments, clubs, fraternities and other campus organizations. Consequently, some hundreds of refugee students from Hungary are now studying in Canada.

Marshall: We didn't have any Hungarian students at Stanford last year, but we have students from Poland. We would like to have more students of this sort at Stanford, but problems are great: the language problems etc.

Oda: I noticed that some American students are wanting to visit the iron curtain countries. There was a Yugoslavian student at Stanford.

Yagai: How do they think of those students from the iron curtain countries?

Marshall: Any bad attitude Americans have toward nations is usually toward the government. They are always sympathetic to the people. I don't know if the Yugoslavian student had any unpleasantness in America, but I know nobody who teats him badly for his background.

Yagai: I understand that you are a philosophy student. What kind of books in philosophy are most popular at Stanford?

Marshall: Our philosophy department is very small. Many of the students are going in for business. They take a philosophy course for his liberal arts course. Some of them take three years in philosophy and take law for two years, but there is no philosophical movement at Stanford. In other words, there is no particular philosophical drive, so I couldn't say that the Stanford students are pragmatists or existentialists etc. There is no particular philosophy book which is popular to the students. Most of the students study "Gairon", covering every aspect in philosophy at undergraduate level. The university student population is increasing tremendously, but there are more students, asking engineering or other technical studies than liberal arts students.

Threat to colleges

Yagai: I think there is a same tendency in Canada. Last year, the universities of Canada graduated 13,25 engineers. Almost jobs were available to each of them. The engineers are more needed in Canada, however, some thinking people worry that it is a threat to the university educations. There is more to education than training in professional skills. They say that the universities must, if they are to fulfil their real function, develop a wide range of interests and understanding their students, show them how to get beyond facts to principles, lead them into the inner meaning of their civilization and encourage them to go beyond knowledge to wisdom. I remember reading an article by a university professor, concerning the same problem. He said, "We need all the engineers we can get. We ought to support our professional faculties to the full. But, unless we give more of our money and more of our houses on shifting sands." Salaries for the engineers are high in North America, so I suspect most parents will urge them to enter the faculties which seem to promise the best future salaries. Directing so many of their best students into the professional faculties, they are in danger of robbing their country of the challenging ideas and

leadership that come from those who have learned that knowledge is not enough, that men need wisdom. I think this threat is not only to North American universities but a threat which the whole world must think seriously today in this rapidly developing material world.

Social problems

Yagai: Now, let's turn our subject to the students' concerned problems in North America.



Mr. Oda: Segregation is one of the topics the students eagerly discuss. Actually, there are only two negro students in Stanford; one is the boy who plays in the Stanford football team and the other is the girl who is good at ballet dance. There is no coloured people problem at Stanford, so, there would rise some problems. For instance, no negro student would be allowed to join in fraternities, etc.

Marshall: In America I don't think we have any common social problem to every student, whereas in Japan, job problem is shared by all students. There appears no peculiar problem of their own as students, that is, American students seem to have no special social status other than that which is theirs outside of the university.

Military service

Yagai: In Japan the rearmament problems have been spoken among our young people. Having experienced the world war, the Japanese youths are realistic about war. Consequently, most of my friends are against having military forces which naturally leads us to an idea of fighting for external war. I asked several Canadian students, "If the government of Canada declared war on any foreign power would you volunteer for military service?" Their ideas about it are rather idealistic, that is to say, there are happy people of no real war experience. One boy said to me, "I'd join up—call it patriotism or the protection of democracy. It doesn't seem right to me to sit back and let others fight for these things: Dying? It's one of the risks you have to take." I think this reflects the idea of most Canadian students on war and military service. However, we should not ignore another way of thinking on this matter, existing among the students. That is, "People in the universities have more important things to do than to go out and fight. In any case fighting men will not be much good in the next war."

Marshall: I think this problem of military service is the only one I can think of as common to all. The two year military training obligation under the Selective Service System, or as we usually term it, the Draft is considered particularly by

students. While the greater portion of students are exempted from this during their college years, and at present it is not certain what percentage must serve, all must consider the possibility that after graduation their careers will be interrupted by two years in the Armed Service at some time. As to what the opinion and outlook is on this, it would seem safe to generalize and say that while most feel the necessity of such training for the purpose of defense in the present world situation, most also regret the necessity of planning their life to include those two years.

Yagai: Some people say, that North American students' problem is where to park their cars on the campus everyday. But as we have been talking, they have problems of their own.

Marshall: Maybe, parking problem is true, but it's not a real problem, compared to the job and health problems of the Japanese students. Their problems are personal depending on individuals.

Everyday life

Oda: They don't talk so much on their own subjects at school. They talk of football, baseball. Sometimes students talk on politics. It was the election year last year. Young Republicans and Democrats worked hard, having debates and discussions. Girls exist for boys and boys are for girls. They spend much time for telephone calls to their girl friends. After supper it is a kind of competition to rush to the telephone booth. They often discuss on articles in newspapers and mostly on political issues. In fall football, in winter skiing, and in spring beach party; these are students' concerns.

Marshall: Concerning marriage, and every day life of students it is far too complicated to discuss in less than three volumes of sociology text books. That is to say, our grandparents or great-grandparents are from many different countries with different traditions and customs; our religions and philosophies even our politics, differs greatly among themselves the country is large with at least some small differences of local situation, the differences of opinions are encouraged within the university education. Thus, while it explains very little to say the ideas and opinions of American students vary a great deal and any discussion of them is a complex one, it is nevertheless a characteristic of the American society, a rather important consideration is any attempt to understand and American students. It is quite possible to think seriously of it from that time on.

Yagai: I regret that we have to close our discussions here, but will look forward to some other opportunity. Thank you very much.



Mr. Marshall

On shoulders of the young hang heavy social burdens

It is very clear that the hopes of students have been largely influenced by the reformation of educational systems and the changes of social circumstances, after the war. Some people say that the increase of the number of universities has made students lose the consciousness which they ought to have. Some think that Keio students are comparatively indifferent to social problems. These words may imply some exaggeration. But, it is significant for them to reflect on themselves at this opportunity. Premier Nehru of India, who paid visit to this university last October, stated the following words, emphasizing the role of universities.

Universities can give something embodying a feeling of the spirit, something humanistic, something which feeds our minds from narrowness and hatred. The tremendous development in technology has gone ahead of that in spirit. To solve this problem is the duty of the universities of the world. Because it is people studying in vast numbers of universities who will shoulder tomorrow the burden of solving the problems

of the world. They are due to represent tomorrow—the tomorrow of the world. And, if it is so, it becomes exceedingly important what the young generation in universities is thinking, what urges it has, in which way it is looking, how it is conditioning itself and moulding itself to face the problems of the age.

So, Keio students should reconsider how to live a student life. And it is necessary that they examine themselves through the opinions of the following three students who are engaged in student activities.

Fukuzawa Spirit forms the backbone of Keio

It is evident that general thoughts of Keio students can be understood through the spirit of Yukichi Fukuzawa, founder of this university.

They think Fukuzawa's greatness depends on the fact that he was a great liberalist. And they are sure that his spirit is to think of things rationally and to behave to the purpose.

But to think him a mere liberalist pays no heed to his evolutionary spirit with which he enlightened the current thoughts under the feudal system. In other words, they neglect the social conditions of that day which restrained free thoughts. They are comparatively indifferent to social problems and are apt to see how the wind blows. These students happened to have wrong ideas largely because they live in a relatively wealthy society. Today they must try to find out the contradictions of the present social orders and reform them.

If they truly give life to the spirit of Fukuzawa, they behave boldly, avoiding easy compromises.

Present age stricken ill

Our age is called the present age; it may seem to be stable and peaceful, but there are many important problems in it. Deceived by beautiful and fascinating words, we must not neglect them. The present age is suffering from a very serious illness. It can be said that the illness is to deprive us of hope, love and morality, and besides it makes us feel nihilistic and solitary. Not a few fellows of us, the moderns have been seized with the illness and, to make the matters worse, they aren't aware of their illness. It may be called the unrest of the present age, too. "The social organizations of the modern age" a friend of mine says, "make us stupid", and I think it true in a sense.

The social organizations put us into every part of a machine. The mechanized men are prone to lose the goal of life. It is natural that people, especially young persons, should enjoy some momentary pastime. But it is wrong and idle to lay the blame on the society or the government. The moderns, especially younger generation, lack something important. But it is so important that they are getting inactive because of the want of it.

We should believe future, and thought, I think. It is to get a reliable support and to live along strongly as a man of the modern age that I joined Keio Fukuzawa Kenkyu-kai and have been studied on about him. We should believe future, and live this modern life rather vigorously. Do not depend on the present age too much.



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Rikkyo repeats champs, Keio falls 2nd to last in Big Six Ball League

The Autumn Six University Baseball League which had presented a lot of cross games to stadium-goers since its start on September 21 at last ended with the time-honored Keio Waseda Series with Waseda beating Keio in two games in a row.

The Ct. Paul nine, the champions in the spring season, again won the emperor cup.

As the result of the K-W Series, Waseda and Keio were compelled to rank fourth and

Rikkyo nips Keio straight

Keio-Rikkyo baseball matches in the Autumn Series of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League were held at Jingu Stadium on November 2 and 3.

With little recovery of bitter batting slump of Keio team since the beginning of the Autumn Series, Keio suffered two straight defeats by vigorous Rikkyo who was expected to capture the championship by beating Keio.

Rikkyo defeated Keio 6-3 in the first game and 4-0 in the second game.

With the result of these matches, Rikkyo won the championship of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League on two successive series both in autumn and spring.

fifth among the six universities. Keio lost two games straight against Waseda on November 9 and 10.

The first game started with Keio's first batter Nagao's smacking out a double to the right. He, however, rushed recklessly to the third to be touched out. It was he only hit and the only chance to get point for Keio. Waseda's ace pitcher Sakurai hurled with confidence and good control. Mori of Waseda hit a tripple in the fourth inning in which by a dead ball and two single hits Waseda gained two points. Waseda added one more point by a walk and three volley hits in the sixth inning. Thus Waseda defeated Keio 3-0 in the first game.

In the second game after scoreless two innings Waseda's third batter Shimizu tried a squeeze to drive in Momohara from third for the winning run. After that Keio's hurler Hayashi pinned Waseda to only one hit in the following six innings. Keio, on the other hand, singled out six singles but missing timely hits could not make any point. In the fifth inning, Keio third batter struck out with three runner aboard after a hit and a walk and an error, which determined the result of the game.

Filipino univ beats Keio in basketball game

The Keio vs. visiting Philippine University of the East basketball game, the second of three games of a goodwill series, took place at Ryogoku National Sports Hall on October 23. Philippine University of the East defeating Keio 88-84.

Philippine University of the East's attack was superior to Keio's from start. Being unable to cut into the Philippine's zone-defense, Keio shot a rough middle shoot not to score a goal smoothly.

On the contrary, by passing a ball high and swiftly Philippine cut in Keio's defense and scored goals successfully.

Thus the first half ended in Philippine's lead of 11 points.

In the second half Keio rallied and began to attack rigorously with a splendid fighting spirit and severe cutting in.

At eighteen minutes Keio obtained two successive goals by Kimura to tie the game 72-72.

From that time the game turned into a hand-to-hand game and went into an extra frames.

In the extra frames Philip-

pine mae goals steadily by skillful shooting to drive back Keio's violent counterattack.

The reason Keio lost the game was the dull attacking of the first half as well as Philippine's hard defense.

The score:
43-32
Philippine 88 33-34 84 Keio 12-8

JSS develops new program for highschool

Scholarship-granting for clever university students by Japan Scholarship Society (Nihon Iku-ei Kai) has been limited to those now in universities.

This autumn JSS decided to launch a epoch-making scholarship program in the history of scholarship system in Japan. The new system is to reserve clever third-graders of high schools as future scholarship-receiving students in universities and to grant scholarship after they successfully enter universities.

Many young people with competent mental endowments are forced to give it up to proceed to the higher course from high schools for economic reasons. In this context it is viewed as urgent to offer scholarship for such clever students in economically unfavorable circumstances.

Early next year 3,300 among students who will graduate from high schools next March will be reserved as future scholarship students in view of marks achieved in their high school days, their character and health.

The amount of the grant is 2,000 yen a month, which is inadequate to cover all educational expenses. However, this system as well as the counterpart tentatively carried out since last March for middle school boys and girls longing for higher education might serve as an economic pillar for the realization of an equal opportunity for education.

Keio Gijuku Sai Screen

(continued from page 1)

Jurisprudence Society this year will be conducted on "the case of damage claim for non-fulfillment of a marriage contract".

As usual, the traditional fancy-dress parade by voluntary students and shopkeepers around Mita campus will be seen on Sunday, 17th.

The open lecture meetings by professors of Keio will be held, as the first trial for the Festival program, at Nikkei Hall of the press Nihonkeizai Shimbun. Lecturers and their subjects are as follows:

Nov. 15, Mitsuo Minemura, professor of labour laws, "Recent Labour Policies and the Labour Laws"; Koji Shirai, professor of French literature, "Camus—a man and his works"

Nov. 17, Yakashi Hayashi, professor of physiology, "On the Workings of the Brain"; Toyotaro Narahara, professor of mechanical engineering, "On High-Speed Movement in the Air"

Nov. 18, Kijuo Nakamura, professor of history of Japanese politics, "Politics Based on Humanity"; Juichi Takagi, professor of finance, "The Structure of Japanese Finance and its Problems Hereafter".

The Mita Campus will also hold an exhibition at Room No. 44. The Mita Campus will display a graphic report on "Job-Hunting and Keio Students", based on data and statistics obtained from the Placement Section of the University. The intermediary report on the job-finding condition for this year as of October 31 will also be made.

KESS doubles champ in debate contest

KESS (Keio English Speaking Society), after the winning of an English debate contest in June kept its championship of another contest of the same kind, All Kanto English Debate Contest, held under the joint sponsorship of Asahi Shimbun, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Association for Education Promotin. The final was contested between Keio and Meiji University on September 29 at the Asahi Auditorium.

The theme was "Whether Public Association of Laborers be granted the right for strike or not." Representing KESS two juniors debated, Mr. Tetsuji Sato of Faculty of Economics and Mr. Hidetsugu Noguchi of Faculty of Law. In the judgement both English and argument were taken in accounts.

The two representatives told, "We were convinced of our victory as we had made the full preparation. But the Meiji team was a very hard adversary. The successive championships for last two years was somewhat a burden to us, but we are too glad now to say anything. It seems to have favored us that we could take the affirmative both in the semi-final and the final."

By this winning KESS became three year successive champion of the contest.

Announcement

The Mita Campus will hold a dance party on December 14 at Hotel Fuji at Azabu.

The purpose of this party is to raise funds for the publication of The Mita Campus that has been suffering severe deficits since school authorities cut the annual subsidy to half this year.

Every one is cordially invited to the party subject to subscription of at least 250 yen.

Tickets for subscription are available at the office room of The Mita Campus. For information, please call 45-2318.

The World is Terrorized

This picture entitled "The World is Terrorized" is a scientific film on horrible effects of radioactivity.

Copies of the film will reportedly be given to President of the United States of America and British and Soviet Premiers. Another copy, it is said, has already been sent to Indian Prime Minister Nehru.

The film shows how the atmosphere and the rain-water of Tokyo are contaminated by radioactivity. Furthermore, it introduces the following experiments; a rat is made to swallow strontium 90: strontium 90 flown into a rabbit's body through a small hole dug on its chin is absorbed by its bones to nullify their hematogenic function so that cancers and leukemia are brought about.

What makes us shudder is a deformed child such as a small-headed one. Expectant mothers exposed to radioactivity at Hiroshima and Nagasaki bear malformed children. To much surprise, some children born a few years after mothers were bathed in radioactivity are deformed.

The merit of the film is to describe experiments and research by lots of Japanese scientists.

Such presentation of scientific data on radioactivity might help people in various nations know the horror of radioactivity. But it will not necessarily serve for the suspension of nuclear tests.

Students' view on racial dispute appeared in US student papers

Racial discrimination in the South is one of the greatest social and political problems in the United States.

It is interesting to see what attitude American university students take toward this problem. The following is a excerpt from comments appearing in the American students' press.

"There are at least two other sides to the demand for integration. The Southern demagogue says integration only over his dead body—which is quite possible as things stand now. Moderation is the other side. It says that under the law of the land integration will come and indeed is well underway wherever the people have been educated in the idea and where Southern moderates have held the floor, but that to avoid bloodshed the law must take cognizance of the social and cultural temperature of the South.

When the Supreme Court announced its unanimous decision that integration of the public schools was the law of the land, there was at first little real opposition. But nurtured on the bigotry of Northern whites with no responsibility and with the false idea of forcing integration down the throats of the South in the tradition of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin", Southern opposition was fired to support the white Citizens' Councils.

Once the full impact of integration hit the South the statesman of both sides left the field to the two extremists—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the other. Little Lock and the Citizens' Councils on the other. Little Lock means that the extremists are gaining.

We who are not faced with the problem find it easy to criticize and lambaste the South. It is fortunate that no race problem of Southern proportions here—a fact which makes it all the more mandatory that we approach the problem only

Interim report on job hunting Good start, but...

A month has passed since the employment examinations started on October 10. Already more than eight hundred seniors have got employed by the end of October. This is as good a record as last year. But since then the number of those newly employed has been decreasing rapidly. The reason lies mainly in the fact that this year many companies rushed to hold examinations around October 10 which is the official earliest date for employment campaign, 9 days later than last year.

This left a very few opportunity for those unsuccessful students in their first trials to seek other companies to apply for.

Because of the current tight money policy of the government few trading companies, which have been much affected by this

measures, have employed as many as last year. In contrast the number of those employed in banking has risen slightly as compared with last year. One apparent reason for this is that banking is the most secure occupation even in an economic crisis as seen now.

"One thing to be mentioned of is that most of the students, as can be seen every year, have sought their jobs in big companies of reputation without due consideration as to whether they fit them as their occupation of life. And there's no denying the fact that the amount of starting salary is playing big role in their deciding for what company to apply.

The following is the details of interim report as of October 31.

The occupational and faculty classification of those employed by now.

	Faculty of Econ.	Faculty of Law	Faculty of Lit.	Total
Mining	19	20	0	39
Construction	3	2	1	6
Manufacturing	185	110	4	299
Gas, Water, & Electric Co. ...	6	3	0	9
Commerce	103	65	6	174
Financing	119	77	2	198
Transportation	36	33	1	70
Journalism	3	5	5	13
Public Official	0	0	0	0
Private Trade	4	2	0	6
Total	478	317	19	814
Applicants for Job	790	820	234	1844



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OFFICE

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Sputnik and mankind

The peoples of the world, especially the U.S. scientists and politicians, were dumbfounded at the Soviet news on October 6 that Soviet scientists succeeded in the first launching of a man-made earth satellite — Sputnik I.

This event showed that the U.S.S.R. had gone a step further in space science and in the study of guided missiles than the U.S.A. through the stage of atomic parity.

It is easy to imagine how much the West was panic-stricken because, as is admitted by everyone, the defence of the West is solely dependent upon the U.S. atomic weapons.

But apart from its political and strategic significance, the success in this space-ship, seems to throw a huge brilliant light in the future progress of science.

Sputnik has made us convinced that the idea of space trip to the moon, which has long been looked upon as a mere reverie of day-dreaming scientists, has become quite possible and will be realized before long.

Anyway this is a matter of great joy to the mankind as a whole and moreover, will be marked as one of the milestones in the history of scientific progress.

Whoever built the satellite, it does not matter at all of course.

From the Japanese students' press on employment

Rikkyo Echo (Rikkyo University, Vol. 11, No. 3), in its editorial column, comments with sympathy and hope on the employment problem, as the seriously-looking seniors "overflow" the employment office seeking information, guidance and help. And the paper suggests the reason why those seniors find difficulty in securing their jobs will be that the majority of them have been majoring in literature or political and social sciences and naturally looking for white-collar jobs, while the growing demand for scientists and technologists in Japan as well as in other countries in the world is left unsatisfied.

To meet this demand, i.e., to keep pace of educational system with the recent extensive progress in science and technology, the paper calls for the restudy and reorganization of the whole system of education. Admitting the probable difficulty in the reorganization, because it will be costly, the paper stresses that the worth-while undertaking will repay in the long run.

The Sophia Gazette (Sophia University, October 30) also takes up the job-hunting problem and points out the difficulty the graduating seniors have had in securing their jobs this autumn. The direct cause of this difficulty, the paper says, is that the so-called tight-money policy has affected many parts of the Japan's economy. On the other hand, the situation is

not so serious for graduating students in the field of natural science and engineering, therefore, the paper suggests, if a student wants to get a job after his graduation, he must try to be a technical expert.

In addition, the paper expresses regrets on the violation of a gentleman's agreement on the date of placement examinations by big companies.

(The agreement was made in advance of the placement examinations among Japan Federation of Employers Associations based on an official notification of the Ministry of Education. The notification was issued to force the employers to hold their placement examinations not earlier than October 10, so that the graduating students of universities may be able to devote themselves fully to their studies as far as possible.—Ed.)

The Japan Women's University Shimbun tackles the appalling difficult problems in its feature why women university graduates are not welcomed in private companies or even in the government offices, and how to tide over their difficult positions. It admits that it is true that there are some weak points on their side—for example; they have a tendency to easily cast aside their jobs in a few years after they have secured employment in order to enter home lives and they lack

The beep-beep of Sputniks seems to have aroused afresh the people in the whole world to the rapid and extensive progress of natural science and technology in recent few years—or few weeks. Of course, Japanese are no exception from the people in this respect.

The comprehensive "innovation" which has been introduced hand in hand with the progress has caused severe scarcity of scientists and technicians of high education. On the other hand, educational system in Japan likewise in some other countries in the world has so far been instituted rather unfavorably to the field of natural science and technology, especially so in the case of universities or colleges. The system has resulted in the unbalance of ratio of the numbers of graduates who have been majoring in science and liberal arts, and the situation will surely become worse if the system runs as it is today. Thus, evening or, if possible, inverting the disproportionate ratio is urgently desired for two reasons. One is that the industrial world has met with shortage of highly educated research workers and technicians on the employment front annually in the recent few years. Therefore, the fosterage of more technicians is desired from among the business circles apart from the point of view of national policy.

The other is that there are so many universities and colleges in liberal arts course, such as faculties of law, of economics, of commerce, of literature and so on, and consequently it has been an annual event in autumn that the majority of graduating students from those faculties throng to compete for smaller demand on some "elite" of them.

Education Ministry's plan

In view of this situation, the Ministry of Education announced "Scientific Technician Fosterage Plan" early this month. According to the official publication, the aim of the plan is to bring forth 8,000 more well-trained technicians through the amplification of universities or colleges, namely the faculties of

zeal for their works because they consider jobs as a means of accumulating funds for marriage. On the other hand, it points out that the reason why women alumni come to lose their fight in their places of work, is founded on the fact that the employers do not give them important works but treat them like girl servants. It concludes, therefore, that first of all they must make efforts to develop such real ability as they can stand shoulder to shoulder with men, and kindle their enthusiasm to their jobs. At the same time, the paper awakens strong reflections to the employers' prejudice against women graduates that women cannot play important role in any fields.

The Nara Women's University Shimbun also features the employment problem in the manner of the round-table discussion. It mentions in its column the graduates' personal experiences how to find their jobs. According to them, women students should study harder in their school days lest they should feel inferiority complex to men in some respects—especially in academic attainment when they have entered society. Moreover they speak with one voice that the so-called connection is important in finding jobs in the field of the teaching profession, because even if they achieve good records in the employment examination, they are not necessarily employed. And a certain alumnus advises that women students should have firmer attitudes on their future jobs even in school days because such students are more favorable in deciding their course than students who do not establish it.

engineering or of natural science by fiscal year 9162. The 8,000 technicians are expected enough to cover the may-be shortage of technicians, and research workers which may be caused in the fiscal year 1962 as a result of the new economic five-year plan starting next fiscal year. ¥22,300 million in total amount will be financed in three fiscal year ('58, '59, '60) for funds of this plan. (For the detailed numbers of the 8,000 students and divided amounts of ¥22,300 funds, see table below.)

Problems in realization

The means of realizing this plan has so far been considered in three ways: (1) To increase the number of students in the existing faculties and courses; (2) To establish anew faculties or courses like the Metrology Course which was created this spring in the Faculty of Engineering; (3) To reorganize the existing faculties or courses on liberal arts into those on science. Among the three, emphasis will be laid on the first way, considering that funds and time are limited, and that the third way is almost impossible to take.

In addition to the problem of how to secure enough funds, the probable shortage of high-qualified professors and trainers for those students must be taken into consideration. It is reported that the Ministry of Education has not yet thought out any definite plan of training the trainers. But in general three means are considered suitable in this direction. First, to pick out right scholars from among the graduates in the laboratories. Secondly, to amplify both quantitatively and qualitatively the master courses and doctor courses in the graduate courses of universities. There have been comparatively many graduates in natural science courses, while in engineering courses there are few who stay

Detailed number of 8000 technicians and the budget scheduled to finance the fostering plan.

In national universities and colleges 4,000 students ¥14,500 million (in '58, '59 fisc years)

In public universities and colleges 1,000 students ¥4,700 million (in '59, '60 fisc years)

In private universities and colleges 3,000 students ¥16,600 million

The financing for private universities is to be made in '58, '59, and '60 fisc years, and for colleges in the '59 and '60.

Total 8,000 students ¥22,300 million

in the laboratory shaking off the temptation of high salary offered to them by industrial companies outside the "ivory tower." In this respect, it is earnestly desired that much more scholarships should be offered to those young scholars. Thirdly, to establish closer cooperation between universities and industrial companies. For example, a skilled and well-experienced expert in a company lectures on his speciality at a class in a university.

The change in the system of university and college education in the field of science and technology will sooner or later make it unavoidable to start full reorganization of the whole educational system.

Such a "revolution" in educational world will need a great deal of funds, and will take long time until the final goal is attained, of course. The Ministry of Education is, however, quite confident of the realization of this plan, as it is backed by the governmental policy and the growing demand among the business circles. At the same time the Ministry is expecting help and cooperation in this direction by the people at large

and in academic world either national or private.

President Okui's opinion

President Fukutaro Okui, who returned from his inspection tour of the United States of America, expressed his opinion on the scientific fosterage problem in the students' press interview on November 11. He said, though he had so far conceived no particular plan of reforming the present faculty system of Keio University to acclimate itself to the new situation, it was by any means necessary to expand the present Faculty of Engineering to some extent. At the same time President Okui hoped even the students of literature or social sciences should become more willing to study natural sciences or technology while they are in liberal arts course as the requisites for college graduates in this science-dominant time. In addition, the President expressed his belief that, for the achievement of establishing scientific and technological prosperity in Japan, the newly launched Education Ministry's plan must be supported by a new political doctrine.

Topics from campuses overseas on Asiatic flu

The autumn of this year came with an epidemic cold. According to the official report on the recent epidemic cold published by Tokyo Metropolitan Sanitary Bureau as of November 8, in Tokyo 1996 classes in 607 schools, 143 grades in 85 schools, and 127 schools were then closed because of the explosive attack of the epidemic, most of the cases being suspected of so-called Asiatic Flu or of virus A-Tokyo 57.

The epidemic in Japan was first observed early last May in Tokyo, and the recent epidemic is thought to be the relapse of that in May through as far as July last summer. The Ministry of Welfare and the Sanitary Bureau are anticipating further "explosion" of the epidemic in coming winter.

Asiatic flu is now attracting the world's attention. A number of articles about Asiatic flu are seen in some American university papers.

Lumberjack (Arizona State College at Flagstaff) reports that four hundred students and faculty members have been reported victims of an epidemic of mild flu cases labeled tentatively as Asian Flu.

The college medical staff expressed this view: "We have

been expecting Asian flu. It can not be stated that we have Asian flu but only that we have a flu epidemic of a larger proportion than we have had for several years and that it has come during a period when Asian Flu has been predicted."

About the symptom and the type of Asiatic Flu, Lumberjack says, "The flu virus was of a type that did not respond to antibiotics and that the medicine being given students was not a cure but simply an attempt to ease the discomfort. The flu lasts from three to five days and is followed by a period when the patient feels weak."

The Manitoban (University of Manitoba, October 1) reports that a wave of flu attacks is spreading through the University's residence quarters. Among the residents approximately 30 cases, both male and female, are reported in one week, and many more are expected to contract it. About the symptom and the treatments of the flu patient, the Manitoban says, "All residents are advised to report any flu symptoms, which may vary all the way from backache to a stiff neck, as soon as they appear, rather than to delay one day as most students do. In addition an avoidance of over-exertion for the first week or so

during convalescence will guard against a relapse."

The Massachusetts Collegian (University of Massachusetts, October 4) says: "It was reported by the Williams College infirmary that over 25% of the enrollment were bed-ridden with Asiatic flu." And the cases have appeared there at the rate of 25 to 30 per day, causing what is called an "explosive" epidemic. Over 40 fraternities are being used at the present time as hospital, the paper says.

Dr. Stephen Brown, Amherst College Physician, indicated that there is a "great probability that an epidemic of Asian flu will strike the campus within the next few days." The symptom of flu is reported to be a general aching of the body and extremities, throat irritation, congested nose, and dry cough accompanied by occasional nausea and vomiting.

Chicago Maroon (University of Chicago, October 11) introduces a brighter news on Asiatic flu there. The paper reports that Dr. Henrietta Herbolisheim said, "The threat of Asian flu should cause no anxiety among the student body. There is no reason why the campus population should be affected to any greater extent than the general population."

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