

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

Vol VIII No. 2, 80

Mita, Tokyo, Japan

May 1958 Price ¥10

Douglas MacArthur II talks with the students



The American Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II, paid a visit to Keio to talk with students, sent to Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka a letter of thanks as below.

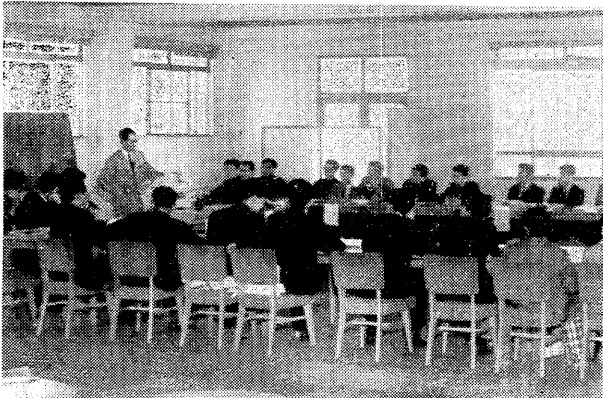
Dear Professor Kiyooka:

I enjoyed tremendously the informal meeting with the Keio University students yesterday afternoon and wish to that you most sincerely for making it possible. It was most interesting also to visit the hall where the teaching of public speaking in Japan had its official beginning.

I have enjoyed all my days in Japan but certainly the afternoon with the Keio students was one of the most rewarding of all. I hope I shall be able to accept the kind invitation to attend the centennial ceremonies on November 8, a most important occasion in Japanese higher education.

Sincerely,
/s/ Douglas MacArthur II
Douglas MacArthur II

SENA members meet together at Kinki Univ



Mr. Ogata of The Japan Times, standing the left lectured to the members of Student English Newspaper Association.

The national convention of the second subject and 25 articles of the association were made.

The chief subject of the conference was a joint publication of a SENA organ by all the universities joining the Association. This problem of joint publication had long been discussed since the formation of the SENA and it is quite significant that this time the first edition was decided to be issued, surmounting economical, technical and many other difficulties.

The first edition, 8 pages tabloid size, will be edited by one representative staff member from each university and will be issued late in June. It is eagerly expected that the mutual friendship of each university will be far more cultivated by this organ.

Two Profs introduced to librarians

Dr. J.M. Cory and Mrs. Cory, visiting Professor of Keio Library School of Faculty of Literature were introduced to the librarians concerned in Japan at the Researching Hall Mita, Keio on May 19. This Reception was attended by about 60 persons, both Japanese and Americans concerning public library, American navy and army librarians, Director of the Diet Library of Japan and others.

The long run to the catastrophe of the friendship. The attendants from the Authority were President Okui, Director Matsumoto, professor Hirai, Director of student affairs section, professor Kiyooka, director of foreign department, professor Hiramatsu and professor Sono, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce. On his leaving, the Ambassador said that if possible he wants to hold such a meeting periodically. It was the first time of his talking with university students frankly and unofficially. He had a long-cherished desire to talk with college students frankly, which will help him much in his job. He chose Keio because he himself became a spiritual post graduate of Keio after being impressed by the autobiography of Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder.

Ex students to come

The second exchange student from Stanford University in California, has been named by Authority and the International Relations Committee. His name is Mr. Richard Stacey Malcolm Anderson, a junior, age 20. He is majoring in engineering course at Stanford, but he is eager to study eastern culture and wants to incorporate it.

The first exchange student from University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, was decided. His name is Mr. Fukawa Stanley Toshinori, age 20, a junior. He explained his desire to study at Keio or in Japan as follows. He would learn much more Japanese much more quickly than he ever could there, this would enable him to study the literature, philosophy and history of Japan as he never could in English.

Univ students appeal for anti-AH test movement

The Keio Autonomous Committee participated in the central rally opposing against nuclear tests which was held under the sponsorship of the National Federation of Student Self-Government Association (Zengakuren) at Hibiya Park on May 15.

The Keio Autonomous Committee is not a member of Zengakuren but decided to support this rally for the purpose of protesting against nuclear tests as a world-wide movement.

Special Anti-nuclear Committee belonging in the Keio Autonomous Committee proposed to discuss on this problem in every classes of Keio Univ. and gained command of an absolute majority in the meeting held on April 24.

This discussion began from May 6 and ended in adopting a conclusion to take part in the central rally.

About 3,500 students of universities in Tokyo assembled this central rally and students of about 60 universities in Japan boycotted classes to participate in the rallies of each branches.

This was the first time that the Keio Autonomous Committee had even activity in such a problem, and the Committee announced the policy of the anti-nuclear canvasses.

By the announcement, of course the Committee supports the main points of Zengakuren but beforehand the Committee plans to move to protest as Keio

Memorial Lect Meeting held; The Hall greeted with 2000 attentive audience

A lecture meeting commemorates of Centennial of Keio Gijuku was held at Sankei International Hall on May 15 with full audience. This day is a celebration day of Weyland treaties on economics.

On May 15 in 1868, the last days of the Shogunate, Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder, didn't stop lecturing on Weyland treaties on economics which was introduced to Keio Gijuku in spite of confusion of the anti-shogunate battle in Edo.

Keio Gijuku celebrates this day every year. Especially, in commemoration of 100th Anniversary the Authority of Keio University planned to prevail this meeting extensively.

The meeting began with the opening address of President Fukutaro Okui stating a century history and our duty in 101st year of Keio Gijuku.

He, stressed in educational problem of past and in future said, "An effect of education is not seen at once so we must endeavour to do our best in education at present time. Hence we much need a spirit of hard-union under the title of 'Inside and outside of enterprise'."

Four honorable lecturers participated and to take 30 minutes' lecture respectively with thunders of applause.

Prof. Keizo Fuzibayashi of the Faculty of Economics lectured on the organization of labour-



President Fukutaro Okui stated the opening address at the commemorative lecture meeting of Keio Centennial at Sankei International Hall on May 15.

union under the title of "Inside and outside of enterprise."

Prof. Takashi Hayashi of the Faculty of Medicine explained a social action of brain from the physiological view easily to understand. His attractive lecture got into popular.

A famous author Mantaro Kubota, a graduate of the Faculty of Literature recollect-

ed the age of student of Keio. An emeritus Prof. Seichiro Takahashi speak on characterization and reminiscences of Yukichi Fukuzawa.

In addition, a picture drawing Yukichi Fukuzawa reading a Weyland treaties was presented from Keio graduate Kaichiro Minakami. This was painted by Mr. Yukihiro Yasuda.

Exec Committee starts its action

The Centennial Keio Gijuku Festival Executive Committee, the promoter of Gijuku Festival and all the other main events as the supreme unified organ of student's activities in commemoration of Centenary, makes his formal start on May 7. The function of this committee was handed down at the end of last year from that of Planning Committee, set up by All Keio Conference Committee in order to carry out the scheduled plan. Also, the Committee is managed on a self-paying basis.

Executive Com. is divided into 6 sections—General Affairs, Accounting, Public business, Publicity-Advertisement, Planmaker, and Liaison office. The general assembly of Executive Com. takes charge of Supreme Legislative Organ and hold the general meeting usually once a week: Expenses of Centenary Executive Committees, Donations and Profits from the enterprise are allotted to incomes of this committee.

The members of Executive Committee shown below: Hitoshi Sato, Chairman, senior of Economics. Yoshihide Sawada, Vice-Chairman of Head office, senior of Politics. Yutaka Terao, Vice-Chairman of Planmaker, senior of Politics. Yukio Yoshimura, General Affairs, senior of Politics. Seichi Ogawa, Accounting, senior of Economics. Kimishige Okamoto, Public-Business, senior of Politics. Yuichi Kawazu, Publicity-Advertisement, senior of Economics. Daizo Ogawa, Planmaker, senior of Law. Yoshisuke Minami, Liaison-office, junior of Economics.

The eight rows over in K-W Regatta

The 27th annual Keio vs. Waseda Regatta was held at 6,000 meters Sumida River Course between Etai and Mukozima on May 11 under drizzly but good condition of southeast breeze.

Keio defeated Waseda three and a half boat lengths ahead at goal, but needs one more win to even the record of 13 victories against Waseda's 14.

Keio crew gains experience and includes three Melbourne olympic entrants.

Keio crew got the start with 48 high-pitched rowing and it

led by half a length at 615 meters, by a length at 906 meters and decided the game completely by three and a half lengths' lead at 3700 meters.

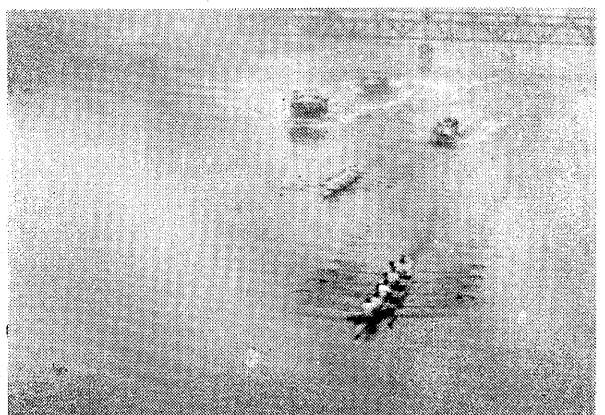
On the other hand Waseda could not have even only a chance to lead through the race with low-pitched rowing except 2 meters ahead against Keio at start.

Keio crew finished the 6,000 meters race in 19 minutes, 40 seconds to make up its 13th victory.

Members of both crews are as follows:

Keio		Waseda
Onaka	C	Ishii
H. Takahashi	8	Sannomiya
K. Takahashi	7	Watanabe
Takeda	6	Sakauchi
Shimokobe	5	Murata
Hashimoto	4	Furuchi
Suzuki	3	Azuma
Watanabe	2	Ohashi
Iwasaki	B	Kurita

average height
Keio 1.78 m.
Waseda 1.79 m.
average weight
Keio 73.3 kg.
Waseda 71.3 kg.



Keio crew strains at the oar at 5,500 meters of getting ahead three and a half lengths against Waseda crew. Photo taken near Kototoi Bridge, Sumida River.

Dormitory and student life of today

School life is said to be the prime of mens life. Especially life in a dormitory serves much to social life to come. Because, by living under the same roof, boarders cherish the spirits of "Family of Men".

Let's take a look around the dormitory and find how they lead a fruitful life.

A guide to dormitory

From the top of the school house at Hiyoshi, you can command a good view of Hiyoshi hill, at the head of which stands a white three-story building. This is the dormitory of Keio University at Hiyoshi.

Suppose you are in front of the dormitory. There wild lawn and green trees together with colorful flower-beds will feast your eyes. Silence and calmness covers the circumstances. It is, indeed, the very place to satisfy the passionate youth who are eager to enjoy a happiest student life in a comfortable residence.



With a belle's sight behind, a senior is tackling with knotty subject. A cup of coffee and a puff of smoke is his eye opener.

Three persons use one room, and out of them a chief is selected to make their life orderly.

The dormitory life is conducted under the principle of self-government, consisting of seven members. They are: General Manager, Vice Manager, Secretary, Mess Officer, Accountant, Sanitarian, and Information Service.

Natsuo Mikumo, professor of the Literature Department, is the superintendent. In the dormitory he is not a professor but a father of the boarders.

All the boarders have a chance to attend the general meeting which they utilize for the purpose of better dormitory life. It is held once a month at least.

Every year in April About 130 to 140 applicants gather for only 15 or 17 openings. The students to live in the dormitory is chosen mostly by personal interview by the committee composed of superintendent, the vice-superintendent and the students.

They are scrutinized from the points of the adaptability to group life and of his family situation. At present no coed lives in the dormitory but there is no regulations to prevent coeds from applying for the dormitory. If the number of the female applicants increases, 3 at least, the committee might permit them to live in the dormitory.

From a diary

Monday, May 19, 1958.

At seven, get up and open the window. Very fine day. The sun is already high above remote mountains. Cloudless sky is blue. Some birds are twittering in the garden. All is fine and living. What a fresh morn-



They are charging their stomachs with self-cooked dishes. Regular meals will not sit long on their stomach.

ing! There goes the bell. Breakfast. But Yamada and Shiga, my roommates, were still sleeping peacefully. Perhaps they have no lecture this morning.

Several students of the next door went to the dining hall. I must go there. If I miss the 7:45 express, I would be late for lectures. After breakfast, left the dormitory for Hiyoshi Station walking under the bright green leaves of maidenhair.

At 2:40 my lectures were all over. On my way to the dormitory, I dropped in the familiar book store at Shibuya. There I happily found a poetry of Goethe which I wanted to read but in vain.

At 4:00 I returned to the dormitory. On my way, passed unpaved roads where Keio Automobile Club was driving out-of-date cars. In the mail box I found a letter from my parents. They always worry about my health. Wrote back to them immediately. About 5:00 went down to the first floor to enter room No. 105, the amusement room. Found my fellows playing mahjong, shogi or Japanese chess. Joind them. Others were playing catch-ball outside or ping-pong in the dining room.

At 6:00 took supper. Again played in the amusement room. Took a bath. At night Shiga showed a letter from his girl friend according to our promise that all letters from female friends should be opened in the public. At 10:00 Yamada back from his side work.

Cradle of friendship

It is no exaggeration to say that the boarders need not seek friends in class. Because boarder can easily find true friends among themselves. The friendship between the students living in the dormitory is greatly different from that between classmates.

The friendship among the boarders seems much warmer than that between the boarder

and classmate with a few exceptions.

In the dormitory the boarders independently lead a regular life under the same roof. They spend most of their time in the dormitory, playing games, talking or listening to the radio together.

The number of the boarder is only sixty, therefore they become intimate enough to unbosom themselves to each other. It is natural that they should entertain friendly feelings. They regard all boarders as their own brothers.

However they often have quarrel, but it soon ends in an amicable settlement. The friendship among the boarders is based upon the understandings bred through daily lives.

A certain boarder longed for freer life. One day he moved



Three occupants of a cell (den), in honor of a senior's graduation, held a farewell banquet. His two men, 'Fleur de Mai' and 'Stripper', are saying good-by.

out of the dormitory to lodging. Next day he phoned to the dormitory and said, "I feel lonely having no one to talk, I'd like to return to the dormitory at once."



A snapshot at the Irozaki Light House, Izu Peninsula, where they visited for a spring excursion.

'Ryo-Sai', greatest amusement of boarders

One of their greatest enjoyments is 'Ryo-Sai' or Dormitory Festival which takes place at the end of October.

After the long, rather monotonous summer holidays, they start to make preparations for it and they feel very merry to dream a colorful festival.

At first, all students in the dormitory subject their own plans on how to make the festival fruitful. Every year varieties of entertainment programs, traditional and new-looking, are piled on the desk.

Most welcomed program is dance party. The dining room is promptly changed into a hall. The boarders are all men students, so they are anxious to have many women students come as their partners.

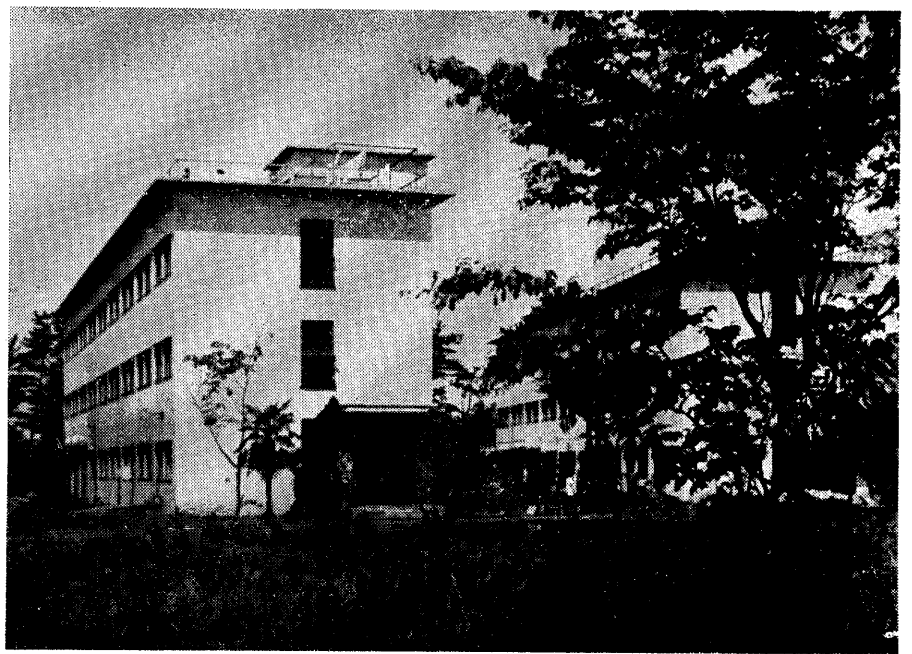
Secondly, some noted persons who ever had the dormitory life

at Hiyoshi, are invited to make a speech, instructive but amusing. The contents of which, they say, are far from the kind they expect from respectable professors.

Thirdly, varieties of sports games are competed, baseball, pingpong, and so on. By participating in the games they get some prizes regardless of their results. Usually losers get something besides the prize. What do you think it is? It is a penalty, hard and troublesome. Losers must be laundry, and be shoe-shine boys for the winner.

At night mah-jong game tournament is held. An exhibition and movies for children are also popular among Hiyoshi residents.

Thus the 'Ryo-Sai', the festival for the boarders themselves, is becoming more pleasant event year after year.



Dormitory at rural Hiyoshi, south-west of Tokyo.

"Sound and steady", comments Boss

The boarders entertain various complaints of their own to both the superintendent and the school authorities. Especially the boarders are dissatisfied that they can't have cordial relations with superintendent, because he has been living separately from the students for three years. But, on the other hand, how does the superintendent find today's student life in the dormitory?

"Mr. Daddy", master of this dormitory, working for ten years to take care of boarders, said hesitatingly: "A couple of years ago, some of boarders were often seen coming back heavily drunk in the small hours, crying loudly and roughly, walking with rickety steps in zigzag line, but nowadays such scene can hardly be seen. Moreover, when a student comes back late at night, he is quiet and sober, and never disturb any of his roommates in their sound sleep. Generally, the students here are diligent and serious-minded scholars and each of them has a keen sense of how to economize their daily lives. To my regret, however, they, as students go today, often act just on their own interest

in doing anything. By and large, the former students had older heads on their shoulders than those of their successors, in all senses."

On an average, he showed us good marks for the students here.

Prof. Mikumo, the dormitory superintendent, said in a critical attitude that the dormitory



Boarders, when they are in trouble, come and consult with Prof. Mikumo (center), 'Father' of the boarders.

students of the present time are generally not so steady as those in former days, and what is worse is that they are apt to ignore their active individualities in a whole group. Further, he added, "I hope they will establish a new dormitory life."

Referring to the greatest complaint that they have 'no close relationship between master and boarders, which makes us feel very lonely and regrettable,' Prof. Mikumo says, "This state of things is mutually unhappy and regrettable. For my own part, I'm only too glad to take as many opportunities as possible of talking with them about their not-yet-on-the-lips longings of the youth and lots of mental struggles."

Finally, he has come to a conclusion that he eagerly hopes the students will fully enjoy every moment of their dormitory life, and that he and school authorities are willing to exert every effort imaginable for the betterment of the daily life of the boarding students here.



THE
FUJI BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Otemachi
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

187 Branches throughout
Japan

Overseas: London; Branch
New York; Agency
Calcutta; Representative
Office



Inoue
Perfumery
Company, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE
Ginza 7-chome, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo

Tel (57) 4156, 4157, 4158

Visiting Prof Whitehill comments on students



In what point are we Keio boys and girls different from American students? In this regard, Prof. Whitehill, a visiting professor from the university of North Carolina, told us the leading contrasts between his students of the U.S. and those of Keio. He has been giving a lecture on labor management for about a year at Mita.

"Unfortunately, I have only limited relation with Keio students who can speak English well. So I am afraid, my impression and opinions might be very limited. However, as it is the case with every country, some are good and some are not so good. This is international situation. From my experiences, I can say that Keio students generally have larger range of their interests than American students. They seem better balanced in their interests. For example, my university of North Carolina, it often invites outstanding speakers from outisides. However, the audience is very small. Only a few students are curious to attend such a lecture or address given by visiting speakers.

At Keio, such addresses al-

ways have large audience. In student's academic ability and enthusiasm, Keio students are second to none of American students, I think. But in extra-curricular activities and community life Keio seems to have a study which American students must learn."

"Comparing Keio students in class with Americans, I would say, Americans are so aggressive as never to hesitate to challenge or shoot down professor in class. Sometimes they say, 'I think you are wrong, professor,' while Keio students or Japanese students at large seem reluctant to ask questions of professors. I don't know whether this trend is traditional or not. But from my experiences, Japanese are reluctant to challenge professors in class. This might come from the difference in teaching methods. At university of North Carolina, it is case-study method, while that of Keio is lecture-system. In my class of university of North Carolina, I give students several assignments which they must cover at home. In the next class we discuss the problems which appear in their home tasks. So the lesson of class is very active."

"If you allow me to comment on Keio or Japanese students' ways of studying they seem to make too much of theoretical sides, while Americans are very practical in their studying. I hope they don't forget that theories are essential, but they become useless when students stick only to theories and forge practical sides."

"American students are also keen on international affairs, at

least at my university. If you keep reading American campus newspapers for a year or more, you will surely find that Americans are also very interested in political or economic affairs at home and abroad, though campus newspapers mostly depend on editors thoughts."

"I myself take a great interest in students attitude towards present moral teaching and others. As I have so far expressed myself in my class or my seminars of industrial executives, I don't like the mismanagement of sound principles.

In any case, as a professor of labor management, I don't like the mismanagement of sound principles. Don't misunderstand what I say, since I commented on the matter like this. What I want to say is that students should try to research into true causes of controversial matters, whatever they may be. They must avoid the mismanagement of sound principles. Once mismanaged, sound principles disappear, even if they are important." Besides my lesson at Keio, I have seminars of industrial executives three times a week. Through out a year, I have traveled from Hokkaido to Kyushu to attend seminars of industrial executives in many cities. This is very good, because my interest and study are well-balanced among academic atmosphere with Keio students and practical atmosphere with industrial executives."

5th ISC to be held in July

The annual I.S.C. sponsored by the Int'l Student Association of Japan is to be held in this summer vacation as well. I.S.C. begins at July 16th with the reception in Tokyo and it will last for about a month over Japan, the delegations attending Eastern Japan Session in Tokyo, Western Japan Session in Kobe and the Open Panel Discussions in Osaka, Nara, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama and Sendai. I.S.C. is sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Metropolis of Tokyo and some 1000 companies, including Azinomoto Company and Mikimoto Pearls Company.

The main theme this year is "The Youth and International Cooperation". I.S.A. committee has already sent invitations to the student organizations of some 50 countries; judging from I.S.C. 1957, I.S.A. committee is expecting about fifteen countries coming, including the U.S.A., France, Republic of China, Philippines, Australia, Ceylon, Germany, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Thailand. Speaking of the Conference itself, all the delegates will be divided into three commissions—political commission, economic commission and cultural commission. As for Japanese delegates, 50 members of I.S.A. are to be eliminated with an examination, of which the first examination was held on May 11th;

Here and now, to refer to I.S.A., it is an unofficial and non-partisan student organization, established in 1934 as "The Japan English Student Association" and reorganized in 1946 as the I.S.A.

Furthermore, Prince Takamatsu is kind enough to give us auspices as the Honourable President of I.S.A. and Toyonobu Dohmen, the director-in-chief of Ajinomoto Co. is the chief of the Supporting Association of I.S.A.

The purposes of the I.S.A. are to encourage cultural exchange and to promote mutual understanding and friendship with other nations through student activities and ultimately to contribute to the preservation and furtherance of world peace. It is for the realization of these purposes that the I.S.A. sponsors the International Student Conference.

(This article is excerpted from the contribution by G. Kurita who is to act his role as a managing committeeman in the conference.—Ed.)



A true adventure of 4 yachtsmen

by Yukitada Miyazaki

Following is a sea adventure of one Keio boy who participated in the 130-sea-mile cruising race round Oshima Island.

"Oh look! the moon is coming out. It's gonna be fine tomorrow." Sidney White, I.N.S. newsman, told me on my way back home from the yacht harbor.

May 3rd Saturday high noon startgun of Izu-Oshima Yacht Race, sponsored by the Nippon Ocean Club, echoed throughout the Zushi Harbor. 18 racing yachts lined up and raced over the starting line straight towards Hatsushima Island which is the first mark to go around to Oshima. "Hoist spinnaker!" shouted Skipper White. It spread in the big sky, catching more breeze and speed. On board, the 30 foot cruiser, was skipper White, my elder brother, Mr. Watanabe and I, all are rugged weather beaten and sea-worthy yachtsmen. "Relax, now we are on course and in position." The voice of skipper gave a relief after nerve straining moment of the start.

The course was, starting at Zushi, rounding Hatsushima and Oshima, coming back again to Zushi, covering approximately 130 sea miles, and boats were due back by Monday morning.

At 5 p.m. about the time we were to round Hatsushima, the clouds thickened and the sea-face became choppy with sign becoming rough. All the yachts, first running in a group, disappeared out of their own sight one another taking their own courses.

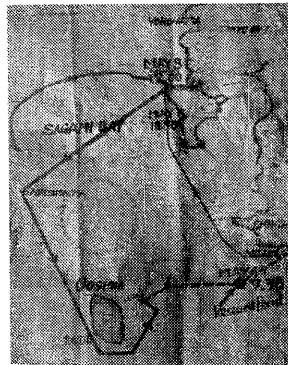


Chart and our course.

As night fell, the waves were running higher and higher, the wind was blowing more than 10 meter a second and we were under a spray of waves. Meanwhile it was quite dark around us. Suddenly we heard a big flopping noise ahead. All eyes were turned upon 'genoa' sail. Oh gosh! The end of it was torn off. It is the first trouble to meet after seven hours of sailing. Getting a lamp in my hand and grabbing rails on the deck, we tried to change it to job sail. The yacht tossed about in the surge, so it's a desperately hard job on the tide-washing slippery deck.

A patrol boat 'Muroto' ap-

proached to us and again left us alone in a pitch darkness. Every body remained shut their mouth but roar of the sea.

"Look, the lights, there's Oshima," shouted my brother. yes, we could see faint sparkling lights of Oshima on our port side. Now we covered one third of the course. Almost sudden I felt sick and dizzy. "Ow." I reeled out from deck. Every thing in my stomach came up through my mouth. I have never experienced these pities and aches. And I was obliged to feed fish. I was drenched through the skin to the marrow of bones, and had to take shelter in a stuffy cabin. I lay on the little bench in it. I even had no strength to take off my rain boots since the boat rolled badly. Every inches of inner cabin was wet from water through the small gaps of deck. Sickness and tiredness over-came my feeling of bitter coldness.

As every thing in my stomach was out, I felt as if my belly stuck to the back bone. The power of my thoughts was faint. And then I felt my brain muddled. While droozing, two hours would have passed. Suddenly it was broken by the sound of heavy rain. It started to pour really bad! It's most dangerous to sail in rain as the boat will become top heavy. Pale as death, my brother hold rider despite the bitter cold shower.

Arounding the Oshima already, she turned her steps homewards she was at the most hard point of the course where the current meets and consequently the surface is most boisterous even on a quiet day. If only we could conquer the point safely we would possibly be made easily head back towards our harbor by the evening of 4th as she was catching a good speed. But fortune did not favor us. The mast spreader of starboard side (right) snapped off. It's just 3:30 a.m. of 4th.

The rain hit hard on us, the wind blew more than 10 meter a second and surge became more furious. We could only grab things for balance otherwise we be thrown out into the ocean. It's just like being T.K.O. At last Jib sail was torn to ribbons in the storm. When I looked up, I saw the 15 enter mast started to bend like a bow. And then another disaster, mast spreader was snapped off. Skipper shouted us "Make the sail reef!" But it was long before we could reason ourselves into sufficient courage to creep towards foredeck and to struggle to reef it desperately when ocean tide washed our body from top to botto. I felt sure I was really fighting against the roaring sea.

We could see no sign of land

nor lights. And we at last lost our course and position. Only gyro compass told our direction. And we knew that the yacht was drifting toward East, dark stormy morning sea. We felt more dead than alive, feeling most miserable. The rain became light but still waves were high and wind was hard. We didn't know where we were drifting. How human power is very weak against nature.

"There's fishing boat!" In a moment I waved a flash light, but in vain. It passed by us and disappeared into high waves.

We did not give up our sailing. Even though we were quite dog-tired, and clipped we must overcome any stormy weather and must finish the goal as a valliant yachtman.

But the time to give up our sailing was come. Through haze a fishing boat appeared to rescue us within a distance to exchange our words. My brother asked in a loud voice where we were now, but the answer were vanished by the sounds of engine and waves, and we could only hear the voice of 'Chiba'. So we at last unwillingly abandoned our race to bind a big rope thrown from the fishing boat at the root of the mast.

We were towed into Chikura port, Chiba Prefecture. There we knew that we were rescued about 10 miles off Shirahama Nojimaaki lighthouse by fishing boat, Tokuju Maru, 20 tons.



Happy sailors.

Thinking that we are drifting in the Pacific, if we could not be discovered, we felt a sense of relief. By the heartfelt helps of Chikura's Fisherman Association we could regain our health and have a mast mended.

On May 5th it became fine but with 10 meters of wind the condition was still unfavorable for sailing. Last night we made a plan to sail back on our own power. But nobody was sure that our storm-torned yacht was strong enough to sail back to original harbor. We asked Maritime Safety Office to send us "Muroto", patrol boat for our race in vain. Now we must sail back on own power. At 9:10, the yacht left the port waving good-bye to the people of Chikura into another adventure.

As we got out the harbor of Chikura, weather condition turned out to be an excellent day. What a change! We kept on shouting "wonderful!" The yacht, hoisting high white sail, running through Nojimaaki, Suzuki of Boso Peninsula, across Tokyo Bay, over-looking Oshima to our portside, arrived at Zushi port at 18:30 of 5th with the average speed of surprising 7 knots.

The wonderful home-ward sailing lightened our yachtmanship and we cast all the sufferings of the past night behind the sea and made it to an unforgettable pleasant memory of big adventure.

(Top photo is by courtesy of the Motor Magazine.)

Student speaks

Student's Movement and Study

I am going to comment on the problem which I happened to see on the student page of a certain newspaper the other day. In that column, one of girl students said that the autonomous committee of her school had held a student meeting, and some of her friends participated in the campaign "for the human kind"—for the banning of A and H bomb test. But she did remain in her class to study "only for herself." And she was puzzled whether her conduct was cowardly.

I believe firmly that her conduct is not cowardly or unfair. Because, I think, to study is not only "for herself only", but also "for human kind." The more we study, the more comfortable becomes the world to live in, I think. And we are studying for that purpose, aren't we? We cannot and should not make people obliged to do-as we want. Everyone has his own way of thinking. As students are usually familiar with studying, they are apt to regard it light comparing with other things and are reliable to think studying is "only for themselves." So once they go into the actual world, they push aside others to rise to a high position, thinking themselves only. How could we expect that the world would become a paradise under these

circumstances. So, I think, we had better study earnestly "for the human kind" in our school-days.

by S. Shimura (freshman)

Which type do you belong to? There are various types of student life. Just give a look around your friends, then you will easily find out 'Gariben' style student whose main concerns are nothing but how to get mark 'A'. 'Gamblers'—they are also popular among Keio students, who are completely absorbed in playing mah-jang not only at their lesire but even when they ought to attend classes. On the other hand, you have another type which consists of students always longing for being with a glass of wine. As getting dark, their paradises are opened where they specialize in general 'social study' with glasses.

Also among you are there 'knights' who become very polite to ladies as exams draw nearer and nearer, thinking the time when they need ladies' help in covering their notes which they ought to have taken throughout the year, though all ladies are not diligent.

I admit that there are lots of students trying to make go together their study and extracurricular activities, though a few succeed in it.

by M. Nagata (junior)

Read

The Japan Times
ALL THE NEWS WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR
¥ 360 per month

THE JAPAN TIMES, LTD. 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

THE JAPAN TIMES INTERNATIONAL EDITION
Daily by Air Mail • Monthly Bound Copy



THE JAPAN TIMES JUNIOR WEEKLY

The Student Times
¥ 100 per month

Campus at a glance

From this month on, Hi-yoshi branch of the Mita Campus decided to take some statistics about the papers' sale.

The Mita Campus sells the paper in various ways. One of them is by paper-stands without seller. We set the paper-stands in front of the library, at the entrance of small classroom building, auditorium building and other thronged spots on the Hi-yoshi campus.

Statistics show that 42% of Keio readers carried the paper away without dropping a copper in the box. The percentage of payment was 90% at best (it was in the morning of 2nd day

of the issue) and only 20% at worst (on the afternoon of 7th day).

We had set the stands for a week and, at last, the stand in front of the building of small classroom showed the best result, that in front of the library was next to it, and the worst was that in front of the auditorium building.

The new library, which is now under construction at Hi-yoshi, will be completed by June 15 and will be opened to the students on September 1. This building has two stories and its

total floor space is about 1900 meters square. The number of the seats is 300 including those of the reference room which we have never had in Hi-yoshi.

As the rare attempt in Japan, a new system of lending books is planned; books on the shelves will be let out to the students at will. The university authorities announce that this system will be experimentally put into practice only in the reference room. They say that the new library will be large enough (about 250 books can be let out to the students daily) and we can read and refer to the books well in it.

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY ENGLISH PRESS SOCIETY
 Honorary President: Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka Adviser: Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu
 Editor-in-Chief: Y. Kawanaka
 News Editor: N. Miyazaki
 Feature Editor: H. Shinohara
 Art Editor: Y. Fukumoto
 Sport Editor: K. Takahashi
 Managing Editor: Y. Tsurumi
 Business Manager: Y. Miyazaki
 Advertising Assistant: T. Nakahara
 Circulation Assistant: K. Sakurai
 Photographer: K. Suzuki

REPORTERS

Fukuda, Morita, Sugino, Hishida, Ide, Kato, Matsui, Shibuya, Toyoshima, Kaihatsu, Fujii, Murakami, Nagata, Fujimoto, Hasegawa, Takeuchi, Kamiya, Sasatani, Ogawa, Shima, Murayama, Saito, Toga, Mori, Kawagoe, Nakagawa, Noda, Suzuki, Hirose, Kikaki, Taguchi, Sakamoto, Imano, Sato, Mori, Hirata, Suzuki, Koike, Iguchi, Umezaki, Taguchi, Takahashi, Tamura, Sakae, Sekine, Fuzio, Shindo, Kan, Fukumura, Inokuchi, Mima, Nakamoto, Yuki, Uzawa, Shitaa, Yamasaki, Ono, Sakamoto, Tanabe, Naito, Kimura, Yoshida, Ogawa, Moriyama, Ito, Shimura, Hara, Kenmochi, Iwata, Komatsu, Manabe, Tazawa, Takizawa, Shigara, Nakashima, Nakayama, Fujinaga, Katsumi, Watanabe, Inoue, Otani, Hasegawa.

OFFICE

THE MITA CAMPUS, Keio University, Student Hall Room No. 20, Mita, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (45) 2318.
 THE MITA CAMPUS is published every month during the academic year, and policies of THE MITA CAMPUS are the responsibility of the student editors. Statements published here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the school authorities or any department of the University.
 Single copies: Price ¥10. Annual subscription rate: ¥200. (12 copies)

Don't we reconsider?

The other day when the present writer met a foreigner, he was asked a very interesting question, "why are Japanese curious to know a foreigner's impression on Japan, even when he puts his first step on Haneda Airport?"

The foreigner said that if Japan is a young country it is natural that they are inclined to ask such a question. Is Japan a young country like America or Canada or Australia, the peoples of which are said to be curious about such a question?

The answer should be in the negative, because Japan has more than 1,500 years history. If Japan is not a young country, why are they impatient to ask such a question of foreigners they meet? The writer was asked further whether Japanese want to know foreigners' impressions only because of the uncertainty of current situations Japan is now facing, for as it is the case with a child or teenager whose state of mind is very uncertain, people are always worrying what other nations think of them, if the state of their country is unstable.

The foreigner's question is partly right, because as far as her modern age is concerned, Japan is considerably young. However, her current situation is not so uncertain that Japanese need to worry what other nations think of them.

But it is worth bearing in mind that such a curious trend is pointed out among Japanese and it is partly due to their worries caused by rather uncertain current situations.

However, if only Japanese have a strict backbone in their thoughts and try to be cool enough to research into true causes of her current situations, they should be able to stop worrying about foreigners' impressions on their country. It is only in university life that they are provided with a sound criterion towards political and economic situations. Here does appear the importance of university life. All students had better try to equip themselves with a sound criterion which is obtained only by those trying to make go together his study and extracurricular activity.

How foreigners overcome the difficulty with Japanese

Following the last edition, here the Mita Campus presents you with special features about foreigners studying Japanese at schools or institutes. Their purposes of learning Japanese differ from person to person, though they have same object that they should master Japanese before they master their special subjects.

In Tokyo, at present, are there two Japanese language schools. One is the International Japanese Language School in Shinjuku, which is run by the Ministry of Education, the other is the private Tokyo School of the Japanese Language, in Shibuya.



Practising his knowledge of Chinese characters on the board. Left to right, teacher, Mr. Iamsamoot, Mr. Somchai, and Mr. Mohni.

'Young and diligent' Students of I.J.L.S.

The International Japanese Language School was established in 1935, though it just took its final shape in 1953. At present 24 students are studying. They are those from the U.S., India, Indonesia, Thailand, China, Pakistan and Philippines. Almost all of them, except one, are those who started Japanese for the first time at the school. They are preparing for entering universities or institutes or factories at which they want to study.

Mr. Shinobu Suzuki is the principal, who was once the principal of Japanese Language School in Thailand. The number of teachers is 9, most of whom are young and fresh from post-graduate courses of universities. At present, it has 5 classes graded by students' experience and ability. Every two months, students must take an examination, the result of which are sent to embassies and their protectors with the result of the 'role-checking.' Usually after one year studying at the school all students enter some universities or institutes where they specialize in their subjects.

Mr. Somchai (phonetic) from Thailand said, "I am to study Japanese-techniques of fisheries and fishery industry. I will stay in Japan about for four or five years more." He writes Chinese characters fairly well. Mr. Iamsamoot also from Thailand, who is to study techniques of petro-

leum industry at a certain company in Osaka, said, "I have finished here the beginning course. I don't think Japanese is difficult except characters and pronunciation." He seems to have a little difficulty with the pronunciation of 'sa' 'si' 'su' 'se' 'so', although this is the general trend among students from Thailand. Mr. Mohni, America, who is to study Japanese politics said, "Unlike other two my classmates from Thailand, I live in my own house in Yoyogi, a little far from the school, but I don't think I have any inconvenience in my daily life." Mr. Chaudhuri, India, is also a student of the International Institute. After he had studied for a year at Tokyo Foreign Languages University, he entered Japanese Language School in International Institute. He is specializing in classical literature. He speaks Japanese so well that he does not have any inconvenience in daily life in Japan. But the deeper does he learn Japanese, the more increases the problems. He says Japanese grammar is very complicated. The following is his opinion about Japanese language.



Mr. Chaudhuri, the only student in the advanced course, studying classical literature. He is taking a private lesson. He often puts Japanese to shame with his knowledge of Japanese language and literature.

"My first contact with Japanese Language was just the last Great War. I was staying at Rangoon at that time and my school had closed down due to the unstable political situation. At that time a Japanese school was started by some Japanese civilians and we joined it. Its main aim was to produce some interpreters. With the end of War, the school closed down and my learning came to a premature end. After that, 12 years passed before I could start it again.

Almost all foreigners face difficulty with the 'Joshi'. It is the case with me too. It seems to be a bit irregular, e.g. 'Niwa de asobu' and 'Michi o aruku.' Secondly the problem of omission. A simple case is 'Tatemono o ushiro ni shashin c toru.' In this case 'shite' after 'ushironi' is omitted. In this omission, I can mention the omission of subject of sentence.

When the sentence becomes complex, this omission of subject makes it difficult to understand. One of the strangest things about learning Japanese is that, contrary to other languages, the approach is not through the grammar. The grammar comes last in this language. At least this is the method followed in most of the schools. I am told by my teacher that these are Hashimoto grammar and Tokieda grammar etc. . . Changes in basic grammar according to the authors is surprising indeed. Of course the problem of Homonym and 'ruingo' is a great obstacle to make ourselves understood. Often difficulty arise due to mispronunciation of a word, e.g. 'shoten' and 'shōten'. There are many more problems we face while studying this language. Still on comparatively good point that need be mentioned here is the invention of Kana. This has rendered Japanese easier than Chinese to a great extent."

'Lodging only' Students of F.S.H.

Government students invited at the expense of the Ministry of Education, are living in the

Foreign Student House in Kōmaba, which is administrated by the Association of International Education organized in March, 1937 to smooth the invitation of foreign students especially from Southeast Asia. It accommodates 100 students. At present there are 60 residents, 5 from Canada, the U.S., Australia, 55 from Egypt, Iran, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Formosa and Philippines more students are expected from Israel, Iraq, Nepal, Laos, Indonesia. They learn Japanese at Tokyo Foreign Language University for the first one year. After then they enter colleges or universities or laboratories, according to their special subjects. Those living in the dormitory at present are students of Tokyo University, Tokyo Technological College, Chiba University, Hitotsubashi University, Waseda University, Tokyo Fisheries College, Tokyo Foreign Language University. In the case of Asian students, their majoring studies are mainly industrial technology and agricultural technology, and economics. In the case of students from the west, literature and sciences are much preferred.



Reading Japanese aloud is important. Four from Thailand and one from the U.S. are learning pronunciation of Japanese. The left is the only girl student in the school, Miss Valai.

'Old but experienced' Students of T.S.J.L.

The Tokyo School of the Japanese Language in Shibuya, is one of the institutes to instruct Japanese language to foreigners. At present, there are about 100 students from some thirty nations. The almost all of them are missionaries. Others are businessmen, American veterans or those who came from abroad after graduating from universities at home. The school has 27 classrooms including one Japanese style room; a small library, sound-proofed and dark rooms, a small research institute and several tiny compartments in which students listen to tapes and recordings. The school has 27 regular and 15 part-time teachers on its staffs.

One of the students, a Fulbright Scholarship student and a graduate of Cornell University, America, said, "I have been in Japan since last September. My majoring study is Buddhism, or Oriental philosophy. Yes, I feel some inconveniences here but they come from my being a foreigner, not because Japanese way of life is inconvenient. cause the school teaches along a Japanese way of life is convenient and good as it is. My slowly."



THE BEST SILK JAPAN PRODUCES

Kanebo

Silk

Twill Habutae, Silcotta Brocade, Hogushi Satin, Hogushi Taffeta, Hogushi Fuji Silk, Fuji Silk, Brocade Satin, Pongee, Taffeta, Linshang, Raw Silk, Faille, Organdie, Printed Silk and Others

KANEGAFUCHI SPINNING CO., LTD.

TOKYO STORE: Ginza Tokyo Tel. 56-8711
 KYOTO STORE: Shijo-kawaramachi Tel. 2-435
 OSAKA STORE: Mainichi Osaka Kaikan Tel. 36-5889
 KOBE STORE: Motomachi-dori Yonchome Tel. 4-3244
 SANNOMIYA STORE: Main Floor, International House, Kobe Tel. 2-8161 Ext. 256

KANEBO STORE