

# The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY  
1858  
'calamus gladio fortior'

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Mita, Tokyo, Japan

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## Dr Harrod lectures on econ

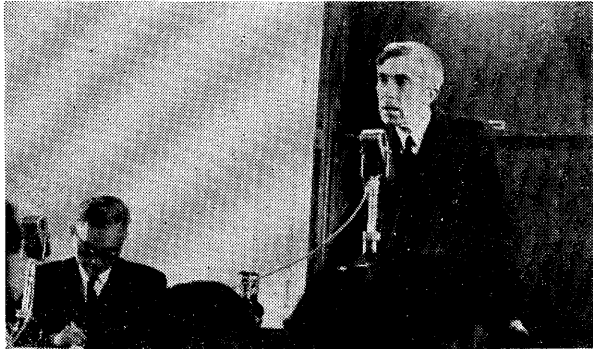
April, 21 afternoon from 2 to 4, Dr. R. Harrod of Oxford University visited Keio, Mita, to make two hours speech on the aspect of theory of Economic Growth.

The Room No. 31 had been already capacity crowded when Dr. Harrod reached there with professors of Faculty of Economics. Prof. Kobe, Waseda University, was the interpreter. The lecture was sponsored by Nihon Keizai Shimbun and the Faculty of Economics. Mrs. Harrod also came to the campus to attend the discussion with Keio students, which was sponsored by the Mita Campus.

The lecture and the discussion lasted for more than two hours. After the lecture, Dr. Harrod discussed with professors of Keio University at the Library Memorial Hall from 4 to 5. The dinner was given in the honor of Dr. Harrod. Mrs. Harrod did not attend the dinner party, for she left Keio alone for going to see 'Noh-play'.

Dr. Harrod, smiling, answered our questions, "I am very impressed by many audiences. If I try to give a lecture on the same subject in Britain, perhaps only one third of the audiences will attend." "They seemed well prepared for the subject. Every time in lecture came to the point, I felt the direct reflection of the students." "I, as a professor of Oxford, want many Japanese to come to Oxford or Cambridge. It's long way from here to England. Yes, it's long way in the terms of 'money', not of 'time'. Now we have many students from America, the very few Japanese are there." "I should give my good wishes to Keio students and I'll surely forward your ways of life onto my undergraduates." Dr. Harrod was given the Autobiography of Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder.

Mrs. Harrod had free discus-



Dr. Harrod gave a lecture on the theory of Economic Growth before the packed audience in room No. 31.

sion with about 30 students including four coeds at special dining hall of 'Yama-shoku' for about two hours. Unlike the lecture given by Dr. Harrod,

the meeting was always carried with friendly atmosphere. Sometimes serious questions, 'Blue blood of England', made all the attendances forget the time.

## Two American Profs here

On April 14, Mr. John Mackenzie Cory and Mrs. Patricia Cory came to Japan in compliance with the invitation of the Faculty of the Library School of Keio.

Mr. Cory is Chief Circulation Department, New York Public Library and a guest Professor, School of Library Service, Columbia University. Mrs. Cory is a member of Librarian and Virtual Education Office, Lexington School for the Deaf, New York.

From April 15 to 19 Mr. Cory attended the Conference of the Directors of Public Libraries in Asia-Pacific Area which was held at Hibiya Library.

And after visiting at Hakone districts from April 18 to 19, Mr. Cory have a lecture on "Social Education and the Library" and "The Administration of Libraries" at Keio University as visiting professor till July.

Mr. Max H. Fisch, Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Illinois came to Keio at the invitation of Fulbright Scholarship after having paid a visit India. Dr. Fisch was granted a degree of Dr. Of Philosophy at Cornell University and now is Professor of Illinois.

Dr. Fisch started a lecture on American philosophy at Phi-

losophy Course, Faculty of Literature, from April 22.

Dr. Fisch is on friendly terms with Professor Eiichi Kiyooka, so Prof. Kiyooka arranged this invitation especially.

## Memorial stamp to be issued in Nov

Postal Service Advisory Council for the Minister of Postal Services have decided to issue the memorial stamp of the occasion of Keio University's Centenary, on Nov. 8.

The design is expected to be either the portrait of the Founder Yukichi Fukuzawa or the picture of the Lecture Hall of Keio University. The firstly-issued stamp is to be handed to President Okui from Ministry of Postal Services on the ceremony.

## US Envoy to visit

It has been informally arranged that U.S. Ambassador to Japan Douglas MacArthur is to visit Keio University on May 12, 2 p.m. All this was arranged after Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka saw Ambassador at U.S. Embassy in March.

He is scheduled to confer with President Okui on the Campus on the day and have a talk with students who are to be selected from various field of activities. Ambassador is, on his arrival in Japan, deeply affected by the translation of Biography of the founder Yukichi Fukuzawa and his spirit of Independence and Self-respect and holds a keen interest now in Keio University and is wishing to talk with Keio students on various matters.

## Guests from Maryland Univ

About 20 students and a professor of the University of Maryland paid a visit to our University on 19, April. Prof. Kiyooka, a grandson of Yukichi Fukuzawa, explained to them the spirit of Y. Fukuzawa the Founder and his works; Encouragement of Learning, Outline of Civilization, and Things West ern.

The American and Keio students including professors of both Universities the memorable annular eclipse of the sun. They left the campus at 12 after spending one and half hours here.

They were on the way of Overseas program by which they are studying the ways of living of other country students and people.

## 4564 freshmen enter Keio; President urges them to be all out in pursuing truth

President Fukutaro Okui contributed to The Mita Campus a message for freshmen. This congratulatory message about the way to go on the occasion of this centennial year as a freshman is shown below;

It is a great pleasure for me to have welcomed new students on the campus in April as every year, and each time, I expect much if your bright future.

Especially, this year falls on the centenary of the school founding in 1858. It is our endless pride that the founder Yukichi Fukuzawa not only served as a pioneer of the Japanese civilization but also devoted his half-a-century in the field of educational activities and made the academic tradition of Keio University glorious.

It is not too much to say that the centennial history of Keio University is itself that of Japanese civilization.

It is, however, nonsense to exult only in its brilliant tradi-

tion. The more its tradition is excelled, the more we are needed to examine ourselves whether or not our daily conduct is worthy of it, whether or not we are well prepared to make our conduct deserve it and whether or not we neglect our effort and reflection.

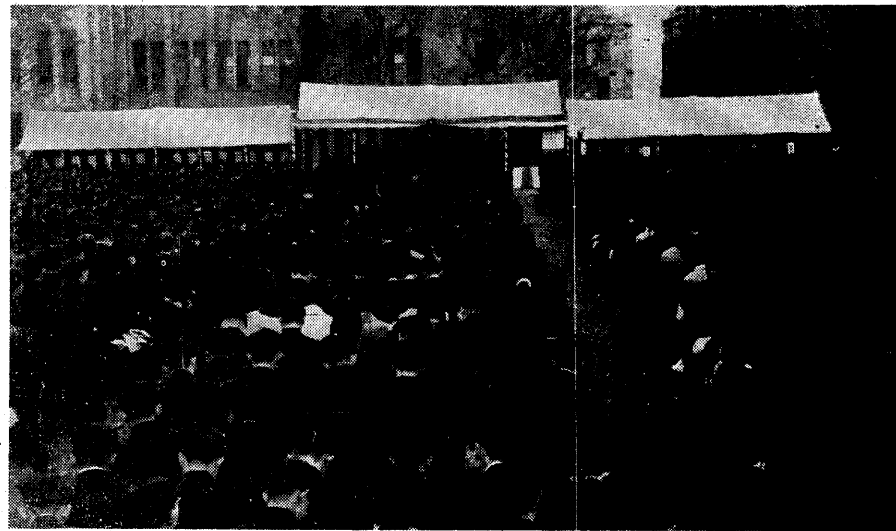
I think it is important to consider enough about the start of the 100st year on the occasion of the centenary. In this point, we and new students are same in setting out.

Then what is our task? It gives me a great pleasure to find that liberation, peace and welfare of the people in the world are, with all the threat of the world-wide war and ruin of mankind, steadily being realized. It, however, cannot be obtain-

ed without efforts or sacrifices. There is various kinds of obstacles, original and historical, as a human and as a member of a nation.

It is a supreme duty of mankind to eliminate these obstacles and make your way. To perform this, we have to study faithfully the truth of universe and human society. Thus we get to 'wisdom'. This 'wisdom' and nothing else is what Yukichi Fukuzawa thought much of in founding Keio University.

It is this wisdom that Keio expects from every students for the next 100 years—though it may be a thorny path. For this purpose it is expected that every students takes up a modest academic life while in school.



The entrance ceremony of Keio University was held on April 11, at Mita. It began with the message of President Okui and was broken up with the unison of School Song to the accompaniment of the Fire Defence Band.

4564 freshmen and 198 sophomores are admitted to the university through examination. The number of new student shows an increase of 25 percent over last year.

Dean Okui stressed in his congratulatory speech, the real aim of study.

## Monument unveils 100th Anniversary

On April 23, Keio attained the age of century of foundation. In commemoration of Keio Foundation Day, a monument marking the centennial of founding was unveiled at St. Luke's International Hospital in Akashicho, Chuoku, Tokyo.

Keio Gijuku was created by Yukichi Fukuzawa in 1858 on the premises of an Edo mansion of the Okudaira Clan of Nakatsu, Oita Prefecture. St. Luke's International Hospital is now located there.

The ceremony of unveiling began at 2.30. p.m. with musical

performante of former school song by Keio Wagner Society Orchestra and the monument was unveiled by Miss Miki Ushioda, daughter of Koji Ushioda, former president. 500 alumni of the university and several honored guests attended the ceremony.

This monument was designed by Yoshiro Taniguchi, professor of Tokyo Technical University.

A opening book of granite is carved on marble pedestal on which the inscription of history of this monument is written.

Letters on the opened page

of the stone book, three feet high and three feet long, can be read, "Heaven never created a man above another nor a man below another." This is a famous epigraph of Yukichi Fukuzawa's.

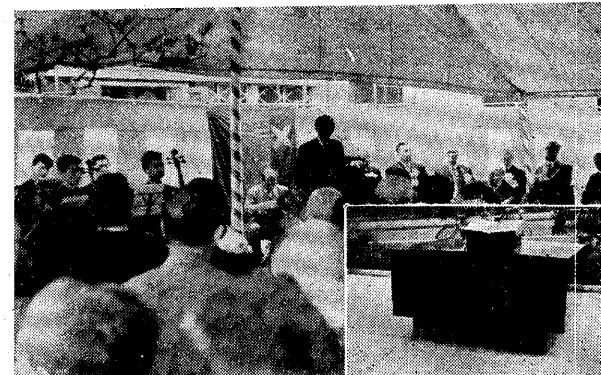
After unveiling, directly a congratulatory meeting was held on the court of St. Luke's International Hospital.

In this meeting a inventory of this monument was handed to Eiichiro Nomune, Headman of Chuo-ku, from President Okui.

Gov. Seichiro Yasui of Tokyo, Director Hirotsu Hashimoto of St. Luke's International Hospital and others offered their commemorate.

Several students of Keio belonging to Tokyo Cycling Society arrived on the spot all the way from Nakanoshima, Osaka, a noted place in connect with Yukichi Fukuzawa, relaying message which they have gathered on the way. These messages were from Mayor of Osaka City, Presidents of some universities in Kansai districts, Chairman of Osaka Chamber of Commerce and the Alumni Association, here and there.

They arrived in same uniform and by same bicycle which were respectively offered by several companies.



# Student life at home and abroad surveyed through coeducation

More than ten years have passed since the new educational system was enforced and rather impatiently applied to the students of post-war Japan.

Of all the renewed things the most startling and controversial at that time was the introduction of coeducational system.

Arguments for and against behind, boy and girl students have learned and played together and have grown up, breeding a new man-and-woman relations.

Someone says that current juvenile delinquency, especially that of indiscreet sexual relations, has something to do with this system.

How do they themselves have felt and thought about it? Has it served to the female education which has developed remarkably after the last war? —Ed.

## Coeducation in Japan past and present

Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio Gijuku, is known as an earliest advocate of women's education. How did he think about it? On the pages of "More Education For All" (Gakumon no susume) he thinks:

In the modernization programs what is most required to women is to elevate their social position. Then what is necessary? First of all, education. Women must get higher education, on economics and political science.

He denounced those women who were absorbed in pursuing western ways of living and did not take care of their original duty of house-keeping. He also hated those who applied themselves to the arts of tea-ceremony and flower arrangement, for he thought that kind of things to be useless in actual life. "It is a stale, old-fashioned ethics and morals if women are obliged to do something woman-like only because they are female. Women should be more liberal."

Under the principle of the equality of the sexes, Yukichi Fukuzawa advocated "higher education for women", and he especially strived to get rid of social oppression, obstinate and prevailing, for the realization of this idea.

### Development

Coeducation in Japan has a characteristics in its way of development. That is to say, it has brought the matter of female education to post-war Japan.

"Higher education for women" had long been cried but did not bear fruit until the end of the last war. Public opinions in prewar days were that high education is unnecessary for girls who sometimes or other would become a man's better half to dedicate their lives to their husband.

At that time, early days in Meiji era, real fact was far from his ideal. Man did not like to see a woman high-educated. Historically Japanese men and

women have been brought up separately under the influence of strict Chinese doctrine Confucianism which says, "boys and girls should not be together when they come to an age of seven." Thus women of prewar Japan did not have the opportunity of high education.

These ideas were prevailing in prewar days and even women's university herein Japan had turned to a 'bride-making school' where they belonged to the faculty of household economy and of literature at best.

Therefore it was not until the coeducational system law was enforced that girl students were able to learn economics and political science freely. The Proclamation of the law would have been like the gospel for them.

Therefore women's education in a true sense has started after the last war together with the start of co-education.

In the year of 1946, 8 out of 48 girl applicants were admitted to Tokyo University. Since then number of girl applicants to the universities has increased year after year. Now Keio University admits some 500 girl students every year.



Every look of students is bright. They seem to enjoy a happiest life.

## Voices of people

### Professor

"Of course, the co-educational system is a question upon which there is much controversy. As for myself, however, I am absolutely for it in principle. In Keio University, girl students are extremely small in number. But I think co-eds are not inferior to boys as far as scholastic ability is concerned. And they certainly study very hard, though they may be wanting in creative talent. To tell the truth, it is easier for me to teach in a classroom without any female students rather than in a mixed classroom. It may be safe to say that boys are certainly affected by girls for better or worse."

In our university boy students are gentlemanlike enough under no compulsion, for the so-called 'Keio boys' are well-bred and shrewd in a good sense. They hate barbarism.

Coeducation is most fruitful in coeducation is most fruitful in extra-curricular activities where students of both sexes get acquainted with each other naturally and are able to know the opposite sex as it is. It may be

a proof of existing merit in the co-educational system that all students of today seem to be happier and more vigorous than those before the war.

Anyway there is nothing wrong in the present co-educational system regarding our university, though it is desirable that female students become equal in number to male students.

### Coed

I would say, the time should come when none of us refers to the system of coeducation, for that we often hear people praise or condemn the system, is the very proof that coeducation itself has not been on the right road. The coeducation ought to be natural one.

Even though there has been

rather controversial cases about the coeducation, the good aspects which have come out of the system are far numerous enough to set off the bad aspects. Only through coeducation, we women can observe would-be husbands thoroughly.

### Outsider

How I envy you your coeducation system. I might have not committed blunder of choosing my present wife, if there would have been the coeducation system. Yes, we often hear of some bad aspects of the coeducation. However, supposing none of us is likely to tell good news, the fact that there have been controversial cases about women students in universities, is that almost all of us have been paying their serious attentions to the present system. We have much to expect of you, present generation.

## Serious but merry: Mrs Harrod

### Student life in Britain

Inviting Mrs. Harrod, who came to Japan with Dr. Harrod, Oxford University, The Mita Campus held the meeting in which Keio students were given the opportunity to exchange free and frank opinions with her. The special dining hall of Yama-Shoku was filled with about thirty students including four coeds.

First, Mrs. Harrod explained the system of Oxford and Cambridge which are regarded as the leading universities in the world. "In many ways, the universities are different from other local colleges and universities. Oxford has not class at all."

### Lecture at Oxford

The undergraduates, we call Oxford men & women the undergraduates, not students, can attend lectures of their own accord. At the beginning, almost all undergraduates attend the lectures. However, as the time goes, fewer and fewer undergraduates attend lectures. Professors often expect that at last no undergraduate appears in the lecture. But they are taught or trained through the system of Private tutor. Once a week, they must go to their tutor and discuss their special subject with them. The discussion is face-to-face and one-to-one talking. Through this talking they are given their special materials which they must study for their degree. Only Oxford and Cambridge can afford to have the system of private tutor, for they have their own property and farm which were contributed by many people to Oxford or Cambridge. So that both universities do not need to rely on students tuition. The authorities pay all the expenditure with long-stocked funds or annual income from farms and ranches.

### Professor and student

Other local universities are very like Japanese universities and colleges. "Speaking of the relation between undergraduates and professors, it is very close and friendly. Very often undergraduates invite professors to their parties and meetings."



Students are chatting with Mrs. Harrod in a friendly air in the afternoon of April, 21. At left Mrs. Harrod.

These parties and meetings are very popular. At these parties undergraduates freely discuss current affairs and their special subjects with professors and their friends. Of course, professors very often invite undergraduates to their homes. Not only professors, but undergraduates also invite professors and tutors to their rooms, because undergraduates have two rooms, dining and sleeping, in the dormitory."

### Coeducation

"Co-education? Yes, in Oxford we have two or three women's colleges. Women must study much harder than men to enter famous universities, Oxford and Cambridge, because the number of colleges which are open to women is comparatively few."

"What is the proportion of women to men in Keio?" "About thirty to one! Well, I'm sorry."

### Miscellaneous

"Well, undergraduate's attitude towards political affairs," "they are very keen on it. Professors and outside people think they should be keen about current affairs. At least during college life, they should pay their attention to current affairs"

international or domestic." "Yes, in Britain too, a boy who is a good player, foot-ball, cricket or boat, has the advantage that he is often invited by Oxford or Cambridge to enter."

"It must be ridiculous." "Talking of blue-blood in Britain, nowadays Oxford and Cambridge alike don't require applicants to have special qualification. Nationality, social class, father's occupation do not matter. It is the blue-blood of one's brain or character that matters when one wants to enter Oxford or Cambridge." "Aristocracy? Well, it is a good system. Generally speaking, they have better manner and they are well-educated. So as a country, Britain should not abolish the aristocracy."

"My impressions on Japan? Yes, Japan is very very beautiful. Women's kimono is so fascinating that I appreciate Japanese women in kimono. But Japanese taxi, it is terrible. They drive so fast in a crowded road."

"Anyhow, I have enjoyed very much travelling and sight-seeing, talking frankly with Japanese people. I will surely tell a story on the people of Japan to my friends in Oxford."

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What are they talking of, date or lecture? At the students' dining hall.

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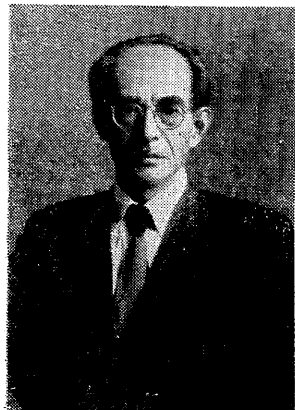
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## Pres Okui encourages freshmen the championship!



Prof. F. Okui, the president, encouraged freshmen in his speech on the entrance ceremony on April 11. The outline of his speech is as follows:

One of the aims of your college life is to search for truth. It happens, however, very often that what is taught in schools sometimes differs from reality of daily life. Theory and reality do not always go hand in hand. As is often said, if the economic theory of Adam

Smith had been put into practice just as it had been asserted by him, the so-called world in natural harmony would have already been realized. But, how are the facts in this century?

On one hand, we have a theory, and on the other hand, we have a reality. How do you bind both of them in your life? Some, living in confused reality itself, may deny theory itself. They, however, are wrong. There must lie a law, or a theory in all of our life. That is what you must learn in this University. Fortunately, we have been keeping such a tradition, searching for truth, ever since the days of Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of this University. You must master the so-called 'practical study' of Y. Fukuzawa.

I hope you will make the most of your college life, keeping such a succession of pursuit of learning in your mind. May you all enjoy your college life to your best.

## Campus at a glance

Again, this April, many new juniors came to Mita where they learned special subjects of study in a two-year course having finished a two-year preparatory course at Hiyoshi.

Preceding to other departments, in the Economic Department, selection of the new members of each seminar has begun. Up to date, some seminars have already chosen their new members and some are now screening the applicants.

Each society drew candidates many times over the limit of 30, so the new members were selected by various methods: oral tests by the professor in charge, examinations in mathematics or English and comparison of academic records. Some were fortunately admitted into the society which they had wanted to join, and some failed.

It is in this two-year course at Mita that we Keio boys and girls really enjoy our college life either in searching for truth or in amusing ourselves. Some will

foster lasting friendship with fellow students in the same seminar, and some may determine his life's work in the course of his learning. Each junior is very anxious to join a good seminar, so it is not easy for us to become the members of the society which we want to join.

These are numbers of applicants of several seminars: Asst. Prof. Shiraishi's seminar (subject of special study: international trade), applicants are about 100; Asst. Prof. Fukuoka's (theoretical economics), 120; Prof. Yamamoto's (international problems of economics), 300; Prof. Odaka's (business management and accountancy), 140; Full-time lecturer Wadai's (business management), 90; Asst. Prof. Takahashi's (accountancy), 40; Full-time lecturer Okuma's (theretical economics), 120; Prof. Mori's (industrial administration), 130; Prof. Sono's (insurance, industrial economics), 40; Prof. Kinbara's (financial policy), 50.

The Tokyo Big Six University Spring Baseball game series began its schedule on April 12 at Jingu Stadium provided with a new scoreboard.

The first match was contended between Keio vs. Hosei before 40,000 ball fans. Both Keio and Hosei sent on the mound the ace hurlers, Tatsumi and Makino. Keio scored seven points at the second, fifth and seventh innings and beat Hosei 7-5. The match was a brilliant slugging bee, and all the fans were spell-bound with that fast fight. Because of the rain, the second match was postponed to April 14.

Keio was defeated by Hosei 15-6. Until the half of the fourth inning, it was a nice game countering each other with brisk batting. But thereafter the game became unilateral with Hosei taking the lead from Keio by scoring five points in the latter half of the same inning.

The final match favored totally Keio owing to Keio's mainstay Tatsumi's perfect pitching and the third baseman Inamori's two fine plays. On the other hand, bad control of Yamazaki, Hosei's pitcher, made it easy for the Keio nine to get five points in the third inning. The score was 6-0.

The prediction prevalent in the papers had been that Keio was weakening because of the graduation of the majority of its members, but the results of Keio vs. Hosei games proved that there still remains hope for Keio to win the championship to a great degree.

The total score is following.

The first match:

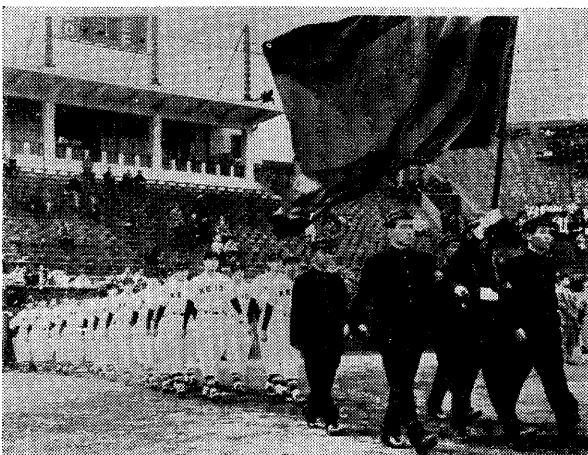
|       |             |   |
|-------|-------------|---|
| HOSEI | 001 000 301 | 5 |
| KEIO  | 010 040 20x | 7 |

The second match:

|       |             |    |
|-------|-------------|----|
| KEIO  | 000 303 000 | 6  |
| HOSEI | 130 512 11x | 14 |

The third match:

|       |             |   |
|-------|-------------|---|
| HOSEI | 000 000 000 | 0 |
| KEIO  | 005 100 00x | 6 |



Keio team entering the stadium at the opening ceremony.

## Keio wins the palm in All Kanto Univ Tennis League

Keio defeated Waseda, Hosei and Meiji in All Kanto Intercollegiate Tennis League and won the championship. Keio beat Waseda by the score of 6-3 on April 14 and 15 at Hiyoshi Keio court after beating Hosei and Meiji.

On the first day both teams did their best as expected and Keio led Waseda by two wins and one defeat in three doubles matches. In the second day six single games were held under the best condition. On the be-

ginning, Hanna and Tsuruzaki of Keio beat two Waseda players (Hirose, Miyoshi) in four sets, and in the third match Mochizuki crushed Miyazaki of Waseda in straight sets. Keio captured the championship on its final game. The following three games ended in score 2-1 of Keio's victory.

As the result of this K-W match, Keio achieved 14 consecutive victories over Waseda and got the championship three times successively.

The ranking is following:

1. Keio (3 wins and no defeats)
2. Waseda (2 wins and 1 defeat)
3. Hosei (1 win and 2 defeats)
4. Meiji (no wins and 3 defeats)

reported by Hirose

## M. Maruyama makes Japan record

The third Keio Univ. vs. Yamagata Univ. weight lifting regular match was held on April 20 at Yamagata Prefectural Hall. Keio won three consecutive victories. On this regular match M. Maruyama, senior of Law Dept., middle class made new Japan record. The record was 110kg press.

## Announcement

The Mita Campus has decided to put a new column, "Student speaks" as a new feature. Contributions from readers are cordially invited. The contents or the number of words are quite free. We welcome student-like, constructive views.

Some excerpts of excellent ones will appear in "Campus Viewpoints" of The Japan Times every Saturday and remuneration will be offered for them. Please send your opinions to the Student Hall Room No. 20, Mita campus or No. 14, Hiyoshi.

## On the screen



### 'PARIS HOLIDAY'

"Paris Holiday" is now going through its paces at Tokyo Gekijo which stars the talents of Bob Hope and the French comedian, Fernandel. It is in technicolor and technicolor by Tolda Production. The film opens in the French Ocean Line "Le Flandre" sailing from New York (its opening title is the most unique) including America's top film and TV comedian, Robert Leslie Hunter (Bob Hope) to purchase the script for his next film to Paris, the famous French comedian Ferdynel (Fernandel); a lovely employee of American Embassy in Paris Ann McCall (Martha Hyer) and a mystery woman with the intriguing name of Zama (Anita Ekberg).

Hunter and Ferdynel, using Ann as an interpreter, engage fever which may take the in shoptalk and Hunter reveals that he is heading for Paris to

purchase the latest play of the famous French playwright Serge Vitry. Zama has received the instruction from a sinister cohort in Paris to get that script at all costs.

To accomplish this purpose, Zama stole into Hunter's cabin and tried to find the script. While at Vitry's country estate, Hunter learns to his dismay that the dramatist's latest effort is not comedy but a highly documented drama exposing a group of international intriguer...

The two talents of Hollywood and Paris bring us international common laugh to our hearts' content and its unique combination is funnier than most thing around these days. This film may be the "comedy of comedy" as a possible answer to the cherry blossom and spring Ann as an interpreter, engage fever which may take the in shoptalk and Hunter reveals that he is heading for Paris to

## Student speaks

### Physics and Economics

It is said that the method of what we call modern economics has a resemblance to that of physics. The tendency is naturally observed since economics became an exact science at the end of last century, and philosophically sustained by logical positivism. What is known as the Theory of Games may be regarded as the extremity of this way to the accuracy. The theory was first developed by J. von Neumann in a mathematical journal in 1928, and its application to economics is revealed in a book, "The Theory of Games and Economic Behavior", which was written by himself with O. Morgenstern. If you read the book you can see a profound background of the theory.

The authors of this book say that the application of mathematical method to economics so far was not successful, but that the seeming difficulties do not imply the impossibility of the application. Take an example of the measurement of utility. Though, as they say, the topic is not the central interest of their work, it elucidates an aspect of their idea, an analogy between physics and economics. It is generally held that if you can say that you prefer something to another, you cannot tell the extent of the preference. And it seems that we cannot find any way to measure the utility.

The condition was not better as for temperature when thermology was not yet in the present advanced stage. And now we do have the way to tell the temperature numerically. Moreover, it is evident that this serves much to the rationalization of our every day life. Hence an optimism as to the possibility and the utility of the measurement of utility. They indeed try to measure the utility. Skillfully getting, so to speak, a rod of utility they conclude that the treatment by the indifference curves tells us too little or too much.

Just as physics, economics has a duplicate way of studies: the one of experimental nature and the other of purely deductive

nature. The former may be statistics, but a trouble is that in economics it is far more difficult to reconcile a pure theory with the reality. Besides, as there is a powerful objection set forth by Marxists who take the historical point of view, economics cannot be discussed on the analogy of physics. And there must be further discussion before the conclusion that the method is a satisfactory one.

by D. Kamiya (senior).

### Freshman's opinion

It is a great pleasure to me that I can enjoy my student life hereafter at Keio and have the right to take part in the centenary of this university next autumn. In this sense, I am quite hopeful. But on the other hand, I cannot help being regrettable. Why? Because the so-called 'Keio Boy' is said not always to be desirable and often causes the public to bear contempt as well as envy. We would like to return such an unwelcome name. I believe that the efforts for the recovery of reputation is the one and the only way to keep the honor and the glory of Keio Univ. in its ever lasting history. I hope my seniors to take the lead in fighting for honor and fame against prejudice.

by Shimoya (freshman).

### To the freshmen

Firstly freshmen admitted to enter from highschools in various districts may have felt the sense of relief or emancipation after a long period of preparation for entrance examination. But it is sure there are some who felt dissatisfied with their present position, missing their first object .....

Some cynical man said that Keio is a salariedman training school, imagining that most students are lacking of fighting spirits. It is a fact that they don't wish to be leaders and that they only seek to lead their own stable life in the future. In another word, they are exclusive by keeping their own profit indifference of other's profit in the economic sphere. Were such economic egoism existed among Keio boys, mind, that should be abolished at once in any way.

by Sato (junior)

世界の水準を抜く  
斬新・豪華な  
大バラ苑

5月中旬完成

4月29日 — 5月5日

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## What we should do

Russian sputniks and American explorers have been burst into the space and they are now running in their orbits above our heads. On earth, American planes with nuclear bombs are said flying towards the Russian frontier. On the contrary, ICBM can reach American cities in 30 minutes. In the field of economics, monopolistic enterprises are growing bigger and bigger. So is the case with many other phenomena in today's world. These illustrations means that nowadays energy is exchanged in a far larger quantity than before. The nuclear bomb has enabled the possessors to destroy all the mankind in very short time. We say the mankind is a big energy. Our social life also has become more manifold and complicated and larger in scale. Mass communication has brought up the masses by means of radio, television, newspaper and others. The masses like such entertainments as are simple, irrational and and momentary. Thus trivialization and brutalization are popular in the society. Then the lonely crowd is easily led to any dogma under the command of the elite, the holder of mass media.

But the question is that the elite cannot be free front alienation. For example bureaucracy is seen in almost all the countries in the world. Even in the U.S.S.R. it is reported that the personal influence is exercised in the factor market in order to gain a more factor. Hierarchy is firmly set up, and directions must travel through a long bureaucratic channel. Here a sort of self-alienation exists.

The most fundamental alienation is originated from the very system of economics. But it is not our task to argue the problem now in this column. Dangers are everywhere around us. Several measures are being taken for the purpose of overcoming the alienations. But aren't they suffered from alienation from the start? Isn't the class system prevailing in every field of studies and movements? Besides, as mentioned before, we are dealing with more and more energy than in the past time.

Reflecting all the above mentioned circumstances, now is the time for us to consider what our judgement of value is. We must find out the first motive which drives a person to a certain point of view. That is to say, we must seek for the clue to what is the surest. It is also a effective measure for the development of the good of the human race. It is not appropriate to name our original judgement of value. But, at least, only when one has one's own standard of judgement, one can join the social activities and can manage that enormous amount of energy of our time.

S o s i d e s

The Diet dissolution was realized. Many "Liberal-Democrats" and "Socialists" are busy with their propaganda. No one says that he is a bad money-lover, but says that he is the only person who is indifferent to money and truly the champion of "democracy." Here we recall the fact that if it is truly good, the commodity doesn't need to advertise itself. Without an advertisement, many customers come and buy it willingly.

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# Let's deepen our friendship foreigners eager to learn our customs & manners

Here in Japan, especially in Tokyo where many schools, colleges, universities, institutes, and laboratories, are gathered, a great number of foreign students are studying. Some of them are from Asian countries, others from the west. Especially most of Asian students are here to study Japanese technology, or science, or Japanese language. They are sent here by their governments or their companies, offices.

As the dormitory, the Japanese government built International Student Institute, Shinjuku, Tokyo. There at present about 120 foreign students live. Their nationalities are about 20. Most of them are South Asian students. Besides them there are those living with Japanese families. The important reason why the Japanese government built the institute especially is that Japanese families themselves are suffering from house shortage and can hardly share their houses with the students, and that few universities, colleges where these students are studying, have their own dormitory which can give these students board and lodgings. However, the fact that the foreign students are living only among overseas students and mostly speaking their own languages, leading their own customs and manners, is advantageous and at the same time disadvantageous to them.

The advantage: they mingle with other countries people including Japanese people. Otherwise, they might be restricted within narrow relation only with the Japanese and the people with the same nationality. Anyway, they can make friends with many people from various countries. The disadvantage: they miss precious time when they otherwise might be able to make the best of their privileged position as an overseas student, namely the time of mingling with Japanese people and Japanese customs and manners. Especially if they were rather less aggressive people, their lives much look like that of Japanese students who go to see newsreel and pictures of foreign countries with their friends, speaking in our mother tongue, Japanese. Only by watching, no one can understand true atmosphere of the visited country. The Japanese people and students alike

should pay their serious attention to the facts. They should not leave the matter only to the hands of 'red-tapism'. At present, many Japanese students are eager to exchange their feeling and opinions with overseas

Both students of foreign countries and we, Japanese students, must give them a chance to have association with them more frequently or show them Japanese-like scenes or invite them to our Japanese students' home, so that they can understand Japanese customs closely. And also the students studying in Japan speak to us positively, I want.

I wish that they all have good impression on Japan and when they return to their countries they will remember our country as comfortable and homely land.

## Why I seek friends?

Frankly speaking, I have no clear reasons. However, my only consolation is that few people have definite reason, though I don't know about those who consciously or unconsciously take advantage of any particular human relation or even friendship.

But I can safely say that to have a good friend is the only way of knowing what I myself really am through my attitude while with the companion. Friendship helps us in cultivating our character and growing great. It does not matter what nationality or age a friend is. True friendship is beyond such human boundaries as age, nation-



Traveling on foot, rain and storm does not prevent their earnest desire to touch 'true' Japanese atmosphere.

students here. Every university has student's own International club or affiliation committee, the aim of which is to deepen mutual understanding with foreigners. However, the affiliation to deepen mutual understanding is only realized when every Japanese student realizes its importance. The two of Keio students, woman and man, expressed their opinion to the following effect.

## Be careful about girls

I don't know many students of foreign countries, but in my opinion about several friends who come from America, England and India, they are very diligent. They have strong love of study and they observe sharply everything in Japan. Whenever I meet them, I am asked of Japanese customs or the Japanese ourselves. The Japanese are very complicated, but they face their questions and problems. I always admire their efforts. In Japan they must have a great deal of inconvenience. In spite of them they enjoy their lives in Japan.

One of my requests to them is, when they want to make friends with some people, to select carefully, especially girls. For friends give them great impression. I hope that they get good impression on Japan. Sometimes I see a student keep company with undesirable girl.

ality, social classes. Each friend has his own atmosphere. It is the atmosphere that helps us in building our character. The atmosphere differs from person to person, for it depends much on the natural and social environment in which our friend has lived. If the diversity of the atmosphere communities must have much to help us.



"Our family of man" Keio student and three of India Government students, in a train in Hokkaido, last summer.

One man's atmosphere may be in the relation of live and let live; while another's may be composed of burning desire to change or convert those around him. One's atmosphere itself grows great when it touches a new environment. There surely does appear a new human relationship what we call 'mutual understanding.' It lets us forget our nationality and lets us feel as if we were brothers or sisters. True mutual understanding is the only way to abolishing hatred and fear which might cause dreadful conflict among nations at any moment. I am eager to be understood by my friends and known to them fully. To know each other is the first step towards world peace. This step is surely taken further when we know one another through true friendship with foreigners.

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