

The Mita Campus

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'calamus gladio fortior'

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Keio whips Waseda; Ball League closes

The traditional Keio-Waseda series, final games of Tokyo Six Baseball League, were held on June 7 and 10 at the Meiji Shrine Ball stadium before about 60,000 ball fans.

It was, however, a battle for the second place, as St. Paul University had already achieved the feat of winning straight 10 games.

On these days, traditional decorations with planning of a mighty mouse of Keio to give upper-cut to Fukuchan of Waseda, was established at the seats of Keio cherring party.

The rooters of both universities that filled the stand at the same time of opening the gate at 9:00 a.m., cheered their teams with a celebration. More than 60,000 ball fans were in excitement according as coming the opening time.

The first game; Keio sent Tatsumi who allowed only five runs in pitching 68 innings this season and Waseda did Nishi on the mound. The game was opened by first attack of Waseda and became a slugging match from the first inning but 6 scoreless inn-

ings continued. And Tokai, left fielder of Keio, broke the scoreless tie in the lucky seventh inning with a sacrifice fly to center which brought Akagi, right fielder, home. Keio batters were not satisfied with one run. They added five more runs by five singles, two stolen bases, one balk and two errors by Waseda. Keio scored in the eighth inning one more run with a double, a single hit.

On the other hand, Waseda's sole run came in the inning with a double, a single and a sacrifice to center.

In the end, Keio whipped Waseda 7X-1 with fine pitching of Tatsumi and sure batings of Keio nine.

The linescore;

Waseda	....	000	000	010	1
Keio	.....	000	000	61x	7

The second game;

After Keio defeated Waseda, the game was started by the first attack of Keio on June 10 before 50,000 ball fans. Keio sent ace Tatsumi and Waseda did Nishi on the mound as well as the opening game.

In the first inning, severe batings of Keio got five runs and made Keio's win over Waseda

immobilized, and that according as innings elapsed they knocked down Nishi and Okumura who relieved Nishi by adding three more runs. On the other hand Waseda nine was disturbed with skilful pitching of Tatsumi and got only four runs with missing some scoring chances by their poor batings. Thus, Keio won again the second game 8-4, and placed the second of six university ball league.

The line-score;

Keio	.....	500	000	201	8
Waseda	.....	001	002	100	4

With this victory, Keio has won 60 games against 69 losses and one tie in the 55 year old game.

After the game, the spring champion St. Paul University was awarded the Emperor's Cup. It was St. Paul's third straight win following last year's spring and autumn games.

In taking the title, St. Paul achieved ten straight victory equalling the record Keio made thirty years ago.

JPSM to open at K G Univ.

The fifth All Japan Political Students Meeting is scheduled to be held at Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya Hyogo, on 20th and 21st of this month.

The theme for the coming meeting is "On Post War U.S.-Japan relation".

Tokyo University and Kwansei Gakuin University is in charge of presenting the results of study under the above title. More than 30 universities from every part of Japan is expected to attend the annual meeting.

On the first day, the publication and question-answer will be held, whereas, on the second day, section discussion, comments and reflection will be taken place at round table. Later reception party is scheduled.

From Keio University, fifteen members from the faculty of Politics are expected to attend the meeting. The theme of Keio team is "Analysis of the Public Reaction against the U.S.-Japan Administrative Agreement" which is studied through the investigation of farm villages. They aim at looking into the political problem between farm villages and air bases.

Prof Ray stops at Keio

June 5, Thursday, Professor Roy Robert Ray of the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, USA, visited Keio University.

Professor Ray is the Director of the Academy of American Law and majors in the law of Evidence and Torts. The Academy of the American Law is an institution to train foreign legal students, scholars and practitioners in American Law. The visiting professor is now making a trip to 25 countries in the world looking for people who will be invited to his institute. In Japan, he plans to stay for about ten days during which, he is to visit Tokyo University, Chuo University and Waseda

Two members of the Mita Campus, Tsutomu Takeda, senior of the Faculty of Law, Yoshihiro Tsurumi, junior of the Faculty of Economics have been selected exchange students from Keio to University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada and to Stanford University in California, U.S.A. respectively, the International Relations Committee announced.

T. Takeda assumed the post of the Editor-in-Chief for 1957 and Y. Tsurumi is playing an active part now as Managing Editor of the Mita Campus.

Keio has exchanged students with Stanford University since two years ago and though the conception of exchange students was warmly welcomed by everyone concerned with Keio, the project has been circumscribed to Stanford University alone because of the insufficient amount of funds required.

However, efforts on the part of the I.R.C. resulted in the realization of the expansion of the exchange program with foreign universities, i.e. U.B.C. And this time T. Takeda was selected the first exchange student from Keio to U.B.C. and he will major in International Relations which is his major subjects here in Keio.

Keio University was and is the first and only university in Japan which is trying to promote mutual understanding with universities abroad by exchange students.

The International Relations Committee is belonging to Keio Autonomous Committee and is established under the assistance of Keio Administration. But I.R.C. has a characteristic in its activities which are managing by students' own hand.

The main purpose of this Committee is to introduce our university and moreover Japanese manners and customs to foreign countries extensively and at the same time to accept those of foreign countries through these exchange students. So the students have important mission.

T. Takeda and Y. Tsurumi are



B. Marshall, the first exchange student from Stanford, congratulates two newly-selected exchange students. Left to right, T. Takeda, B. Marshall and Y. Tsurumi.

to leave Japan for each university to take a year's stay for their researches early in August so as to be in time for the beginning of the winter semester.

Mr. Richard Stacey Malcolm Anderson of Stanford University and Mr. Stanley Fukawa Toshi-nori of University of British Columbia will in turn come to Keio shortly.

T. Takeda and Y. Tsurumi expressed their rejoicing and wishes as below:

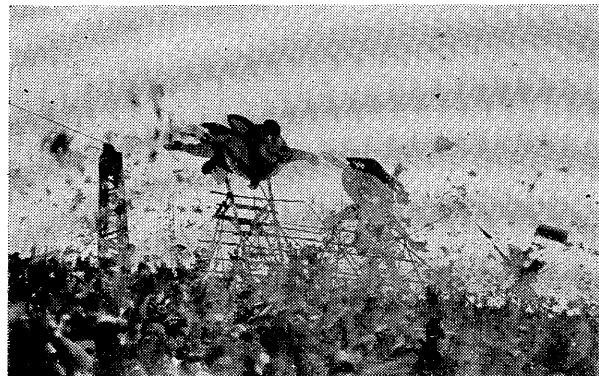
T. Takeda "I am very happy to have been chosen as the first exchange student to University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. At the university, I will major in International Politics.

In extracurricular activity I intend to participate in the News Paper Club, through which I will do my best to deepen mutual understandings with Canadians. Especially, I am the pioneer of the U.B.C.-Keio Scholarship. My duty is to pave the way for the future.

I will do anything to keep the exchange student system forever. Outside University, I am to observe true Canadian life."

Y. Tsurumi

"Fortunately, I have been selected as the third exchange student to Stanford. As I was admitted to Bachelor's degree in economics, I will keep studying my special subject, economics there too. However, besides special subjects, I wish to learn American sense of social responsibility which came out of their unparalleled frontier spirits. I am eager to strengthen true friendship with American students and foreign students from various countries. If possible, I am to be Americanized or Stanfordized in its good sense. Otherwise, the scholarship becomes useless. By so doing, I will be happy if I can convey true American atmosphere to Japan where it has been misunderstood because most Japanese seem to have taken several soldiers' deeds for true and traditional American social responsibility. Any way, I will do my utmost to meet others' expectation. I regard this as my duty as an overseas student. Furthermore, I will let the readers know periodically about true situations there as I observe with the cooperation of The Mita Campus."



The whole Keio rooters stood up and were in raptures over straight victories of Keio team.

Annual ISS to be held

International Student Seminars sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee will be held in Tokyo from July 16 to 19 and in Kobe from August 5 to 19.

The first Seminar was held in U.S.A. in 1930. Since then the Society of Friends has been organizing International Student Seminars. The membership is open to all young men and women under thirty years of age, college or university students and graduates. About half of the members are expected to be Japanese, and other half come from other countries, U.S.A., China or India. The purpose of the Seminar is as follows:

In the Seminar students from many countries and different cultures and traditions gather to study international problems of general interest under persons recognized standing in field related to the general topic of the seminar.

In the course of their study and the group life with all its problems of adjustment and co-operation, the students may be led to a lasting and intelligent concern to work for peace.

The members of the Seminar will discuss Science, Religion and International Peace as the theme, and try to discover ways in which both Science and Religion can lead to a solution of the problems of international peace. On the other hand

through the daily period of meditation, exchanging information and recreation they find a deepening appreciation for one another as individuals and as representatives of various national religious and cultural traditions.

This year seminars will also be held in the U.S.A., France, Yugoslavia, Poland, India, Thailand and Ceylon.

Centenary program of Engineering

The faculty of Engineering of Keio University has decided the executive committee of the centennial of the University, which is to be held from November 9 to 17. The executive committee, headed by Professor Mitsuo Fujii of Applied Physics decided two plans for the coming centennial.

- (1) Publication of theses on technology.
- (2) Opening of the faculty to the public.

The editor of the theses will be Professor Umezawa of the Applied Physics. As for the opening of the faculty during the centennial, Professor Kizu of mechanical engineering will head. The special bus will be operated during the festival between Hiyoshi Campus and Koganei where the faculty of Engineering is located.

FE fetes 20th anniversary

The 20th anniversary of the founding of the faculty of Engineering was held at Prince Hotel, Shinagawa Tokyo on June 15th. The ceremony of celebrating the foundation began at 10 a.m. with the address of President Okui and Dean Kito. Several members from the board of directors attended. A Busi-

ness magnate Ginjiro Fujiwara, a graduate of Keio University and the founder of the faculty of Engineering, attended the ceremony. Garden party was held on the green of the Hotel. Following the garden party, dance party will be held from 5:30 p.m. in the hall of the hotel.

New Chairman of KAC



A preinary session of the Keio Autonomous committee selected Taizo Nishimuro, junior of the Faculty of Economics, as the new chairman of the Committee of the

this preceding half year. 83 delegates from the students attended this selection and T. Nishimuro, recommender, was supported by 37 delegates against 25 supporters of other candidate.

T. Nishimuro announced the policy and his wishes in his new post:

"I am highly honored to be elected chairman of K.A.C. at the time of Centennial of Keio Gijuku and I'm sensible of the heavy responsibility. My policy may be divided into two broad classes.

Firstly, I must try to deepen the understanding between delegates and the general students of the university to brisk up the activity of the Committee. For this purpose, I must promote the action of information of the Committee for students.

Secondly, I wish for students to participate in anti-nuclear tests movement positively by the suitable way as Keio stu-

dents.

To fulfil these policy, I intend to make clear my standpoint. So, I hope eagerly that students participate in the action of the Committee and propose fresh policies."

On the same assembly Tomio Tamamura, junior of the Faculty of Law, was elected as Vice-Chairman.

Shell calls for thesis

This year, annually, Keio University open for accepting applications for English thesis under the auspices of Shell Oil Company.

This purposes to encourage studies of English of Keio students. The theme of theses are free but must be based on one's own study.

All theses are judged by Prof. Kiyooka, President of International Department of Keio University and represent of Shell Oil Company and others. The standard of judgement are the contents and how they write good English.

The dead line is October 1st. And announcement will be at the beginning of November.

The prize are as follows:
First 20,000
Second 10,000
Third 5,000

Students seriously tackle social problems

One may well say that the duty of the student is to study. But, for its sake, should they shut up themselves in the ivory tower in defiance of the present social circumstances? Most students enjoy lots of amusements when they have time to spare. On the other hand, some students are seriously struggling, as you will see in the following two cases.

Travelling clinic pulls off a coup

Miserable circumstances

During the last summer vacation, some medical students of Keio Univ. went to the area where they have no doctor or any kind of medical treatment, to get physical check of the inhabitants under the sponsorship of the Gakuyukai Ijishinkokai. The members made the first trial at the Uge area of Izumi-machi, Iwate Pref., the northern part of Japan called "The Tibet of Japan."

The area has not any electric and traffic facilities. There, they use oil lamps at night and live on barnyard millet, though the average farmers of Japan eat rice they produce. There still remains the feudal system of the Edo era, for example, we can find some landlords who have the land covering thousand broad acres.

So, the poor peasants have to work hard with their own hands. It takes about 48 hours to grind the grain of 4pt. rice. Furthermore, one of middle aged women who underwent the treatment told a staff of the party that she had never taken a bath since she was born.

The following facts show how the vicious cycles of the hard work and the poverty influence the environment sanitation.

The mothers of the area are fecund.

They have seven of eight children in average before they are forty-year-old.

In consequence, the physical constitution of the mother is bad. The mortality of the baby is about 30 percent.

They seem to be about forty years old when they are really twenty-five years old.

The condition of nutrition is very bad.

They can not digest food because their staple food is a barnyard.

The condition of the environment in the area is unhealthy. This is shown in the attaching table.

One of the members said that, in this district, rickets infantum, consumption, honeycomb, ringworm, and other diseases are more in number than in any other countries in Japan. When they finished their first trial, the inhabitants hoped in their eagerness that the staff would visit there again the next summer.

Above all, they felt that the inhabitants had clearly obtained the deep understanding of the health.

This can be said that the most great fruit of this adventural medical trial.

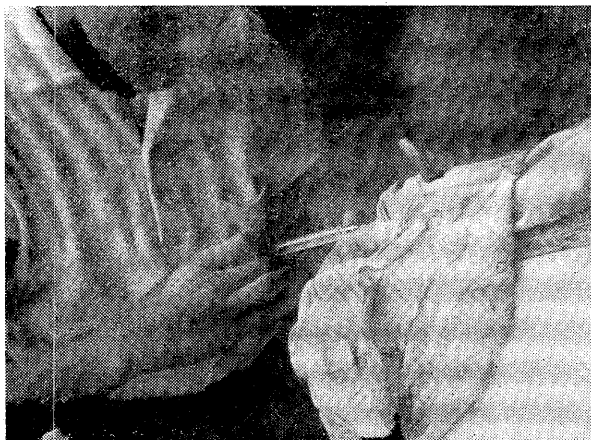
This understanding leads to the betterment of the economic conditions and other social evils, through the medicine. This results in the motive and the aim of this movement, through which they prevail the sanitary knowledge as much as possible among the people of the unlightened districts of Japan.

The students of the medical dept. can not help going there to give the treatment of the modern technique without consideration.

They only aim at prevailing about the knowledge. The health through the inhabitants and giving them the physical check-up.

There are no academic objectives in this travel. Today, in Japan, only four universities, Nihon Univ., Iwate Univ., Tohoku Univ., and Keio Univ., see active service in this movement.

Those schools are opening their skill in the medicine spontaneously.



This year's program and members

The Gakuyukai Igakushinkokai have a plan of going to the area of the Iwazumi, Iwate Pref., forming a link in the chain of the Keio centenary program. The members will consist of five professors and nine students.

Doctors are Zeno Igarashi, a doctor of eye, the chief, Naomasa Ikeda, a skin specialist, Ryosaburo Senaga, a children doctor and Hirayama, an internist.

The students are Nobuo Nakamura, junior, Tuiyoshi Nakano, 3, Nozaki, 3, Kenichi, 3, Hideo, 3, Jyotaro Yokoyama, 3, Hiroshi Watanabe, 4, and Toyosaku Yamamoto, 4. Dr. Kusama, the dean of the Medical Dept. of Keio Univ. is the honorary president of the treatment body.

The budget is 300,000 yen, contributed by the Medical Dept., the student autonomy, Keiyukai



Men and women, old and young, are undergoing medical check-up by the hands of "student doctors."

(graduate club), and Student Affairs Section.

A heavy industrial company is willing to offer six rabbit autobikes and 50,000 yen in cash.

At last, not only the medical students but all the Japanese hope that the existing several thousands of no-doctor area in Japan will extinguish in the future.

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Settlement clinic

The important organ of Wakaba settlement is its medical center, whose establishment made a great landmark in its history. Here, medical students of Keio University and students



The Wakaba settlement clinic.

from Nurses' College, play a great part.

Every day, a doctor from the university treats about 20 patients with their help from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. The reason why so many patients visit here is that they have only to pay actual expenses. But, this causes an emotional friction between medical practitioners and this clinic. The medical center is not equipped enough. They will get a microscope soon. Some other settlements in Tokyo are large and well equipped for hospital treatment. But, it seems to take a long time before this clinic is well equipped.

This spring one patient died of high blood pressure. He had been transferred from a practicing doctor to this medical center one week before his death. It is the first experience for them to have a patient died there. This event made the settlers feel the necessity for beginning of regular medical examination in the district and the urgent extension of the facilities which is, in fact, so difficult for the want of funds. To improve sanitary condition of this bloc, the settlers schedule to investigate environment sanitation from various angles.

Apart from the financial difficulties, they are looking forward to the first settlers' return to the Wakaba Settlement, because they are supposed to be licenced doctors this year.

Wakaba Settlement drive goes.

The Wakaba settlement was established in response to the voice of the residents in the town.

It was in 1955 when the inhabitants in the district, asked the medical students of Keio University nearby to build a clinic. The students from Keio Nurses' College also helped them. At first, there are only fifteen settlers. In the course of time, medical examination began to be given regularly in the evening, in November of the same year.

Those students were welcomed by the people. Especially, kids were so happy to have them. Lots of children swarmed to the medical center to have pleasant times with them. Consequently, they had come to feel the necessity of systematic activity of leading the miserable children. So, they asked the student of kindergartners' college to take care of children.

After a half year since night medical examination started, children's gatherings led by the students came to be held regularly. As there were too many children to teach, they asked "Raittius" for help.

But, not all of the members of the group agreed with the idea. So, some part of the group plunged into the settlement. Thus, Keio University Settlement was regarded as an authorized group on December 6, 1957.

The faculty of medicine introduced their settlement in the Mita school festival in 1956. The settlement has joined the National Federation of Settlements. The conference of the Kanto bloc of the federation is to be held on June 22.

Keio students will report about "Poverty and Settlement". The report is the summary of their study on the welfare white papers in the lights of facts.

History of settlement work in Japan

"A Tokyo student settlement went to work and an epidemic was stopped in Kamearai", the recent issue of World Student News reports. The magazine introduces the settlement work in Japan, taking up the activity of the Kamearai settlement by Tokyo University students, located in the "East End" of Tokyo.

The student settlement movement in Japan was started by the students of Tokyo Univ. in 1938 of the pre-war years. After the war, in 1949, students again began to organize settlements to help the people. At the beginning, only several medical students took part in it.

As its activity grew, the students led necessarily to different forms of activity.

Now, settlements have many sections including departments of health care, legal advice, nurseries and kindergarten, etc. There have been many serious questions, and their book-learned knowledge is superficial.

They studied hard to answer them. Behind many beautiful buildings, luxuriously decorated shops and well-equipped hospital, a great mass of poor people is hidden who must live from hand to mouth by day labour, by female labour or governmental aid.

The settlement movement in Japan is now widely developed. We can find settlements in most medical colleges. The National Federation of Settlements



Children led by the settlers, made a picnic to Hama Rikyū Park.

was formed with the participation of 23 settlements in 1955. It holds its conference once a year and discusses the actual problems of the activities, exchanging experiences. The settlement movement is an organic part of the student movement headed by the All Japan Federation of Student Autonomies.

Settlers' difficulties

Humanists, socialists, capitalists and Christians, all these idealists respectively insist upon their opinion from their point of view. But, could they completely eliminate the poverty from the world? Settlers plunge into the slum and actually tackle the slum problems. "All people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living", provides the Article 25 of the Constitution.

But, the living of the people there is beyond the imagination. The agreement of the Keio University Settlement provide in its Article 3 that this settlement shall use its endeavours to improve the standard of living in certain district. Here is their aim.

"How often I was discouraged by the difficulties of the work! How often I felt like giving up their work! What am I doing this work for? But I am sure that we cannot understand humanism without joining settlement. Settlement gives me the only place for me to think over human beings. Human being is feeble and incomplete by nature. The society consists of those who cannot be perfect. But we must endeavour to make the society much better to live in. My love towards human being itself makes me stick to the settlement works," comments one of the settlers in his organ paper.

Studying circle

A student comes down from the slope located a little way from the campus of the Medical Department of Keio University. Several children run up to him

calling, "Teacher!". The student holds up his arms with smile. Then he calls at a larger house in the slum that is the classroom of this studying circle. Students and children make a circle around the small table. Then, children begin to prepare their lessons and try to finish their home task with the advice of the teacher in spite of the noise of radio and cries of babies from the neighbourhood.

Besides them, the parents absorb themselves in doing private work. After two hours' study, children go back to their barracks with easy mind finishing their home task.

It goes without saying that this studying circle is appreciated by the parents who are too busy and less educated to teach their children. Furthermore, settlers had acquainted with the people of the slum through their children, and came to



Kids study their home task with the help of settlers as their teacher.

know what trouble they have. How pleased they were when they were told about the public infirmary!

Thus, they try to stir up the people of whom extreme poverty is apt to deprive the will to work.

Two or three years ago, children were dissolute and put aside courtesy. Most of them had felt inferiority complex at school. But, nowadays they have bright faces and do well at school.

Any visitor to this town will be surprised with the permeation of their settlement movement.



The full view of Wakabacho, where the settlers work.

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NEWS

My favorite books

by Takuma Terao

F. Bacon said, "Reading makes a full man", and "I cannot live without books", said Jefferson. From ancient times many books have been written and some of them have been read over and over again. When making choice of them, we are liable to be puzzled. From this month on we will have some of our professors introduce their favorite books for students information. This time Prof. Terao, head of the Economic Dept., speaks as follows:

Scholars are, so to say, book-worms. They live and perhaps die amidst books, and buried in books. They can never be free from books. This is only their predestination. I myself, as a professor, share the common fate. This means that I have much to talk about them. And of course it must be the case, if I should be allowed to take up such scientific works as are related to my special study. But the theme given to me is "My favourite books," which I understand excludes those scientific or special works, and the limitation annoys me not a little. It is true that what I read is not limited to the scientific works, but includes the so-called general books, i.e., those which do not require any specialized knowledge to read. But I am very sorry to avow that I am afraid not poor in this field, and afraid not to be helpful to you.

I may be a philanderer in selecting books. I do it almost at random; classics, Chinese poems, fictions and detective-stories, etc., etc. But if I should be asked which I like the best, I would reply that it's the detective-stories. I know many scholars who are on my side, and I think it's only natural and reasonable. Scholars and detec-

tives are the same in their task; starting from a few materials, and working the brain, they endeavour to solve the given problems. The process of reasoning of the detectives must therefore be especially interesting to the scholars.

Detective-stories are now in great boom. So many foreign books have been translated into Japanese, and so many Japanese writers are engaged in this field, that we are rather at a loss which ones to select. I myself have always been very conservative, and prefer the so-called orthodox to the modern or apes-guerre style. The latter seems to me to be in want of strict logical process which, I think, is the most essential constituent of the detective-stories. Concretely speaking, my favourite writers are Poe, Doyle, Cheterton, Freeman, Mason, McDonald, Christie, Crofts, etc. Mr. Matsumoto's "Points and Lines" and "Wall of Eyes" are very good written, and remind me at once of Crofts.

The summer-vacation is coming. I already have a longing for sitting in the shadow of the trees, absorbed in reading some splendid and exciting detective-stories.

Student speaks

Students' pleasure and brief

I feel quite uneasy whenever I hear of immoral deeds of student or juvenile delinquency. We should think of this matter more deeply and radically, though our efforts to do so are, after all, to no purpose.

What is lacking in them? I dare say it is 'belief' or 'belief in pleasure'.

The word 'pleasure' has been likely to connect with vulgar tastes, intemperance, and degeneration of life. But I want to deal with the pleasure in wider sense of 'the word'. There seem to be two kinds of pleasure: one is the negative and listless pleasure, and the other is the passive and vital pleasure. It is regrettable to find many students only pursuing the listless pleasure. The passive and vital pleasure necessitates endeavor and endurance. What I want to say here is the belief in this pleasure which demands continuous efforts and pains from us. When we pursue this belief, we are really enjoying our university life.

by T. Ishihara (Junior)

Incompetent teachers

Though about one-year study at Keio University there have been various things I found dissatisfactory: poor facilities and insufficient use of 100 minutes of one lesson. Besides, poor ability of some English teachers have struck me as most regrettable.

It is after deep consideration that I decided to take this up as a subject on this column. Because it is quite humiliating not only to themselves but also to our school as a whole that this subject should be discussed.

The complaints against them are mostly heard from those able students who worked hard at preparatory schools before entering the university. They are quite reluctant to attend their classes, because their inability dejects greatly our zeal to learn English.

Why don't school authorities try to take the trouble to find better qualified teachers? In my opinion they should not hesitate hire competent teachers from other universities.

by T. Sakai (Sophomore)

All are ready for new organ; 120 SENA members meet at Sophia Univ.

The lecture meeting and social gathering, aiming at the promotion of friendly relations between the SENA members (Student English Newspaper Association), were held on June 6 at Sophia University, Tokyo. Some 120 members from 13 universities, including those from the Kansai district, attended the meeting. It was the first time that any meeting concerning the SENA attracted such many members since the very foundation of the Association and, together with the publication of a SENA organ, it is quite a matter of congratulation to see such a rapid growth of the Association which had been liable to exist only in name.

The lecture meeting lasted for two hours with four editorial staff members of English newspapers and magazines as lecturers. The name and the subject of those four lecturers were:

"News and news reporting" by Mr. K. Kuroda, editorial writer of The Japan Times.

"Do you want to become a newspaper man?" by Mr. Kita-

mura, assistant editor of The Asahi Evening News.

"How to write newspaper article" by Mr. Sumino, assistant editor of The Mainichi.

"Writing for an English magazine in Japan" by Mr. M. Schneps, editor in chief of Today's Japan.

At the social gathering after answers for questions on the editing of English language newspaper, each member introduced his university and the activity of his press society, and by way of entertainment, various kinds of program such as magics, cholas, and a comic story were rendered on the occasion.

Lastly, the school-songs of attending 13 universities were sung together and the gathering dispersed with perfect satisfaction to all present.

On the following day, the 9th, the layout for the SENA organ named "SENA NWS" were completed at the same place and thus, all were ready for the publication of a new organ which were to be issued late this month.



SENA members enjoying supper.

Campus at a glance

Next March five old boys and one or two students of Keio University Mountain Climbing Club will attack Second Deak of Annapurna Himal, as the main event commemorating the centenary of Keio University.

This mountain is 7938 meters high, situated about in the middle of Nepal Himalayas. And although many world famous mountaineers have tried to attain the summit of this mountain, nobody had ever succeeded.

For instance, five years ago, Japanese party, led by Mr. Imamura, tried, but they could not reach the summit covered with ice. Three years ago English party tried, but they failed, too. And so if our party can succeed, it will be the great honor not only for Keio's mountaineers but also Japanese Mountain Climbing Society.

They are scheduled to leave Japan about the end of next February, and will attack the summit about the beginning of next June.

In commemoration of the centenary of Keio University, the Memorial Hall and a new library are now under construction at Hiyoshi. The former is built at the place where there were tennis court and volleyball court, the latter is behind the old library. The construction of the memorial hall was begun on March 10 and is scheduled to be finished by

October 25. The Memorial Hall is a ferro-concrete structure, with three stories and one basement, and its total floor space is 6006 square meters. It admits about 10,000 students and is used as an auditorium and a gymnasium.

The total cost of the memorial Hall is 178,100,000 yen.

The Hiyoshi athletic ground of our university was used for the training ground during the Third Asian Games held in Tokyo last month. We could see track and field, pole vault and javelin throwing by Pakistan, Iranian, Malayan and other athletes.

Of them Mohammad Nawaz of Pakistan renewed his own record to win the javelin throwing and Mahmoud Khaligh of Iran also won 1500-meter race. They had been training since over a week before the Games and many students had seen their athletic sports.

Some had their sign in the signature books, some asked the questions of their countries, life, climates, etc. using their poor English.

The athletes of our University ran, threw and jumped together with Asian Players. We came in contact with Asian people and were very familiar with those who are different froms, Japanese, in skin and features.

Your garden,
at all seasons

Tokyo-Shobu-En
Get off at Keio-Tamagawa Sta.

From the beginning
of June, in full
bloom

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Guidance to applicants for exchange students

As reported in the other column, 2 members of The Mita Campus were elected as exchange students from Keio, 1958.

Such system of exchanging students with foreign universities will become more active year by year. Below, we introduce the details about the exchange student examination of this year for guidance to those who would take the examination next year.

Stanford Univ.

Papers and application form are exactly like those of U.B.C., which applicants must present to the I.R.C. by the dead line.

The examinations are separated into two parts; first essay in English which applicants must write out within 60 minutes on papers given by the I.R.C. All applicants are requested to write their essays on the given papers every other line. The theme was, "Write a draft of your short speech on Keio University. Imagine you are asked to deliver your speech in the presence of Stanford students. Try not to make your speech too long least they should be bored."

Professors scrutinized essays from following points; applicants' ability in writing English, the promotion of mutual understanding and cultivation of friendship, the greatest importance is attached to the exchange student' character and leadership as well as their academic records.

Secondly, all applicants must take oral examinations in both languages, Japanese and English. The one is to test applicants' objects of going to Stanford, his knowledge about Stanford, like to outline how selection his special subjects in which he is to socialize there, his family situation, his extracurricular activities, his way of thinking, and his interest in political and economic situations at home and abroad and so on.... The examiners consisted of six professors of various faculties and fields, and two people from International Department and Chairmen of the I.R.C. Among several important questions, was there one the aime of which was to test applicants' way of thinking and common sense, "How do you explain if you are asked about good side of the Japanese? How about bad side?" Especially in this question, the examinee was asked furthermore in case the examiner found any weak point in his answer. The oral test lasted about for 15 minutes, then applicants sat in the chair of English Section.

In English section, all questions which were mostly like those of Japanese section, were asked in English. Hearing applicants answers, the examiners scrutinized applicants' ability in speaking English and his ways of thinking and others which were already tested in Japanese section. This test also lasted about for 15 minutes.

In Japanese section, applicants found on the table, his academic record, papers and application form, his recommendation of a professor who knows the applicants well. In English section, all applicants found all the examiners had a printed paper of all applicants marks of essays.

Through the above mentioned three examinations, the final four applicants were selected. The applicants wrote an essay within three pagers which covered the following points what he is going to study in the U.S., why he applied for the scholarship, what he has done in extracurricular activities, how the scholarship contributes to the applicants future, what he intends to do in vacation there.

U. B. C.

It was two years ago in 1956 that the idea of 'exchange student system' was put into practice between Keio and Stanford Universities.

Many others universities and colleges have similar affiliations with foreign universities, but what makes Keio-Stanford affiliations different from all others is the fact that the Keio-Stanford exchange program is carried out entirely by student bodies—unprecedented in Japanese schools.

This year the plan was expanded to Canada, i.e. the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

Since the purpose of this exchange program consists in the promotion of mutual understanding and cultivation of friendship, the greatest importance is attached to the exchange student' character and leadership as well as their academic records.

As one who had the fortune to be chosen the first exchange student to the University of British Columbia, here I should like to outline how selection was conducted for the benefit of those who intend to apply for exchange student next year.

How exchange students were selected? Exchange students for 1958-59 were picked up in almost the same way. All the applicants had to write some essay in English on the subject 'Why do you desire to Study in Canada?' for the U.B.C. This was meant for scrutinizing the applicants' knowledge of written English.

Then came the interviewing in Japanese by professors of each Faculty to examine the applicants' character, leadership and thinking inclination.

Lastly, they were asked to see foreign professors and speak with them in English for some time to show their capacity for speaking English.

And the exchange students were selected based on the synthesis of these three processes of examination.

In my opinion all that is required of applicants to prepare for the examination is to rush up written and spoken English as well as possible, for, because their character or leadership is the accumulation of why they have done, said, sometimes depending upon surroundings and teachings of their parents etc., they will find it impossible to foster them easily in short time however hard they may try.

Judging from this, it boils down that if you have shy or negative disposition or otherwise you are a book-worm type student you are unfitted.

Lastly I should like to assure you that you should not be necessarily be pessimistic seeing that only two students had their desire materialized out of lot more of applicants, because the International Relations Committee, the student body handling the exchange student program, is reportedly planning to extend their exchange student program to other universities in England and Asia. Next year chances will be open to more students, I am sure.

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Overseas students

There are many students among us who want to go abroad or have been in foreign countries in order to study or investigate something difficult to get in Japan. The government and school authorities are giving us some help, but it is no doubt that we can hardly get such dreamed-of-chances and even after getting the permission of entry, there are still lying many problems before us: the most difficult is monetary one and others are troublesome procedures. Regarding the former problem, some suggestions are posed; to establish a fund to be available for those who cannot go to the expense of studying abroad or to pool a part of tuition fee which is paid by all of students. The latter is political problems and cannot be solved soon taking into the consideration of current circumstances.

On the one hand, the causes of dull interchange of students are sometimes to be found in students themselves. They lack positive and strong will of paving the way for realizing their wishes. They must expel such an inactive air around them, as the saying goes that man creates his surroundings and surroundings create him. Recently a few universities or colleges are reported to have adopted 'the exchange student system'. Keio University, for example, has tied with two foreign universities—Stanford in U.S., and the University of British Columbia in Canada to exchange students annually. A student from Stanford University is here in our campus and a Canadian is also scheduled to come in a few months. At the same time, two Keio boys are going to leave Japan soon.

On the other hand, it is not, of course, due to the defect of the system itself that there are few possibilities to study abroad, but to the scarcity of ties with foreign universities. Considering this fact, we reach the question why all the universities and colleges in Japan, whose number is said over five hundreds(do not put those ideas in practice.

Apart from these problems, two students selected as exchangers from Keio are recognised to be entitled and also responsible to deepen the friendship conquering many difficulties as representatives from our campus.

We wish them good luck!

WUS helps our co-fellows fighting hard against TB

Since 1919, WUS (World University Service) has kept working for students and professors in universities in the world. It has several important objectives along which WUS has continued acting about for fifty years. This time, The Mita Campus featured only its one important activity concerning students' health and welfare, especially helping students fighting against TB.

At present in Japan, there are two student sanatoriums run by WUS. One is in Inadanoborito, Kawasaki, Kanagawa Pref., the other is in Higashimurayama Kitatama, Tokyo. Inadanoborito ward is the first student ward in Japan which was built in July 1955. Murayama ward was just completed, June 1, this year. Both wards were built with contributions from individuals, companies, universities, and other organizations in Japan as well as in the world.

So far more than eighty students have received treatment at Noborito ward and have come back to their schools and universities. All the patients receive the highest standard treatment at the modernly built sanatorium. At Murayama ward which was also completed with many peoples' contributions gathered throughout the world and with work-camp students labour, twenty four students including eight coeds are fighting against the disease under the treatment of skilful doctors who belong to 'Hakujiji Sanatorium' which literally means 'White Cross Sanatorium'.

If the students sanatoriums are only for treatment, the main

objective of WUS becomes meaningless. However students in both sanatoriums are trying to make the best of their situation that they receive well-cared treatment in student-only ward; namely they are trying to keep their student-like atmosphere which they otherwise may lose if they were mingled with non-student patients. To keep up with their healthy schoolmates, in Noborito ward, patients are planning to have lectures by professors two or three times a month. In Murayama ward, under the direction of Mr. Takahashi, the chairman of the ward committee organized by the living patients, they are keeping circle activities as they did at universities till they came to the sanatorium. As the self-governing committee, the patients in both sanatoriums have organized 'Donguri-kai' or 'Acorn Club'. The committee sometimes have inter-ward conference in which they decide what they want the office and doctors to do for them. The committee publishes mimeographed news paper called 'Nakama' or 'Co-fellows' and magazine 'Donguri' for which all patients are welcomed to write.



At their free time, almost all patients enjoy themselves playing 'go' or cards with ward-mates. Smiling is essential to them. Old time methods, 'Air', 'Quiet', and 'Food' are still being made much of. However, the fourth one 'Keeping in good humor' is more important.

sufficient care because of poverty and lack of beds. Student Health Insurance and more sanatoriums are their only hope.

Their time schedule, and what they want to you.

Noborito Student Sanatorium and Murayama Student Sanatorium stand on a hill commanding a beautiful view, though one is two stories ward with 30 beds and have a dining room, clinic room, X-ray room, nurse room and bath room, the other is one-story ward with 24 beds.

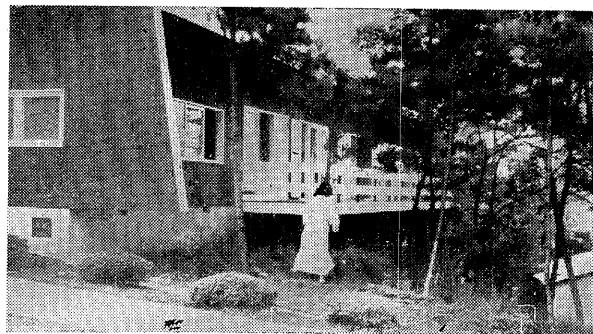
At present forty-four students are taking medical treatment in both student sanatoriums. Most of them are private universities' students such as Chuo, Meiji, Nihon, Waseda, and Keio Universities. Usually a patient stay about 10 months though this differs a little from person to person. At Noborito ward the time schedule is: get up at 6, breakfast at 7, keep quiet till 12, lunch between 12 and 1, keep quiet till 3 again, free time 3 to 9, go to bed at 9. During free time they chat with ward-mates or play ches and cards, or listen to records most of which were contributed by

those leaving the ward. Maruyama Sanatorium has about same schedule, some spend their free time in the library, though so far a few books have been on the shelves.

A patient said, "Everyone who has found himself afflicted by TB will feel as if he was declared death-sentence. But once he came here, after one or two months, he becomes much more happier. However, 12 months or more is too long for those young people to endure. Again they come to disgust monotonous life here at last."

He added his hope towards healthy students, "They should welcome an once-afflicted-student when he returns to his campus. Nothing more disappoints us than cold glances and shoulder-turns by our classmates."

(After reading this page, does not anyone come to help your co-fellows fighting against the disease? If you are curious to contribute something to them, there is one thing which you can do for them, it is to send your surplus magazines, books, papers and others to the sanatoriums. They will be surely grateful to you kind people.—Ed.)



The out-look of Murayama Student Sanatorium, standing on a hill commanding wonderful view, being surrounded by trees. The modernly built ward is the realization of all patients' dream that they wished to have clean and convenient ward.

More wards wanted

To cover all expenditure, a patient must pay 15,000 yen a month at Noborito and 460 yen a day at Murayama. Those who are dependents of National or Company Health Insured parents have only to pay half as much as the above mentioned. In case the patient cannot afford to pay, he is given from 3,000 to 7,000 yen per month from Japanese Students Service depending upon his family situation. To most students suffering from TB, the fee is rather expensive, so there are sometimes empty beds in both well-equipped wards,

while more than 20,000 suffering students (3 per cent of the total number of Japanese students) are in need of immediate medical care. Only two student sanatoriums with 54 beds in all are far from sufficient. Second and third, fourth sanatoriums which are open for students cheaply are eagerly wished by all students. Many students suffering from TB cannot receive



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