

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

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KEIO
1858—1958

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Centennial Special Edition

The retouched picture of the memorial postage stamp commemorating Keio Centennial

Congratulations on Keio Centennial

President Okui Greet

It is a great honor that we should be the first to complete the history of one century as an institution of higher education in this country. I find no necessity to repeat the details of the history of our school here. However, I will call your attention to the fact that the history of Keio Gijuku is the very illustration of the span during which Japan came through the process of modernization. A. W. Small, the celebrated scholar of Sociology, described in one of the chapters of his noted work, *Natural History of a Society*, the development of great city in the Mid-Western United States by depicting minutely the life of a pioneer couple who settled on the prairie, their life, beliefs, environments and labour, then illustrating the development of the small group of humble dwellings into an ordinary village and next a town and a city. His masterly dexterity in description gave me an everlasting impression.

Following his example, we may well be able to tell the complicated story of the modernization of our nation by following the history of Keio Gijuku from the start as a small Dutch language school of Yukichi Fukuzawa in 1858, through the gradual consolidation as modern school with the addition of the university departments in 1890, then its maturing into a university in the current of the world trend in the 1920's, each stage reflecting the ever changing demand of the nation.

I believe that the spirit of Fukuzawa's teaching is still alive after a span of a century, though new factors, such as various technological developments and innovation added many problems which the Founder had never contemplated nor suggested the solutions. Of course, we cannot expect that he should have extended his thought to what is called 'social' problems, those concerning the problems of classes and the masses, when the individual dignity and the liberation of human nature from the old restraints were the dominant issues. The gist of his teaching is still valid, no doubt, even then. I see a recent movement among the students of sociology to conduct a systematic study of his works as one theory in the field, which I do most welcome. In his statement on what is Keio Gijuku, or his basic idea on learning, there are allusions to "clarifying the fundamental implications of the groups such as family, community, and nation". The extent of his erudition is most eloquently displayed in this sharp observation which disclosed that every thought and act should be based upon the clear understandings of all the factors, external and internal, influencing every aspect of a

social life. Such observations in the latter half of 19th century demonstrates uncommon depth of Fukuzawa's scholarship. For this reason it will be justifiable to advocate the reexamination of his doctrines or calling for the acclamation, "Back to Fukuzawa!"

The closer we look back into the great enterprise he undertook a century ago, the heavier we feel the responsibility to human society that this school

ly insoluble. Evidences of such problems we do witness every day. Standing among such confusion, a university ought to be the place to provide the future leaders of the society with the necessary training, and it should never be the asylum for followers of the past, or the resort for those who can live only in the present which is ready to pass. Of course it will be too much to expect a particular individual nowadays to initiate the whole scheme of reformation as Fukuzawa did one hundred years ago. The task which could have



President Fukutaro Okui

must shoulder now. As I have already mentioned, there are many things at present which never existed before. What sort of an image does an individual make today in the midst of the complicated and enormous mechanism of the big society and the big business.

How should the individuality be preserved under this circumstance? The Class-theory still possesses strong persuasion, if it is not omnipotent. What will be the relationships among these three—classes, individuals, and nation? There is no need to employ the fashionable term, 'Atomic Age' to tell that the world at present is impenetrably locked in by the piling problems, each of which apparent-

been attained by a single person a century ago, seems to require a group or an organization to handle it now. So our problems become more arduous. An individual talent may be sought and found, but to seek and create a capable and well-coordinated organization is not so simple. As we see how much stress is laid upon management and administration in all organizations, we realize how important the point actually is.

As we stand at the start of the second century for Keio even if I did not indicate a concrete policy in this statement, I declare that I will do my best in gathering the wisdom of all the school to determine what shall be done.

Wish Your Prosperity: Prince

It is a great pleasure for me to express my warmest congratulations upon this celebration of the Centenary of the Keio Gijuku, the oldest private university in Japan, with a glorious history which commenced at the very birth of modern Japan.

We cannot pass this happy occasion without being reminded how wise and far-sighted the late Fukuzawa was to open his school with a handful of students just when our people were beginning to awake to the new light of Western civilization.

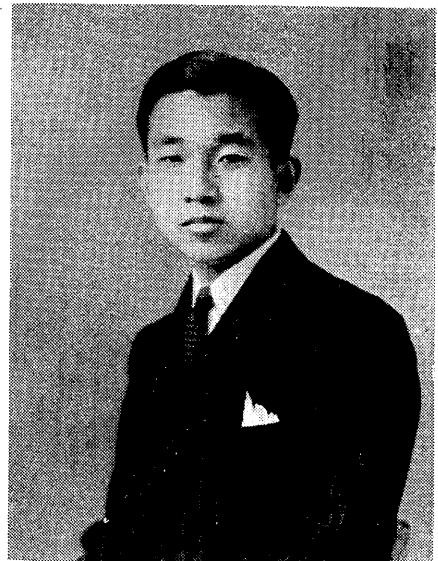
As you all known, our country, one year after this, was opened to foreign intercourse for the first time after a long interval of national isolation.

The founder of your university did much indeed to mould the ideas of modern Japan with his writings, such as "Seiyō Jijō," "Gakumon no Susume," and "Bummeiron no Gairyaku," as well as through the training of students at his school, which has ever since its founding developed by leaps and bounds, so rapidly that the number of students was more than one thousand in the middle of the Meiji Era, and one thousand and five hundred in Fukuzawa's last years, and is fifteen thousand at present, all because of the ever-growing needs of the nation.

You may be well proud of the great number of illustrious graduates now standing in the forefront of our national life, men of light and leading in the business, science, and sport world.

You have a fine tradition behind your university, and will have even greater opportunities in the years to come. I am fully confident that the Keio Gijuku will take a leading part in helping to promote a truly democratic atmosphere in this country under her new Constitution.

I heartily wish your university an ever-increasing prosperity.



Prince Akihito

From Waseda President

I offer my hearty congratulations on the Centenary of Keio University which ranks as the foremost, as well as the oldest, of all the universities in this country.

The age of a university is often taken as the measure to determine the value of the school. This proposition is quite acceptable when we see the fact that the longer history makes the roots of its heritage penetrate deeper, the accumulation of the attainments larger, and the total of its contributions to the society greater. As we reflect more upon the responsibility of university to the human society as the source of paramount wisdom and the place of preparation for the future leaders of our society, we can further our appreciation of Keio's achievements in the past century. Considering the extreme rapidity with which Japan made her progress, the century since the foundation of this famous school is well comparable with several centuries of any other period.


The great advantage of a private school is in that the ideals, erudition, aspirations and per-

sonality of the founder are crystallized into the leading principles of the school, stimulating the rise of the unique traditions and the atmosphere which leave profound and everlasting impressions on the scholars. In this regard, we are most envious of the fortune of Keio University which has for its founder Yukichi Fukuzawa, the great pioneer in the modernization of Japan in the field of thoughts and studies. Such is a gift that no amount of labour or endeavour can earn but the fortune alone can bestow. Like a unique jewel of inestimable value, other schools have no hope of ever possessing it.

Another merit of a private school is the formation of the spiritual community where the scholarly heritages and the traditions create an atmosphere quite alike that of religious groups through the implicit cooperation of faculty members, students and alumni. Such attachment and pride are most important elements in the construction of human character, and also the strong tie between the alumni members is the prosperity.

As I do express my deep respect to the glorious accomplishments of Keio University in the past, I sincerely pray that the Centennial Commemoration of this great school will be the starting point for another lofty leap towards advancement and the prosperity.

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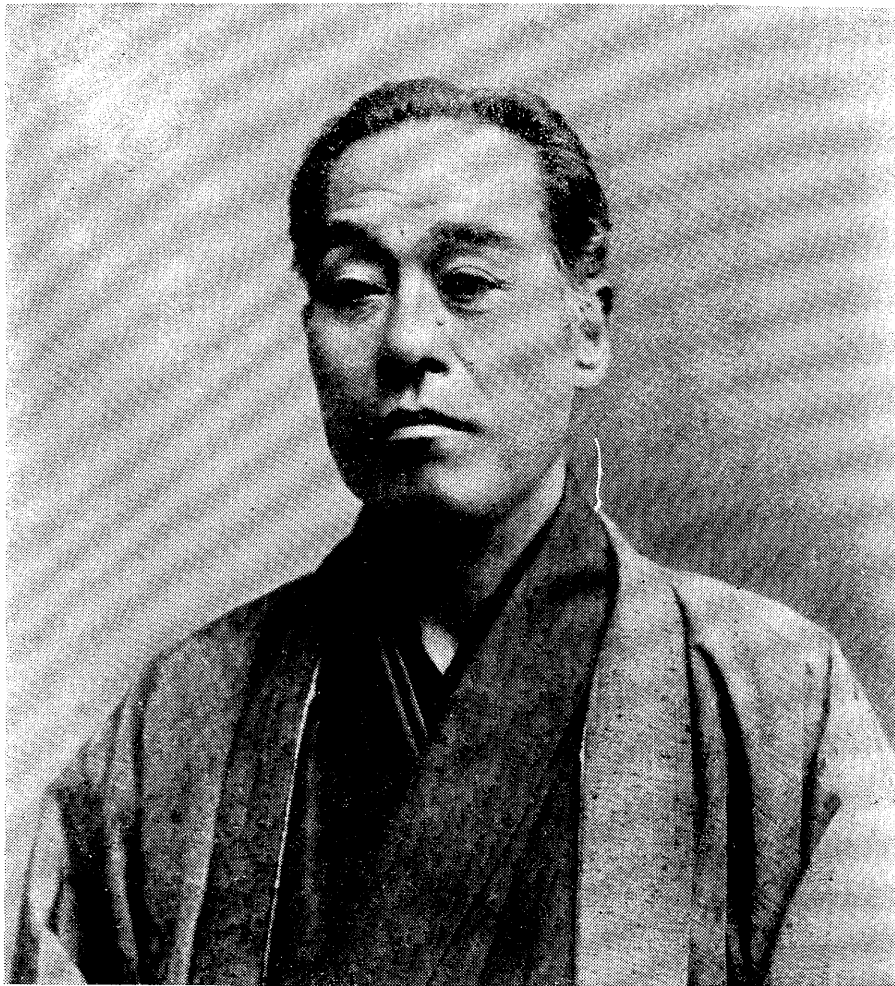
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Man of "Independence and Self-respect"



Yukichi Fukuzawa, the Founder of Keio Gijuku

Yukichi Fukuzawa was born in Osaka on January 10, 1835, as the fifth child of a very cultured samurai though quite low in social rank within the clan. Yukichi's father, Hyakusuke Fukuzawa, was a financial expert in the service of Daimyo Okudaira, Lord of Nakatsu in Kyushu. At the time of Yukichi's birth, he was serving at Osaka with his family. When Yukichi was only one and a half years old, his father, Hyakusuke, died, and his family had to go home to Nakatsu. Yukichi was brought up with his mother's deep love, studying kangaku, the Chinese learning, in Nakatsu.

In 1854, when he was nineteen years old, he went to Nagasaki to learn Dutch which was the only Western language taught in the country then. He also wanted to get out of the backward Nakatsu and the feudalism itself. He studied so well as to incur the jealousy of his superiors in samurai rank. Next year, in 1855, he went to Osaka and entered a famous private school of Koan Ogata, a celebrated doctor of Dutch medicine, to pursue his Dutch studies.

In 1858, at the age of twenty three, Fukuzawa was ordered by his lord to come to Yedo to teach Dutch to the younger members of the clan. So he came to Yedo and established a small private school in the residential quarters within his lord's estate at Tsukiji—this was the begin-

ing of Keio Gijuku. In the same year the port of Yokohama was opened for foreign trade, and Fukuzawa, finding the Dutch he had been studying so hard being of no use, discovered the importance of English. He resolved to begin the study of English for himself with the same energy and perseverance that he had before shown for his study of Dutch.

In 1860 Fukuzawa had his first chance of seeing the new Western world when he obtained a menial employment of Settsu-no Kami, the first Shogunate envoy visiting the United States. Next year he married a devoted woman named Kin Toki, the second daughter of Tarohachi Toki who was superior to him in samurai rank. Again in 1862, he was able to go abroad to Europe as an official interpreter of a diplomatic mission. He brought back many valuable books which he later used as text books in his school. He had another occasion to go to the United States in 1867, and he wrote his various experiences and first hand knowledge of the West in his books.

During the internal wars and struggles of the Meiji Restoration, Fukuzawa kept on giving lectures in his school every day, sometimes hearing the roaring of guns far away, which became a legend of Keio Gijuku handed down for generations. His mind was full of the problems of modernization of the country

and he could not see much importance in the Restoration which he regarded as political strife rather than a strife of ideas.

At the beginning of Meiji, Fukuzawa's ideas were incorporated in the principle of education by the government; he expounded that we had to learn more practical science of daily life—the idea of realism. His ideas were later excluded by the prejudice within the government but they were realized and maintained in Keio Gijuku. He first introduced the art of public speaking to the people of our country. In 1875 he built the Enzetsukan, the hall of public speaking, within the campus, and many an able speaker was trained there.

In 1879 he accepted the appointment of the first chairman of the Tokyo Academy, and also he was repeatedly asked to enter the government service, but he always refused it and remained an independent and liberal scholar.

In 1900 Fukuzawa was granted an Imperial bounty for his many valuable works and achievements in education.

Thus, along with the growth of Keio Gijuku, Fukuzawa lived his life of a great man of education and of a promoter of the modern civilization of this country. After many fruitful years, Yukichi Fukuzawa died of apoplexy in 1901, at the age of sixty six, mourned by not only his beloved family and many disciples but the entire nation. At the news of his death, the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet unanimously passed a special resolution in favour of a vote of condolence.

Father of Japan's Modernization

Yukichi Fukuzawa was a man who loved his country and who devoted his life to its true independence. At the dawning of new Japan, when people's minds were withered and stagnant, being accustomed to submission and resignation under the restraint of the feudal and Confucian ideas, he gave his mind to breaking down the lethargy by introducing science and the spirit of self-respect and responsibility, thus inspiring the spirit of independence into the hearts of the people.

Taking Western thoughts and learning for model, he pointed out two things which were in the Western and not in the Oriental ideas, i.e., science in the material culture and the spirit of independence in the moral culture. These were, in short, what Fukuzawa called the soul of civilization. He had a regard for the soul of civilization not only because he respected the civilization itself but because he ardently wanted to defend the independence of this country. In his most widely read work, "Encouragement of Learning", he remarked, "A man who has not the spirit of independence cannot feel for his country

deeply," and again in another work he went so far as to say, "...the independence of our nation is the aim; the civilization is the means to realize it." In the age when the feudalistic ideas were firmly rooted, he taught the spirit of freedom and equality, declaring in the opening line of Encouragement of Learning, "Heaven never created a man above another, nor a man below another." He explained democratic principles in "Things Western" and "On People's Rights", and so on. In Things Western, he explained general affairs of all the principal countries of Europe and Americas, the meaning of liberty and self-government, public schools, joint-stock company and such other institutions which made up the modern society. He expressed his deep thought over the modern civilization — its history, goal and theory — in his most scholarly work, "The Outline of Civilization".

And he, also, clamored for the emancipation of women amidst conventions of predominance of man over woman in "On Japanese Womanhood". Besides these, he started the publication of a newspaper, "Jiji Shimpo", independence and self-respect!

It is not too much to say that the contributions of Fukuzawa to the modern civilization of this country are inestimable. Good influence of him is attributed not only to his words and works but also to his friendship and chivalrous spirit, strict constancy and neat private life.

Still to this day, we at Keio University never forget the spirit of Fukuzawa and strive for the construction of new Japan with it — the spirit of a newspaper, "Jiji Shimpo", independence and self-respect!

"Loving Father," Fukuzawa's Daughter Says

When the reporter of the Mita Campus called on Mrs. Taki Shidachi, the fourth daughter of the founder of Keio University, Fukuzawa, she kindly called him into her parlour and told him her various reminiscences, happy at the thought of the continuance of Keio Gijuku for one hundred years.

She said there were times

glar hid somewhere under the floor of Fukuzawa's residence and then that of the dormitories, and he was finally captured after a great hubbub of all day long. One of Fukuzawa's hobbies was swords. He admired a sword as a piece of art, and enjoyed polishing it himself. But he was willing to sell most of his fine collection when the school fell into financial difficulties.

One day there was an excitement of capturing a burglar. A burglar with a drawn sword, being pursued by policemen, ran into the campus, leaving black blood stains on the wall. Policemen with lanterns surrounded the whole buildings, the bur-

Mrs. Shidachi concluded that her father was an indulgent parent, though he had an unapproachable side too, as it is often seen in his letters to his children and books concerning him. But after all, he was a loving father.



Mrs. Shidachi

when her father Fukuzawa had said that he was ready to dissolve Keio Gijuku in extreme financial difficulties, but, today, the school has been placed on a firm foundation. Fukuzawa would surely have been delighted to see it though he might have some sharp comments to make on various points.

Mrs. Shidachi has many things to remember of the time she, with her father and the rest of the family, lived on the campus on the hill at Mita. As the school was started by using structures and facilities of a daimyo's mansion, there were many troubles which ordinarily would hardly be thought of. She remembers one rainy day when her father got hurt in his leg while fixing the clogged drain himself in the campus at Mita.

Every time she comes up the hill of Mita, she just feels herself young again, seeing the Enzetsukan, the Hall of Public Speaking, the familiar big old trees and stones, though their placements have been changed. So even now she loves the hill

The Educational Ideals of Keio Gijuku

—In Fukuzawa's Own Hand—



The Keio Gijuku is not satisfied with remaining merely a place of cloistered learning. It aspires to be a fountain head from where flows the nobleness of character, and an intellectual light and moral glory to illumine the path of Japan. Its aim is to make clear those principles which should govern the domestic, social and national life, not only by preaching but also by practising them, and thus to prove it a leading factor in the general welfare of the country.

This is a part of what I once told a friend.

Yukichi Fukuzawa

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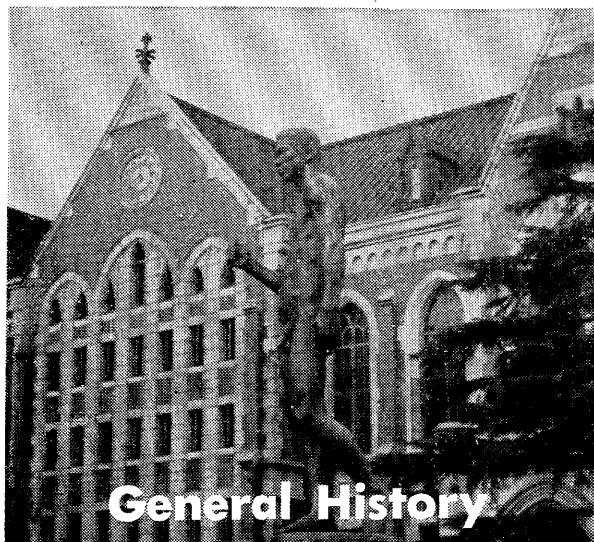
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General History

As Small School

Keio is the oldest institution of western education in Japan, having been established in 1858 by Yukichi Fukuzawa to educate the sons of the Okudaira clan. The old building of St. Luke's Hospital now stands where the University's first building was constructed.

At the time when Keio was established, which was prior to the Meiji Restoration, foreign influences were excluded from Japan and the general public viewed such influences as an enemy. Nevertheless, despite opposition, Fukuzawa continued to support and foster western education.

In the historical sense, the University during this period could be called "Keio of prehistoric times". The reason for this is that space was limited to one mat for each student, about 30 mats total area, while today the campus includes 11400000 meters-squares. Enrollments have also grown: in 1858 there were less than one hundred students enrolled, while today there are more than 20,000 students in the various schools and colleges of the University.

In 1868 a series of treaties were concluded with western states and the Tsukiji area became a concession for foreigners. The school was subsequently moved to Shinsenza and was re-named 'Keio Gijuku'; the name 'Gijuku' was used in the sense of a co-operative association.

At this time, Keio, as well as its associated common school, was a home school which charge no special fees. However, after the school was moved to Shinsenza, the home system was abandoned and the European system of private schools was adopted. Although Fukuzawa supported the school through his personal contribution of funds, he never made the school his private possession but rather shared ownership, in a corporate sense, with the students, and each student helped to share the expenses of maintaining the school by paying monthly fees.

Founder & War

At that time when Keio moved to Shinsenza in 1868, Tokyo was in the middle of the war between Shogunate and Anti-shogunate.

Consequently, Tokyo was not suitable place for studying. Moreover, since most of the pupils of Keio-Gijuku and their families had taken part in the affairs of state, they left Tokyo and the number of pupils gradually decreased until only

18 students remained.

On May 15, 1868, the Shogun revolt broke out at Ueno, Tokyo. That day was also the day on which Fukuzawa was to begin a series of lectures on the economic theory of the English economist Wayland.

Fukuzawa, despite the sound of shooting and rioting, began and completed his lectures. His example is a continuous cause for pride among the students of Keio-Gijuku. When the revolt ended and the restoration was completed, the number of students increased so rapidly that the school at Shinsenza became too small.

So, in 1871, the school was moved to its present site at Mita. It is at this site that Keio has fulfilled its promise of greatness.

Keio and Meiji Government

As the new government was established after minor insurrection in 1868, the Emperor, whose family had been removed all but nominally from the actual position of political leader of the nation for more than 700 years returned to the throne to open a new era for Japan, that is, to start a short but struggling effort to catch up with the occidental nations whose desire for lucrative colonization was already conspicuous. After a brief period of transition, all the provincial monarchs surrendered their feuds to the central government, thus marking the total destruction of the feudal system that was held in abomination by the Founder of Keio, Yukichi Fukuzawa.

As an institution offering instruction in such subjects as English language, Bookkeeping, European history and political Economy as well as other traditional courses of Japanese classical schools, Keio Gijuku was the Alma Mater of many young officials who constituted the new executive system of the transformed nation.

Their youth and the new ideals they absorbed from the great educator and foreign teachers, made them unable to resist the temptation of totally expelling the remaining feudal lords in the government. Although these survivors were of the lower caste of Samurai as was Yukichi Fukuzawa, they could not dispense with such practices of bygone days as, embazzling the national treasury and indulging in every imaginable corruption.

The public was left in bewilderment by the allegations that the officials behaved ac-

The Path of Keio Gijuku

Glorious Past and Brilliant Future

Keio Grew with Japan

It has already been stated that various modern methods were taught at Fukuzawa's school. For instance, the double-entry system of bookkeeping, as well as Wayland's Political Economy was introduced by Fukuzawa, two hard-won victories over the old dynasties of China and Czarist Russia, secured our position in Far East.

By leaps and bounds our trade and industry mushroomed. It inevitably demanded a new system and people who could manage it.

There were several returnees from Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Dartmouth, Berlin and Sorbonne, but home-mades were most wanted. Nakamigawa, after being expelled from the government, entered the Mitsui-Gumi which developed afterwards into a tremendous syndicate. The Mitsui-gumi, bears the honor of being the founder of the first western type bank in this country. He reorganized human relations by emphasizing the rational way of dealing in business.

College graduates most of them Keio joined the firm which was most ridiculous to the old timers who had not believed that a merchant should need education beyond the elementary school level.

While the western nations

were fighting each other Japan was bestowed the great opportunity of expanding her now matured industry and commerce by overtaking all of Asia as her market.

Some producers found customers even in Europe. The Mitsui Trading Company was the leading figure among the ambitious mercantile forces.

There was a saying about its activity. "First comes the Mitsui with its flag, then comes the Nippon Mail vessel, then the Japanese consulate office." Keio men spread all over the world.

In London, New York, Singapore, and Shanghai, were held Mitakai, the alumni meetings of Keio Gijuku. Not only with Mitsui, but also with various other enterprises, the disciples of Fukuzawa worked their way to modernize and to prosper the nation.

Journalism was dominated by them. The young graduates were regarded as suitable Editors-in-Chief of various provincial papers which had been developed after the Restoration. Those not even in their thirties thus acted as the leaders of the rural population.

While governmental schools concentrated in creating prospective officials and other private schools in fostering young barristers, Keio made modern knowledge and western civilization the property of the common people.

Reconstruction after the War

During the World War II, the educational system was reorganized and many schools in Keio-Gijuku were reorganized or abolished.

In 1943, in accordance with the measure for the promotion of technical education, school authorities reorganized the school of commerce and industry, by including that school in the school of engineering.

Keio was heavily damaged by bombing during World War II, and, when the war ended in 1945, most of the campus was in ruins. All of the wooden buildings have been destroyed with the result that Keio lost almost half of its entire floor area.

In 1947, with the enforcement of the new educational system, several schools belonging to Keio Gijuku were reorganized into four kinds—Elementary School (six years), Junior High School (three years), Senior High School (three years) and University (four years).

In 1951, for those students who graduated from the university as the first graduates under the new system, Master courses—new graduate courses—were established, and two years after that Doctor courses were added. In the same year the Library School was opened in the Literature Department of the University. It was established by the American Library Association in cooperation with the Re-orientation Section of the U.S. Department of the Army. Since the signing of the Peace Treaty between Japan and the United States in 1951, it has been supported by the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation.

It is generally known that the founder Fukuzawa remained a great supporter of the women's rights in Japan all his life. However, the education for women had not been taken into con-

sideration in Keio Gijuku until the University admitted female students for the first time in 1946.

The newly-established Junior High School, in accordance with the purport of the co-education, has been inviting girls for its pupils since its foundation in 1947. In Elementary School as well, girls were admitted in 1948. Three years later, the first girl students of the Junior High School graduated and the Girls' Senior High School was established in 1950, for Keio Senior High School was not co-educational.

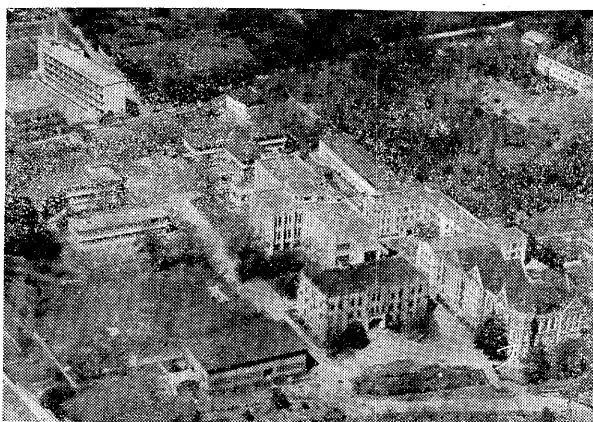
Another addition to the University was the Dept. of the Instruction by Correspondence.

After the end of the war the fundamental law of education was promulgated, and the education by correspondence was admitted as a regular school education. As Keio Gijuku had rendered special services to the social education and the adult education for a long time, aiming at the democratization of education and the liberation of the university, Keio Gijuku started the course of the education by correspondence in 1948.

The number of applicants who wish to enter Keio University has been increasing year by year and the volume of recruitment has also increased. In 1957, the new Department of Business and Commerce was established.

Keio will attain its glorious centenary this fall, and a number of commemorative events are planned. As one item of the celebration program, new library, hospital, were already constructed and a new auditorium is now under construction.

With its Centenary just around the corner, Keio-Gijuku is expected to take another stride towards greater success.



Bird-eye-view of Mita Campus.

According to the Emperor's wish.

In 1881 a clash came as Marquis Ohkuma, the founder of Waseda University, strongly opposed the release of the government property worth 14 million yen in Hokkaido, then a barren underdeveloped area, for only 380 thousand yen to a friend of one of the top executives. Though the ill-natured plan was not carried out, the vengeful plotters successfully ousted the sincere Marquis from the Cabinet. Along with him, many Keio graduates were deprived of their positions in the government.

Among the retired young officials were, Bokudo Inukai, who, half a century after, became the Prime Minister and was assassinated by the militaristic

group of young cadets and naval officers who resented his liberalistic inclinations, and Hikojiro Nakamigawa, who turned into the world of business and laid the foundation of the prosperity of the Mitsui syndicate, as well as Yukio Ozaki who set the longest record of active, continuous service in the Diet.

After this incident, Keio graduates were not so attracted by the glamour of authority as before.

With exceptions, of course, they strode into the expanding Japanese industry. The necessity of organized enterprise to compete against the foreign merchants who dominated Japanese economy was most felt then. Keio men justly fulfilled the demand.

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go his own way...
to find a home on a
street where strangers
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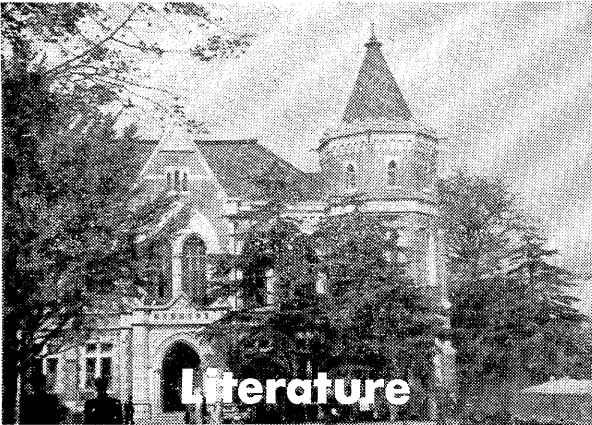
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Colorful History of Unique Faculty

Recently, the Faculty of Literature was divided into four sections: Philosophy, History, Literature and Library Science. Moreover each of them are subdivided into many subjects: Philosophy, Ethics, Psychology, Pedagogy, Sociology, and Esthetics and History of Fine Arts in the course of Philosophy; Japanese, Chinese, German and French Literature in Literature; Japanese, Oriental and European History in History; and Library Science which is called the Library School of Keio. Now 2,089 students and co-eds are studying in the Faculty of Literature.

In 1890, thirty-two years after the establishment of Keio Gijuku, Keio for the first time acquired a course of study leading to graduation and gave up the form of a free school. This program contained courses of study in the fields of Literature, Economics and Law.

It was the first time that a Faculty of Literature was established in Keio. It did not have the many special subjects it has today and had only twenty or thirty students. The chief subjects in this course were English, History of English and American literature and Linguistics. The head professor at that time was William Riscus, an American.

However indefinite this course was, we are able to point out some unique characteristics of the early period. Firstly, there was emphasis on English. It may be due to the thinking of Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder, for he realized the importance of English while he was still young.

He first introduced European

practical knowledge into Japan and tried to spread it through the use of English. So all subjects in this course were lectured in English by both foreign and Japanese teachers. Secondly, all the special subjects were lectured by instructors who were specialists in their fields. And Keio invited many lecturers from other universities and schools in order to get these specialists.

Thirdly, there was an emphasis on history and all of the subjects in this course: philosophy, literature, ethics and linguistics for instance, were taught in an historical sense. For ten years the Keio Faculty of Literature was unique among Japanese schools.

In 1899, Ikunoshin Kadono, a distinguished graduate of Keio, returned from his observation trip through America and Europe. He investigated thoroughly the systems of foreign schools and suggested reforms for Keio Gijuku. The Keio authorities accepted his suggestions and reformed the old School Regulations in 1900. Because new School Regulations laid stress on practical knowledge—economics, commerce and journalism, etc—the Faculty of Literature was disregarded as impractical knowledge and neglected.

That year this course was discontinued. Five years later, according to the Educational Ministry Ordinance for professional schools of 1904, this course was revived and lectures begun on May, 1905. The head of the Faculty at that time was Ogai Mori, brilliant novelist and doctor in the Meiji Era. Kafu

Nagai, author of "Bokuto Kitan", was invited as a lecturer.

He was a graduate of Keio who had returned from France. That year Ogai Mori and Kafu Nagai first published the "Mita Bungaku" or "The Mita Literary Magazine" under their editorship. This periodical brought new life to the Japanese literary field and many scholars and authors contributed to it. It was also very useful in making known the existence of the Keio Faculty of Literature.

Yukichi Fukuzawa passed away on 3rd February in 1901.

Then there was the war between Japan and Russia. These events had a great influence on the reformation of School Regulations and this decade was the changing period of Keio Gijuku.

In 1910, the Faculty of Literature discontinued the use of the "single course system" and adopted a "three divided course system", consisting of Philosophy, Literature and History. Many varied special subject were added.

According to the Educational Ministry Ordinance for Universities of 1918, the graduate program of Keio Gijuku, as a professional school, was discontinued and Keio started as an university.

The Faculty of Literature, in the strict sense of the name, with a complete "three divided course system", was born in 1920.

Here the real Faculty of Literature started with other two faculties, these of Economics and Law. The new structure of this course in 1920 was as follows; the Faculty of Literature subdivided the Literature course into these four divisions, (a) chiefly the study of English and English literature, (b) Japanese literature, (c) European literature and (d) Esthetics and the History of Fine Arts.

The Philosophy course was also subdivided into three divisions, (a) Epistemology and general history of Philosophy, (b) Psychology and Pedagogy and (c) Ethics and Sociology.

The History course was not subdivided.

The School Regulations were partly changed in 1923, 1928, 1938 and 1941 and there were no fundamental amendments. In 1928, the Faculty of Literature abolished the 'three divided course system' and made these fifteen special subjects independent: Japanese, English, German and French Literature; Oriental and European Philosophy; Psychology, Pedagogy, Sociology, Ethics, Esthetics and History of Fine Arts; and Japanese, Oriental and European History.

Nevertheless, in 1928 the former "three divided course system" was revived.

In April 1931, the fourth faculty of Literature the Library School of Keio was created. In Japan the existence of this School is very unique and important, for this is the only institution which is producing young librarians year by year. We will describe more details of this school.

Young, Promising School

This Library School of Keio is only seven years of age, but accomplishment and future development of this school are estimated highly and expected as the sole organ to foster well-trained librarians and to bring new life to Japanese librarianship.

Libraries and librarianship have long existed in Japan. Some 25 years before the Keio Library School's establishment, the Monbusho Institute of Library Science, popularly known as the Ueno Library Training School, came into being. However, today, there is the difference that a new professional concept, an understanding, of library work is developing in Japan.

To help the development and propagation of effective librarianship and also to provide well-trained librarians to serve and work in all types of libraries in Japan, the country's first professional library school was established in Keio early in 1951. Keio had the assistance of an Advisory Committee for the

faculty has been replaced each year by qualified Japanese resident personnel, in accordance with a plan instituted and scheduled by Prof. Robert L. Gitler, former director of the school, and at present all subjects are given by regular resident Japanese faculty members. With the new grant by the Rockefeller Foundation, however, it has been made possible to invite a foreign faculty member for a certain period each year, as well as to send an outstanding promising Japanese librarian or library instructor for study in an American library school, to hold workshops in summer and to undertake other projects.

It was logical and appropriate, in an historical sense, that Keio University was chosen by the American Library Association as the university best suited to establish Japan's first professional library school with its curriculum a part of the regular university course of study leading to a professional degree.

At the time of its establishment in 1951 as the part of the Faculty of Literature, much interest was manifested in this new professional school and also in library science itself. Many wondered what was meant by a library school. There was spread the realization that the library science was the body of knowledge and special learning concerned with the acquisition, preservation, utilization and making available of all sources and types of informational and inspirational materials which meet the needs of persons in their contributions to the progress of society.

Through the channel of the

characteristics of the school. They are available for varying amounts from the following sources:

1. Japan Scholarship Association Scholarship Fund
2. Keio-Gijuku Scholarship Fund
3. JLS Prize Scholarship Fund
4. JLS Scholarship Fund

No account of the school would be adequate without mention of Robert L. Gitler, the founding director, who took leave from the Library School of the University of Washington to come to Japan at the head of a group of other equally experienced American library school instructors and librarians.

Mr. Gitler who thus became the director of the school at its start, must be considered the first person to introduce library science into Japan in a thorough and comprehensive way and to make Japanese librarianship possible in a real sense. He provided the substance librarianship and also gave it the right direction. He also made the school thrive in a manner which today is being perpetuated. He was very enthusiastic and honest to his duty of developing this new science in Japan. It is no exaggeration to say that Japanese librarianship came into flower through him and his endeavour.

Finally, we quote the opinion of Prof. Takashi Hashimoto, the present director of the school, concerning the states and future development of the Library School of Keio.

"Common knowledge of libraries and librarianship must be changed. The service of the



Robert L. Gitler, the founding director.

School of the American Library Association in this initial period of the project.

Since the school's establishment, 3,599 inquiries have been received, 423 applications have been evaluated, 255 students have gained admission, 176 students have been graduated.

In the early period, the school's operations were financed by a grant of the American government. Among other things, this support enabled it to enjoy the possessing of equipment and a library at professional level equal to those of fine library schools abroad. But this ended early in 1952, with the recovery of national sovereignty by Japan. Keio University invited the Rockefeller Foundation to observe the School and its work with a view toward securing a grant to insure continuance of the program. After its investigation, the Rockefeller Foundation provided, in the summer of 1952, the assistance which made possible the continuance of the school. As of 1 July 1956, full financial responsibility was assumed by the University Administration. Since then, however, the Rockefeller Foundation has extended a new grant for five years from April, 1957.

When the school opened, the full-time faculty was entirely American. Since 1952, a portion of the visiting American



'Buzzsession' (left) and 'Panel discussion' (right), the unique way of class in this school.

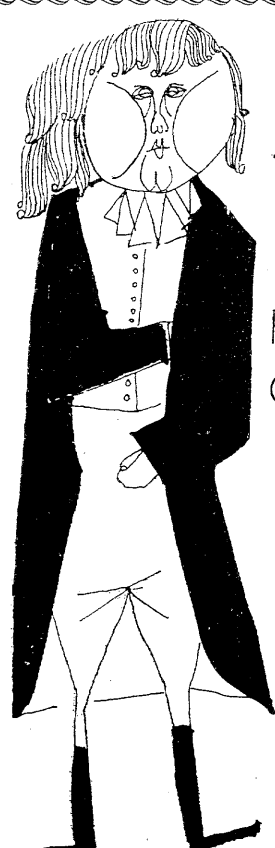
institution of the library, the properly trained individual becomes a practitioner of librarianship.

In the Japan Library School students study such subjects as, Social Education and the Library, The Organization, Administration and Management of Library, The Organization, Classification and Cataloging of Library Materials, Book Selection and Reader's Advisory Service, The School Library and its Management and so on.

To aid deserving and needy students, the school offers scholarships, and this provision of scholarships is distinguishing

librarian today is not what used to be accepted as adequate. Now only a person who has had professional education for library service and is a practitioner of librarianship can serve as librarian. For this purpose the Library School of Keio was established first in Japan in 1951. By its establishment our ideas of libraries and librarianship were changed. This school, however, is the country's sole library training organ on the high educational level of a university course. In Japan there are more than 5,000 libraries, but among these the libraries which have professional practitioners of librarianship are very few. As the present state of librarianship in Japan is thus very miserable, the province of this school is tremendously broad and challenging."

"In Japan there is only one such school. For to establish a new school costs very much because of the necessary equipment, books and so on. In Japan, moreover, we have very few professional professors or instructors of librarianship. These are the chief reasons which make it very difficult, almost impossible in fact to establish a worthy library school with Japanese resource alone. This school, at its start, had to rely on a faculty composed entirely of foreigners, Americans. Accordingly, the mission entrusted to this school is to foster Japanese instructors of librarianship, as well as capable practitioners of librarianship, and thus to prove itself a fountainhead of librarianship study in Japan."



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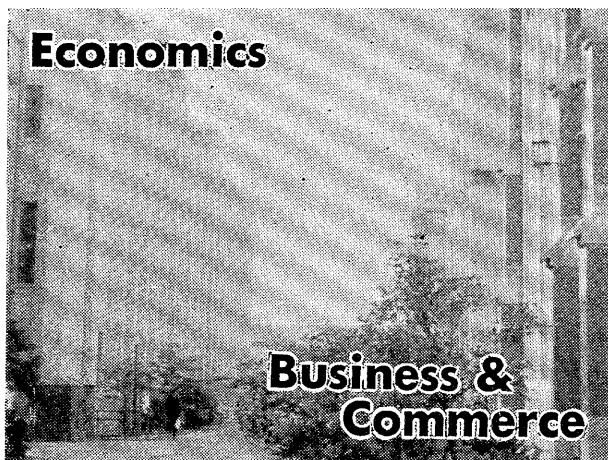
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Fukuzawaism Never Dies

The Faculty of Economics has a nation-wide reputation as one of the top levels of its kind in Japan. Such fame owes much to its glorious tradition. It is so glorious indeed as to be said that to look back over the growth of the Faculty of Economics at Keio University is equal to trace the Japanese capitalism to its thorny path of development.

In fact thousands of illustrated businessmen and statesmen were born from our university. They all devoted themselves for the expansion of national power through the exploitation of undeveloped enterprises. What made them so successful in their works is Fukuzawaism which is very characteristic in Keio-graduates.

Our founder did not welcome his pupils' tendency to enter into gigantic, celebrated public corporation only to become salaried-men. He used to stress that the only way to catch up with the advanced nations in Europe was to give birth to private business firms.

Promising graduates of Keio-gijuku, especially those of the Faculty of Economics, took very important role in this modernization of Japanese industries. They were willing to devote themselves in the unexploited private enterprises. They had to cope with all kinds of troubles which stood in the way of modernizing Japan.

In these process of development, our country experienced three big wars. And the victories in these wars made this small, backward and populous country one of the top-ranking nations of the world. Backed up the government, the industrialization program preceeded rapidly.

Time went on. In 1918 the University Education Code was promulgated by which the University course at Keio-gijuku came to be called Keio-gijuku University.

Reading above articles, readers might have an impression that Keio-gijuku is a pure business school. Yes, it was what Fukuzawa wanted his school to be. However, Keio-

gijuku created numbers of top economists, who were the backbone and the promoters of Japanese capitalism in the past.

Shinzo Koizumi, (Honorary Professor), once the president of Keio-gijuku well-known as a champion of anti-Marxism, is now an instructor, advisor of Prince Akihito in his intellectual education. He is highly esteemed as a representative of intelligent classes.

Seichiro Takahashi (Honorary Professor), once Education Minister and famous for the study of Ukiyo-e (Japanese painting in Yedo period), is now assuming the post of Chief of Japan Academy of Arts. He is also the master of economic history, particularly of mercantilism.

There are several graduates who once stood on the platform of Keio-gijuku but now playing important role in the society as top businessmen or economic reviewer.

Kichitaro Hagiwara, president of leading coal mining company, left school with a view to managing business firm. He wished to put into practice what he learned through teacher's life.

These are the examples of proper Keio-educated people where they were instructed and inspired Fukuzawa spirit—Keio-gijuku aims at producing intelligent, noble man who should be a pilot of the whole society by practicing that he was preached at this school.

Mita Gakkai Zassi

The academic magazine on economics "Mita Gakkai Zassi" (Mita Journal of Economics) came into the world for the first time in 1906. It was edited and published by the Board of Faculty Members of Economics for the purpose of having the common place to publish their results of studies. That was after the fashion of European universities such as Oxford University with "Economic Journal". The magazine is published monthly and now it marks the volume No. 51. The articles and comments contained in it would prove the scholastic level at this university.

Veritable Palace of Academism Influential in Shaping Today's Japan

It was in 1868, ten years after the foundation of Keio-gijuku, that the Meiji Restoration started. Waves and billows of capitalistic civilization in European countries beat the shore of this underdeveloped oriental island. In the midst of this unprecedented social reformation, Keio-educated people who were inspired European rationalism by Fukuzawa played an active part as the pilots in the way of modernizing feudal Japan. They were the very men that met the demand of the society which then had been struggling severely in an effort to catch up with the advanced nations of the world.

Let us look back over the long, thorny path our predecessors have followed.

The year of 1958 was quite a dawn of the day when the modernization of feudal Japan started. How was it carried out? There were two epoch-making affairs in that year which would stand as a landmark in Japan's history. One was the abandonment of century-long isolation policy by which this country was forced to stay undeveloped. The other was the foundation of a little, Dutch-teaching school. It was the very embryo of present Keio-gijuku (the school was thus named in 1868), which gave birth to and sent innumerable leading men both to business circles and to political world.

Although Keio-gijuku started as a Dutch-teaching school as mentioned before, it soon changed to English-teaching one. What was the reason of this change? Fukuzawa's thoughts on learning were based entirely on those of European rationalism. He thought that in order to modernize Japan the most necessary above all things was to introduce this rationalism, to which the knowledge of English was indispensable. He was, in reality, the pioneer to teach English to the people at large. Another character featuring his thoughts was that any learning must be that of practical use. So the study of economics was considered to be the first thing. The textbook was Wayland's "Elements of Political Economy", by which the term "political economy" was introduced in this country for the first time.

There remains a dramatic episode about this book. It was appeared in 1872, when the civil war was being battled. In the midst of war-worn Yedo, peals of guns behind, Fukuzawa lectured wayland's "Political Economy" to his students declaring that "no one but us reads books in this battlefield. I tell you that so long as our Keio-gijuku continues to exist, Japan would be called a civilized nation of the world."

How he thought much of learning is clearly shown here, isn't it?

Thus the first page of economics in Japan was opened. It was not so satisfactory one, judged from the scholastic level of today's economics, but the contemporary people who quite agreed with Fukuzawa's opinion crowded in and knocked at the door of Keio-gijuku. To them the new ideas filled in this book were a thunderbolt itself. They read it again and again till it was worn out. There could hardly be any room for them to criticize but they only swallowed it.

Introduction of Double-entry

There was another prominent achievement done by the founder of Keio-gijuku. It was by Fukuzawa who introduced the art of occidental book-keeping to Japan. The original he translated was "Book-keeping", by H.B. Bryant and H. D. Stratton. Being not so well up in that study, particularly in the commercial code, he had to make a frantic effort in its translation. We can easily imagine how much was his trouble. His elaborate work was completed in 1873 and was named "Chogo-no-Ho", literal translation of the art of book-keeping. It was used as a textbook not only at Keio-gijuku but at the Institute of Commercial Code, the former body of Tokyo Commercial College, and at the same sort of the institute at Kobe.

Fukuzawa's lucubrations did much to the industries of this country who then severely struggled in an effort to develop into a more advanced nation.

The contributions he made to the society were thus great and unfathomable. However he was not satisfied by staying at this stage.

University Course Set Up in 1890

The first aim of school education at the early Meiji era was to plant and prevail the idea of rationalism in the old-fashioned world. It was now almost accomplished, if unsatisfactorily, thought Fukuzawa. Then what should be done next and what had he in mind?

With the growth of Keio-gijuku, Fukuzawa stepped further to the organization of University course, which was realized in 1890, thirty-two years later from its foundation. Thus Keio-gijuku became the first private school to have the university course in its organization.

The then University course comprised three faculties; the Faculty of Literature, of Economics, and of Law.

What was worthy of special mention was the aids given by the faculty members at the Harvard University. In response to Fukuzawa's request, President Dr. Eliot kindly selected and sent its three faculty members to Keio to help the establishment of Keio University.

They were: W. Liscomb as Professor of Literature, C. Droppers as Professor of Economics, and J.H. Wignore as Professor of Law.

Prof. Droppers' Works at Keio

With 28 students, the first independent faculty of economics in Japan was opened. Professor Droppers had to do everything, because there were not so many teachers, not to speak of clerks. He first made out the curriculum-table.

29-year-old professor was under the influence of German Historical School in his thoughts of Economics. Lots of students who wished to learn economics crowded beneath him. It may be safe to say that the seed of the present Faculty of Economics was sown and cultivated by him, who after nine-years stay (1890-1898) at Keio, left for his mother land, dreaming the growth of Keio-gijuku and, at the same time, the national expansion of his beloved country.

Prof. Droppers was an excellent scholar as well as a good teacher. He took keen interest in the population problem of Japan and studied that issue during his stay in Japan, questioning that for what reason the population had not increased so miserably in this prolific nation before. The result of his work was made public on the economic magazine later on and attracted much attention of the economists.

Birth of New Faculty Big Hopes Cherished

Formerly courses in commerce and business administration had been taught in the Faculty of Economics. However, because the number of students who were interested in these courses increased year after year and the business and industrial companies wanted an institution responsible for teaching of courses in business administration and for research, the new Faculty of Business and Commerce was established in April 1957.

The purpose of the Faculty of Business and Commerce is to train students who are interested in entering business and industrial companies and to increase the knowledge and understand-

3 Graduates Study Abroad at Europe

"Independence and Self-respect" is the motto of founder Fukuzawa. He did not depend on foreign professors so long but got a few able graduates study abroad to be proficient scholars. This was systematized after his death (1901) and has been carried on till now, excepting war periods.

The first picked-up graduates were Kiichi Horie, Wasaku Natori, to America and Kanju Kiya, to Germany.

In spite of the financial difficulty then Keio had been faced Fukuzawa dared to let them go abroad, insisting that the important was the academic standards of professors, not school building nor such kind of external things. He depended the future of his school entirely on this scheme of studying abroad.

As everyone knows, his adventure brought about a great success though he had been dead when they returned in 1902. Keio-gijuku stepped strongly forward with these two Harvard-educated and one Berlin-educated professors. Now a brilliant future was laying before them, who were both in name and in reality the top-ranking economists in Japan.

Yearning for their names and abilities, a cloud of young students gathered around them. In fact the Keio campus was widely recognized as a veritable palace of economics. To make a speech at the Hall of Public Speaking located on that campus was the greatest honor for the then economists.

ing of the Business and Commerce.

Because our school started as a business school, it is expected that Faculty will make a most characteristic one at our university.

In addition to the setup of the Faculty of Business and Commerce, the school authorities is now planning the establishment of business school as Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, to which five Faculty members were dispatched last August.

The setup of such institute has been a long-cherished desire for the business field. If the scheme comes to pass, it will be the first of its kind in Japan.

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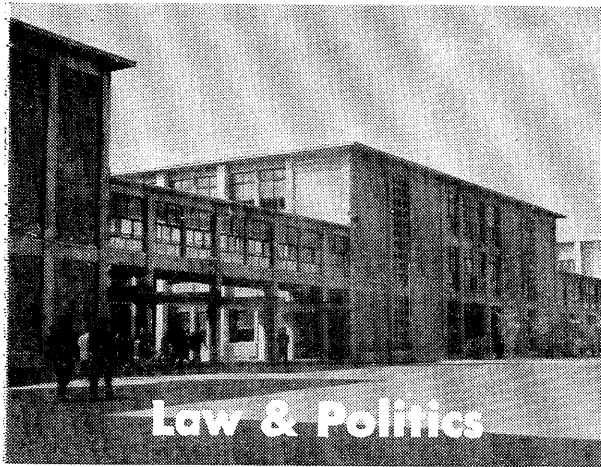
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Glancing at History of Law Faculty

There were no regular law lectures until the faculty of law was established in 1890. But before then, though irregularly it was lectured twice, in 1873 and after the establishment of the night course in law in 1879.

Kodama who had studied in America was lodging at Keio after leaving a position in a law office. At Keio he began to lecture law in his spare time. This was the first law course at Keio.

At that time, the case of Mitani Sankuro was tried in Tokyo, and Kodama defended him in court on the recommendation of Fukuzawa.

Although he lost the case, he became famous and won the chance to work his way up in a law office.

In 1879, the night course in law was established. This owed greatly to Megata who lectured law regularly at Keio. He had been at Harvard Univ. to study law and he, Soma and Taziri who were members of the same law office had lectured on law at night in their office. This night school was transferred to Keio as the night course in law.

At the beginning twenty students were enrolled in this course. By the end of the course the following year there were thirty-three students in all.

Unfortunately in less than one year, the course was discontinued because the lecturers desired an independent law school establishment. And the desire of Soma and the others bore fruit as the Sensyu school still remains as Sensyu Univ.

Thus, the law lectures by Kodama and the night school of law ended without much result. But there were a few people who made a contribution to Japanese law. Yokota is one of them. It is the "Yokota Manuscript" that has influence today's criminal law.

On January 27, 1890, the opening ceremony of the faculty of law was held and eight students were admitted to the faculty. The first head professor was J.H. Wigmore from Harvard Univ.

He stayed in Keio three years and he lectured on the law of proof in England and International law. He, though busy, was an earnest professor and kind to diligent students.

Kanbe was one of the first graduates in 1892 from the faculty of law. It is said that he is the father who brought up the faculty of law while Wigmore the father who created it.

Kanbe is one of the representative scholars of those days and immortal in contribution of researching civil law and German law.

In July, 1899, the head teacher of Gijuku, Kadono, came back from a tour of inspection of the educational system in European countries, planned great reforms for the educational system in this university and carried them out in December of the same year.

As a result, four faculties were unified and made the only faculty in this university. In this reformed university, Economics for the most part was instructed and all subjects in re-

active part in the field of Commercial Law. He graduated from the faculty of law in 1907 and remained in Keio. Since then, he was a full-time teacher for thirty years and left active service. To this day he is professor emeritus.

His works are "Introduction to Commercial Law" and "An Outline of Commercial Law", etc..

After the war, under the control of the U.S.A., the educational system in Japan was reformed greatly and Keio started five faculties Law, Literature, Economics, Medicine and Engineering. On April in 1942, for pupils of the Department of Law who wished to become Lawyers or Judicial Officers, some benevolent persons built up a committee for the encouragement law science and guided them especially.

Though this special guidance



Fukuzawa, then professors and graduates of 1899 class.

lation to law were made optional but the principle of law. But this new educational system of Kadono's was abandoned after three years and a half and the old educational system brought back again.

Following Kanbe, we must mention Aoki. He was chosen to study abroad and went to Europe for three years. In 1902, he returned and taught Commercial Law in this Univ. Aoki devoted himself to his writings, studies and especially education and instruction of the students.

His among famous writings and studies on Commercial Law, were written in those years.

After Aoki, Nishimoto took an

was interrupted on account of the war, it was revived under the name "Exercises in Judicature" a few years ago and remains to this day.

As the organ of the Faculty of Law in conjunction with the Department of Political Science, "Law Study" has been published since 1922. At the present, the organ is published monthly, something which is rare in other universities.

Thus, the Faculty of Law has greatly prospered under the honest and endeavour of these professors and instructors.

Remarkably, in this faculty three ladies have their each classes and two or three ladies are studying to be instructress. This is something which is rare in other faculty.

above mentioned reason as the excuse for the student's indifference to politics and suggests the following as the reasons for this indifference.

"The students here, favoured financially, are too busy enjoying their daily life. They seldom meet with frustration. Their favoured situation makes them think that participation in political movements is not worthwhile.

He continues to say, "Another factor to strengthen this inclination of indifference toward politics, is the school motto, 'Independence and Self-respect.' The students are not good at plotting together. They have few aspirations to authority." These two reasons have made Keio University sterile soil for political movements among students.

What makes students Indifferent to Politics

In reference to Prof. Nakamura's view, we look at the facts here.

As regards the student's financial position, a survey shows that only ten per cent of the students have regular side-work, while fifty-eight per cent of the students of Tokyo University have regular side-work to earn money for tuition.

Only 0.4 per cent of the students pay tuition from their own pockets. Most students have their parents pay it. Their biggest problem is either low marks or their love-life.

The financial problem is ranked sixth in the urgency of solution. Fifty per cent of the students are from the city. The students from country are usually well-to-do, and so they have few frustrations. As for their view of life, forty per cent of the students want to enjoy their own life in their own way. Twenty-six per cent want to be rich and ten per cent want to devote their lives to the betterment of society.

In respect to political problems they make it a principle to keep the golden mean. Fifty-two per cent of the students do not favour any political party. Twenty-eight per cent support the Socialist party and twenty per cent support the Liberal Democratic party. Sixteen per cent of the students think they need not participate in student political movements at all, because they think that politics is not the responsibility of students. Forty per cent think they should not join in a political movement outside the school. Their way of thinking toward movements is well shown by the fact that a group of Keio students stood by in the May Day parade while the laborers and the students of other colleges milled about.

In connection with employment hunting, the management does not welcome those students who are liable to lead the laborers as leaders of trade-unions. The students who are interested in settlement work are not welcomed, because sympathy for the poor causes the feeling of



A group of Keio students are demonstrating on the street with their slogans and their school flags.

frustration in the minds of the student settlers.

The employers do not care what party the student may support, so long as the student has a logical belief.

Pros and Cons of Joining Demonstration

If we compare the political movement here with that of the other universities, individualism and laissez-faire are apparently supported here at Keio University.

For instance, when the meeting against the teacher's efficiency rating system was held, 100 students, less than one per cent of the student body attended.

When students discussed, as to whether or not they should join the anti-atomic weapon protest demonstration, in each class, some classes declined to debate. No students were against the purpose of the campaign, but they were unwilling to join the demonstration. Most students did not like to participate in the league of anti-atomic weapons, and insisted on putting forward the movement in Keio's own way. They feel doubtful as to how effective the demonstration is. The Autonomous Committee of Keio University is not a member of Zengakuren, or Federation of Students Self-government Association which consists of 127 colleges, 225 branches of autonomous committee and 280,000 students.

The committee highly respects the personality of each student, and it is a service organ of the students. Though there are some students keenly interested in political movement out of school, they are so few and their opinion is not necessarily the voice of all Keio students. If the Autonomous Committee joint the Zengakuren, they would not get support here. The present committee, however, feels the necessity to appeal to the students of Keio University. Every time there arises a movement such as the anti-atomic weapon drive or the anti-teacher's efficiency-rating-system, the committee tries to appeal to the students here.

Fukuzawa's Attitude towards Politics

When we talk about Fukuzawa, we regard him as a person who was indifferent to politics, but, is it really so, only because he did not work as a politician in his day?

They say that his followers and the graduates of our school take an active part in the business circles, but not in the political world.

The correct answer to this question is to be obtained from his autobiography. His attitude toward politics owed much to his moral back-bone. Though were samurai. So, he felt more intimacy toward the Tokugawa Shogunate than to the Imperial Household.

The strongest idea in him was liberalism. He was greatly enlightened with laissez faire in the nineteenth century. He was not in favor of the intervention of the government into individual privacy. He disdained to join in the cabinet which consisted of the samurai from the Satsuma and Choshu clans.

The principles of the English Liberalism which he adored, were too lofty to be applied to the actual politics of that time. There was next to no room for his liberalism in politics which still contained a lot of feudalistic elements.

Thus, he thought of that famous motto, 'Independence and Self-respect. He was obliged to be an outsider then, but, he always watched the political scene with critical acumen. In this sense, he was never indifferent to politics.

There are other words which express his view on politics, "To become a Dietman is the most stupid thing in the world". This means that he sympathized with the poor families of politicians. He knew so well what miserable lives the families of the politicians have financially.

At any rate, it may be said that he wanted to bring up a non-official power against the omnipotent government.

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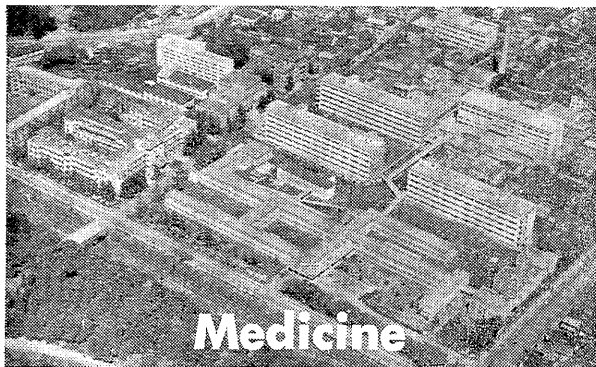
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Yotsuya Campus

Revival of Fukuzawaism

Pre-history

For the medical students and the staff of Keio Medical School, it's an annual custom to celebrate the New-Year's day in the auditorium, where both the portrait of Yukichi Fukuzawa and that of Shibusaburo Kitazato stare down. Dr. Kitazato is the first Dean of Keio Medical School. One must not forget that Fukuzawa's fundamental knowledge and culture of Western civilization was nourished and developed at Ogata Kohan's Private School, where he spent his youth, studying in the Dutch language and Dutch culture under the instruction of Kohan Ogata, one of the most prominent doctors and scholars in Dutch method; no doubt his growing up to understand the essence of rational spirit of Western learning caused him to sympathize with the Western method of medicine.

Afterwards, he established in 1873 Keio Gijuku Institute of Medicine in an attempt to promote Western medicine through English, which lasted until 1881. This was an important event that showed his keen interest in Western method of medical science.

Baron Shibusaburo Kitazato (1852-1931), born in Kumamoto Prefecture, first entered the Medical Institute of Kumamoto, where he won the confidence of a Dutch alien medical scientist, Mansvelt; then entered Tokyo Medical School and was graduated, in 1883, from the School.

He was happy enough to get acquainted with two excellent and eminent medical scientists as his seniors and benefactors: Sensai Nagayo and Seiki Ogata. Sensai Nagayo was once the dean of the above-mentioned Tokyo Medical School and later was the original chief of the Medical Affairs-Bureau of the nation and, which was more, a best friend of Yukichi Fukuzawa's, being one of the old fellows of Yukichi at the afore-said Ogata Kohan's Private School.

Now, Dr. Kitazato, full-fledged

in Bacteriology thanks to Dr. Seiki Ogata, got abroad in Germany, in 1885, in order to study much further in Bacteriology under Dr. Robert Koch, a professor of Berlin Univ. and renowned as a Nobel Prize winner and the discoverer of tubercle bacillus. Discovery and Establishment of "serum treatment, success in cultivation of both



Dr. Kitazato

tetanus bacillus and tubercle bacillus—they are his epoch-making achievements during those six years in Germany.

In 1891, he came back with these leading and most remarkable achievements in natural science of modern dawn of Japan after Meiji Restoration. To his and Japan's great fortune, the nation had not been mature enough to have room to entertain this world-fame scholar and her would-be benefactor; the moment he arrived back in Japan, he urged the necessity for establishment of an institute for the study of infectious diseases, to the nation, to the academy, and to the society—in vain. Here appears Fukuzawa as the most reliable consultant of him; The gobetween was Dr. Sensai Nagayo.

The following movement was the attempt at the foremost establishment of "The Institute for

the Study of Infectious Diseases" in the fall of 1892, original of "The National Institute for the Study of Infectious Diseases" at present. It was Fukuzawa that gave him the estate of would-be institute and pricelessly backed up him not only financially but spiritually. At the same time that establishment was challenging the feudalistic academic clique and narrow-minded bureaucracy which was exclusive enough to dare to interfere with Dr. Kitazato, who was too fresh and too threatening to the clique.

Keio Univ. owes the establishment of Medical School, above all, to their close friendship and understanding of one another.

Inauguration

In 1916, Keio was making project to celebrate its sixtieth anniversary coming in 1918; for the memorial of the sixtieth anniversary the Authority of Keio made up its mind to add departments for natural sciences. As its first attempt the Authority started to gather donation for the establishment of Medical School and succeeded in gathering 3,000,000 yen, including the honorable donation of the Imperial House. Needless to say that there was no worry about the academic future-view of the department. That is, Dr. Kitazato was ready to devote himself to the establishment, accompanying his excellent and rising followers, especially from "Kitazato Institute for the Study of Infectious Diseases." On May 16, in 1917, 96 out of 900 students attended the Entrance Ceremony with their brilliant countenances. Here, the leading spirit of Yukichi Fukuzawa not only survived with the previous departments but revived in the renewing figure of Medical School. The Hospital (1920) and laboratories were soon built on newly acquired grounds in Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Synthetic research method of medicine was and is the characteristic idea of the School, which in part derived from Fukuzawa's spirit of "practical learning".

For this idea, close kinship was and is kept between both branches of clinical medicine and the various fields of fundamental medicine, so that the atmosphere of the school, the hospital and the laboratories has been very family-like, which, at the same time, the merit of Keio Univ. as a whole.

In 1923, Kanto District suffered severely from a great earthquake known as the Kanto Great Earthquake; this suffering, ironically enough, gave the School an unparalleled chance to examine the power of Keio medicine. 324,000 patients were cured by all the faculty of the Medical School and the Keio Hospital; Keio medicine received the high due esteem of the society.

Highest Fame in the Orient

With Foreign Medical Field

The main tide of Japanese medicine has been and still is German method and the association with American method has been remarkably encouraged in this post-war days, but Keio Medical School has, from its earliest stage, made it a point to have close relationship with American medicine, mainly thanks to the present Dean, Dr. Yoshio Kusama, a graduate of Medical School of Stanford Univ.

The Keio Study for Preventive Medicine was, in 1929, made up through the donation of Rockefeller Foundation. And at the same time the Rockefeller Foundation was friendly enough to send five leading American Zoological professors from 1929 to 1933. In addition, recently we own the newest Medical School Bldg., built up in 1955, to the Rockefeller Foundation which made donation amounted to one hundred million yen.

What we are to remark next is the Waksman Foundation set within the Medical School. It was in 1953 that Keio Univ. presented the degree of 'Doctor of Laws' to this brightest inventor of 'Streptomycin', Dr. Waksman; immensely affected by this honour, L.L.D. Waksman, in turn, donated a remarkable part of his income from the patent-right of Streptomycin under the intention of promoting medical researches of the Medical School.

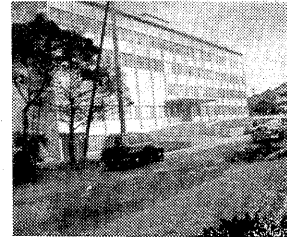
So that his goodwill might be more and more enhanced, Keio Medical School decided to extend the candidature for the donation to external researches, not monopolising it within Keio Univ.—Thus, Waksman Foundation Prize is every year given excellent medical researches of all schools and institutes.

Pick-up Among World-leading Activities

Let us suffice it to pick up only one among fundamental medicine and two among clinical medicine, though we have great number of achieve-

ments never to be neglected.

Subjects of the Physiological Study of the Medical School had been concentrated upon physiology of nervous system, when Prof. Genichi Katoh ultimately built up his world-acknowledged "Theory of Decrementless Conduction of Nerve", and was given "The Prize of Japan Imperial Academy" in 1927, after his strenuous struggles against the general tide, which was quite opponent to him. And to his honor, at the World Physiological Meeting in 1935, he got candidatureship for the Nobel Prize by the recommendation of President Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, one of the greatest



Rockefeller's Bldg

physiologists in history, when Prof. Katoh made the demonstration of the theory in front of the scholars all over the world. For a student who has mastered, in Premedical Course, all related fields of natural sciences and languages, to medical science, such as Philosophy of Science, Chemicophysics, Atomic-study, Analytical Geometry, Statistics, German English and Latin, it is coming-true of long-cherished dream to attend and listen to the world-leading lecture on Physiology.

And for another thing we should like to pick out two achievements, after World War II, by Obstetrics Study under Prof. Kakuichi Ando.

Since 1948 the study has operated artificial insemination as the first event in Japan and about 100 babies have been born by the method, in Keio Hospital. And since 1956 the study has put into practice 'the Discrimination Method of Embryo Sex' by examining the isolated epithel in amniotic fluid, which marked the first organized practice in Japan.



Experiment on Bacteriology

Panorama after War II

The course is now divided into two steps: the two-year pre-medical course for graduates of senior high schools and the six-year medical course. And the number of the students of each grade are 80 or so, including from three to five female students. The applicants must go through a keen competition to be admitted to the premedical course. The competitive rate is one of the severest one of all schools in Japan—one to twenty-five in 1955, for instance.

Related to the idea of synthetic research method of Keio Medicine, students are educated to grow up to be all-round doctors though the six-year training.

In addition, Keio Hospital is closely connected with the Medical School and makes all possible conveniences for the students as their exercising stage, while the hospital keeps independence of the examination and therapy of patients, and enjoys the brightest confidence of the patients all over Japan.

Speaking of a fresh graduate, it takes several years of further practice to become up a specialist. On the other hand, Keio Graduate School of Medicine is waiting for the graduates intending to get the degree of 'Medical Doctor of Philosophy'.

Here we should like to introduce the recent specific subjects of some ten branches.

Pharmacology: pharmacological research after center of body temperature.

Hygiene and Public Health: public health of labor.

Surgery: cancer-surgery, tubercle-surgery, heart-surgery.

Orthopedics: hand-surgery.

Obstetrics: artificial insemination, discrimination of embryo sex.

Ophthalmology: blood pressure of ocular fundus.

Urology: cancer of prostate.

Pathology: pioneering study in Japan with electron-microscope.

Roentgenology: isotope-therapy.

Professors of Keio Medical School who take chairs of academies are Taiiei Miura, president of Japan Psychiatry Academy, Yuzuru Ono, president of Japan Academy of Trachea and Aesophagus Study.

Keio Medical School has many leading graduates; among them are Taroh Takemi, president of Japan Doctors' Union, Morie Kimura, a doctor's representative at the House of Representatives, Ryuh Ozawa, chief of the Medical Affairs Bureau of the nation, and Ikyu Omura, chief of Public Health Bureau of the nation.

Now referring to the hospital itself, Keio Medical School Hospital, with 1175 beds, under the examination and therapy of authorized professors and the staff is the greatest hospital in the Orient. And it has the greatest number of out-patients all over Japan.

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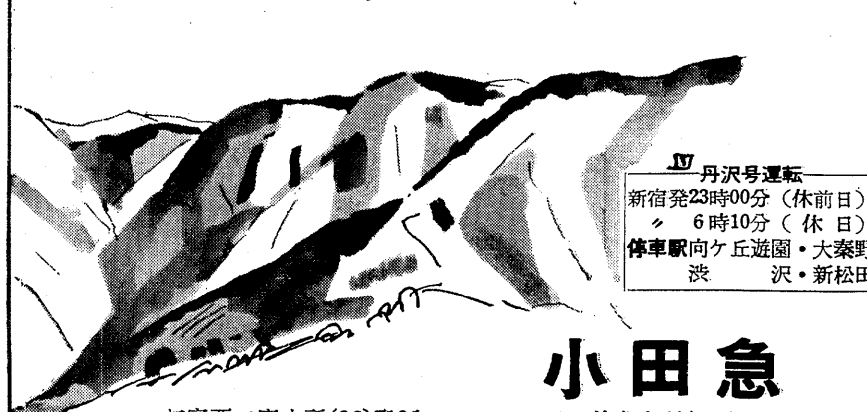
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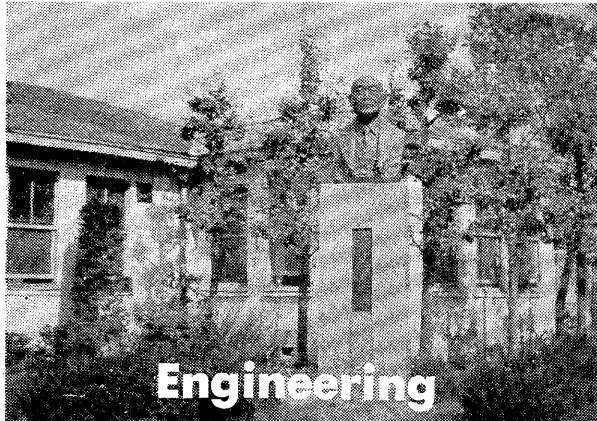


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Koganei Campus

Fujihara Establishes Engineering Institute

In Keio University, the Faculty of Engineering has a history a little unlike those of other faculties.

The Faculty of Engineering is a successor to the former Fujihara Institute of Technology which was founded by Ginjiro Fujihara, an alumnus of Keio, some 20 years ago.

In 1907, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Keio Gijuku, an extensive survey was carried out on the establishment of such a faculty. However, difficulty in getting financial support and talent prevented the immediate setting up of the new faculty.

The development, however, in industry here in Japan, had been making remarkable progress in those days and more engineers were needed to meet the demand.

The then President of Keio, Dr. Shinzo Koizumi, visited the United States in 1936 to attend Harvard's 300th anniversary and there he made investigations to obtain materials for setting up a Faculty of Engineering in Keio University. Dr. Koizumi was convinced that the time had come to set up the faculty. While looking for financial support, he found that Ginjiro Fujihara, the then President of the Ohji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., one of the Japan's leading pulp-paper companies, had some ideas of his own. Ginjiro Fujihara, in those days, was thinking about setting up his own engineering college and in 1938, he made public conception of his school.

In 1938, the fundamental agreement was made between Ginjiro Fujihara and Keio to start the new institute with three departments, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Applied Chemistry.

The Institute was called the Fujihara Institute of Technology after the founder.

Fujihara was born the son of a farmer in Nagano Prefecture and studied at Keio Gijuku. While at school, he was greatly influenced by Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio Gijuku. After

plying theory in practical engineering.

As for the foreign language education Fujihara regretted the poor ability of engineers in speaking and writing ability. They could not write or even speak English. This was because in olden times, foreign languages were taught at school as written languages Fujihara thought that to catch up to the progress of the western countries, all-round ability in foreign languages, especially in English was important. He emphasized English because he felt English would become the universal language in the future.

Engineers in those days usually lacked common sense. They were too pedantic at factories to be able to manage them. In his opinion, engineers had to pay more attention to management. From this point, he expected that all graduates of his institute would equip themselves with both engineering and managing knowledge to be the leaders of Japanese industry.

In accordance with the above-mentioned three principles, the Fujihara Institute of



The founder G. Fujihara.

Technology was founded on June 17th 1939 in Hiyoshi Campus of Keio University with Dr. S. Koizumi as president. It was really an epoch making event in the Japanese education of engineers.

At the beginning, professors and assistants were invited from among the top leaders in industrial research institutes of the factories. Thus, the greatest importance was stressed on the up-to-date engineering methods in the modern industrial world besides fundamental theory.

In 1943, there arose a new and unique project to establish The Research Institute of Technology. This institute was to have an affiliated factory to bring up 'practical' engineers in accordance with the founder's principles.

While this plan, however, was under consideration, World War II began and the plan had to be abandoned.

Following the abandonment of this plan, Fujihara decided to incorporate his Institute, at the request of President Koizumi, into Keio University as the Faculty of Engineering of Keio University. It was in October 1942 that Fujihara Institute of Technology was dissolved and officially became the fifth faculty at Keio University.

Faculty Makes New Start After Incorporated to Keio

Commemorating the founder, Ginjiro Fujihara, the Faculty was named the 'Fujihara Memorial Faculty of Engineering'.

The faculty made steady progress after incorporation. Near the end of the war April 16, 1945, almost half of the facilities of the Faculty on Hiyoshi Campus were destroyed by air attacks because toward the end of war, the Japanese Imperial Navy occupied the facilities of Keio University.

In the beginning of 1945, the whole machinery of the Faculty were turned over to the Japanese Imperial Navy to strengthen the war potential and students were ordered for mobilization. It was really a dark age for the Faculty.

After the war, the facilities of Hiyoshi Campus were requisitioned by American army. Since then, the faculty has changed its site from place to place throughout Japan. Each site, however, has not been suitable for study.

In May, 1947, on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of Keio University, the first step toward reconstruction was decided but with not enough floor space for the Faculty. Available facilities were reduced to one quarter of what the Faculty had possessed before. The urgent problem for the Faculty of Engineering was to decide the site for its study and the faculty was at last removed to the present site at Koganei, Tokyo.

In 1947, according to the newly promulgated school system, the Faculty of Engineering was reorganized and a 'Masters Course' was opened in 1951, and a 'Doctors Course' in 1953.

In 1956, to catch up with world industrial progress, the new system of exchanging students was settled between the Faculty of Engineering of Keio University and Aachen University of Technology in West Germany. So far three students from Keio have gone to Germany to study technology while two German students have come to Keio for research work. It is expected that the relationship between Keio and Aachen University of Technology will be tightened through this exchange program.

The Faculty started with three departments; Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Applied Chemistry. It was, however, the founder's wish to increase the number of departments. So far many efforts have been made along this line but each time, the financial situation prevented anything constructive. In 1957, to meet the latest demand of automatic system and instrumentation system factories in modern industry, the department of Instrumentation Engineering was opened under a provisional plan by organizing a special class and at last became an independent course.

This year, commemorating the centennial of Keio University, the Planning Committee of the Faculty of Engineering has inaugurated and at the latest meeting, it has decided the establishment of the department of Administration Engineering to meet the latest industrial demand. The Committee is planning the establishment of such new departments such as Material Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Construction Engineering and so on.

After the one year liberal arts course at Hiyoshi campus, students of the Faculty of Engineering are required to take professional subjects at Koganei campus with corresponding credits. Here is a brief look at the present situation of the four departments.

In Mechanical Engineering, Mathematics, Applied Physics, Mechanical Dynamics, Thermodynamics and so fourth are required. On the other hand, during the summer vacation or spring vacation, students go to work at leading factories to learn 'practical' engineering in accordance with the founder's principle.

In Electrical Engineering the required subjects are Mathematics, Electricity and Magnetism, Circuit theory, Electronic Physics, Vacuum Tube Circuits, Safety Devices and Apparatus in Power Transmission and Advanced Power Generation. In this department, students take a one week inspection tour, besides summer work at the facto-

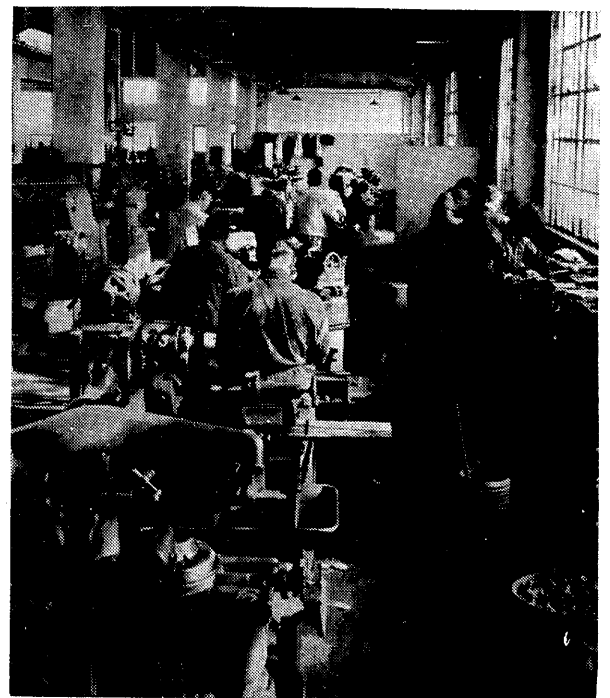
ries of the leading industrial companies. For the past decade, Japan has made remarkable and amazing progress in the electrical industry. To meet the rapid increase in demand for engineers, an increase of enrollment in this department are expected.

In Applied Chemistry, among the main subjects are Mathematics, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, applied Organic and Inorganic Chemistry and Graduate Thesis.

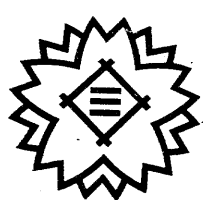
In Instrumentation Engineering, the latest department, required subjects include Physics, Dynamics, Statistical Analysis, Theory of Probability and its Application, Automatic control, Instrumentation engineering. This department was organized to train those who shall work in the modern factories which have adopted automation and the instrumentation system.

At present, seminar study plays a great part in university and so in the Faculty of Engineering. There are several seminars in the Faculty.

Japan is a very small country and there are very few natural resources. On the other hand, Japan is surrounded by the sea. What is left for us is to develop industry and to produce the goods which the world demands. For this purpose, good engineers are needed and the Faculty of Engineering has hold through its 20 years and is holding an important position in industrial education.



Students apprentice are taking practical exercises.

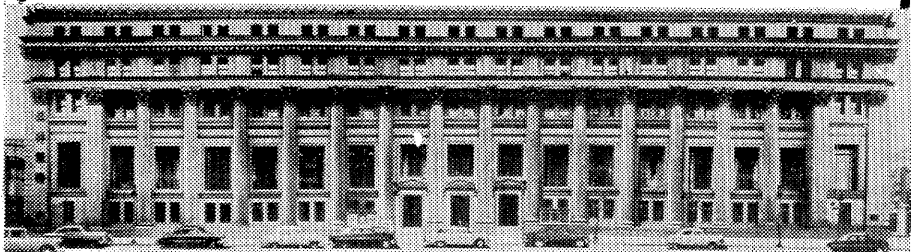


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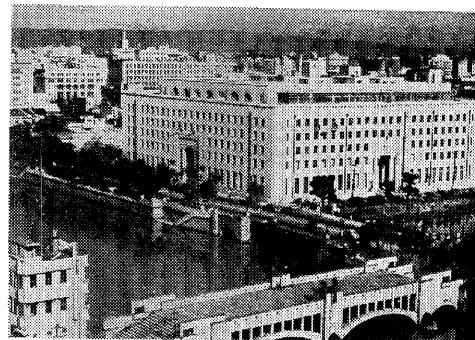
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Maboroshi-no-mon

"Passing by here the 'Maboroshi-no-mon'....." is one of the phrases of poetry composed by Mr. Daigaku Horiguchi, a famous poet. 'Juku' is so tightly connected with the "Maboroshi-no-mon". WHY? In the fourth year of Meiji, when Keio Gijuku removed to Mita, our school still remained in such a family-like scale that Mr. Fukuzawa's private residence and the houses of the persons concerned were all included together with the school house in one location.

According to this circumstance, nobody passing through the gate to the "school area" could have clear discrimination whether this gate should be regarded as that of a school or that of a private residence and in this connection, it remained for a long time thereafter in ambiguous character.

The fact was that soon after the plate indicating "Keio Gijuku" was hung up, someone took it away. This happened frequently, and the efforts to hang up the plate ended in vain. And there is no fence around our school-buildings, especially around the buildings at Hi-yoshi. This may suggest our motto "Independence and Self-respect", however, only gates stand solemnly, and they are nameless.

Since then this nameless gate has been widely popular. Now this gate is no longer nameless. It has a fine name "Maboroshi-no-mon".

Blue, Red and Blue

When looking at our school flag which is colored blue, red and blue, perhaps everyone thinks about the origin of the combination of these colors.

Though it seems there is nothing particular about it, we can safely describe the history as follows:

Once when an athletic meeting was held, lookers-on being excited immensely tore the striped bunting of red and white which had been spread around the ground.

Waving in their hands the scraps of the bunting, they cheered up their own parties, when they found that the white part of it would be easily dirty. So, they thought of getting it

dyed light yellow. School authorities of "Juku" feeling the necessity of creating a school flag, got a suggestion from the above-mentioned curtain.

Thus, our symbol "Blue, red and blue flag" was born.

We look up at our beloved "Blue, red and blue flag" waying high up in the sky at the Waseda-Keio baseball game, and sing aloud and shout.

"Let's put up our school flag,

Hope and might
Oh! symbol of youth,
Blue, red and blue."

About Keio Cap

The Origin of Round Cap
Round cap with the badge of two pens...

What is the origin of this unique cap?

The formal cap of our predecessors in Meiji, Taisho era, was like that of conductors of tram-cars, and its upper brim was tightened with wire.

In the meantime, taking the wire away, some of Keio boys tried to make folds around the brim.

What a fine shape it became! Probably because of it, the number of wireless caps gradually increased and at last this was in great vogue among students.

School authority appointed this round cap as formal to the effect that uniformity was desirable, because at that time, students wore various costumes.

It is said that these folds around the brim are regular in number. I assure you that there are about 24 or 25.

Please count the folds of your own.

There is a humorous episode concerning this cap. It happened when a Keio boy returned to his native place in summer vacation. One evening, he was waiting for bus with his round cap on, smoking to kill time, when a police-man came near him, and taking for high-school boy, said to him "Would you mind showing me your identity card?"

It proved undoubtedly that he was enough old to smoke. Immediately the police apologized for his carelessness and ignorance.

University students usually wear square caps. But we should be proud of this unique cap which symbolizes the perfection of personality.

DO YOU KNOW ???

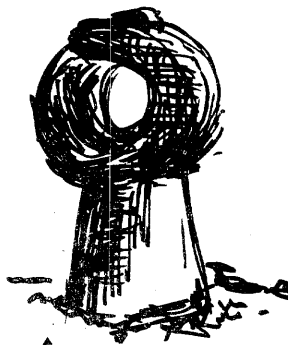
Since the foundation, Keio has been honored with many characteristics of her own, such as so-called "Maboroshi-no-mon", "round caps"... and so on. However, most people don't know much about these things: The followings are just a few of these narratives.

Past and Present of "Student-Hall"

As a club house for students we have the "Student-hall" on Mita campus. Generally we call it "yamashoku", which means the lunch-house on the hill of Mita campus, as the first floor is used as a dining-hall for students. But the name we gave it because to its use seems to sound too realistic to the old graduates. "No imagination" is the criticism all of them give promptly when they hear it and they begin to talk about their "White house" with longing. It was located behind the library, where the garage of the motor-car club is now. The white wooden house with two floors was the main base of their cultural club activities. Each of the clubs occupied one room and were given good facilities. There they studied, discussed, sang, played, painted and perhaps even drank. Now there are so many clubs in Keio university that often several must share one room in the "Student Hall".

The much older graduates want to talk about the "Ban-raisha" not about the "White house". "Banraisha" was completed as a club house both of professors and of students in 1879, the next year after the Enzetsu kan's construction.

On its ruins a modern white building, the second research room, was built in 1951 and it became famous for its conversation room designed by Isamu Noguchi, one of the well-known modern architects in America. As his father, the poet Yonejiro Noguchi, was a professor of the faculty of English Literature in Keio university, he visited Keio during his Japan travels and found the work in which he could concentrate all his passions. On entering the room, one can feel an overwhelming simplicity which gives calmness of mind. At the back garden the white cement work entitled "mu" stands in the midst of the green lawn. It is very difficult to describe but, to borrow the witty description of a certain professor, it is a tall pudding with a big doughnut on top.



"Mu" sculptured by Isamu Noguchi.

Calamus Gladio Fortior

The problem of the executing of moral education has become a subject of hot discussion in the field of education in Japan. Apart from talking about its appropriateness, a sort of moral attitude runs through all of the Keio students not only of the university but also of the affiliated schools. It is the spirit of self-respect and independence that the founder, Fukuzawa initiated. And also the three latin maxims telling us an eternal truth have always fostered the Keio spirit.

One of them is "Tempus Egit" (time passes). The appropriateness of the way of explaining this phrase is as strongly impressive as its deep meaning. It is written instead of twelve numerals on the face of the clock fixed on the outside

of the library. A blank, as the number of its letters is only eleven, is filled up with the artistic design of a flower.

On the left side of the entrance of the administration office, there is a stone monument presented from the graduates of the class of 1914, on which the words "Viridus Unitis," meaning cooperation, are engraved. It is not an exaggeration to say that one of the important factors which have brought Keio its prosperity of today, is the strong cooperation among all the persons concerned with Keio.

"Calamus Gladio Fortior" (the pen is mightier than the sword) is the most famous in these three latin sayings. It was written below the very suggestive picture drawn on the stain-

ed glass of the library building. The picture symbolized the cultural situation of Japan in the hard fractuating period. A Japanese mounted warrior looked up to Goddess of Peace with a pen in left hand which meant the western developed culture. Though it disappeared completely from the sight of the students, damaged by air bombing of the war time, the essence of this picture "Calamus Gladio Fortior" has constantly encouraged the students. In the future surely it will continue to be a guidingstar for the students so long as Keio exists.

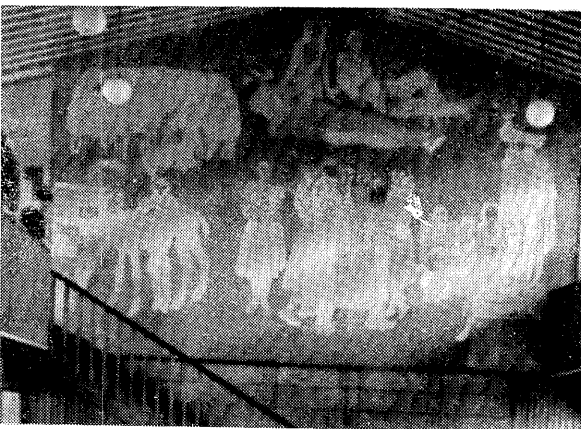
Statues on Mita Campus

New monument commemorating the centennial of Keio University was erected on the garden of the International Hospital at Tsukiji, the original site of Keio University. At Mita the bronze bust of Fukuzawa is set at the front of the first research room. In order to leave his image for the future students, an interested group of graduates began a movement to erect a statue in the great teacher's memory.

The most familiar statue to post-war students is, perhaps, the one of a young man called "a youth" in the courtyard of the main building. When this statue sculptured by Kazuo Kikuchi, was erected in 1941, Keio had not yet revived entirely from the destruction of the war. In such circumstances it was only "a youth" that gave the students in those days the joy of youth and the encouragement to study.

Last winter the new bronze statue, that of a man, too, was added on Mita Campus, presented by the graduate of 1932. The statue dedicated to the wardead who had once studied at Keio. The sculptor is Fumio Asakura, one of the foremost in Japan and it stands at the best.

The figure of Tekona carrying a water jug, was set at the landing halfway up the stairs of the library. It was also victim of the last war and it remains to students only in their memory: the image of the ideal woman.



Inokuma's Fresco in the "Student-Hall".

Inokuma's Fresco

Fresco in "Student-hall"
It was by that nightmarish air-raid in the 20th year of Showa that the student-hall and the big auditorium were burnt down. After the unfortunate happening all powers and efforts of "Juku" were concentrated on reconstruction of the lost buildings, and as the result we have regained the student-hall as it is now. You must be familiar with the wall-painting by Inokuma in the student-hall.

This is one of the plausible episodes which has been told about the course up to settling of Inokuma's painting. The student-hall must be, first of all, a place of recreation with modern and sensible designs. One of ideas was to hang the poem in which our famous poet Mr. Haruo Sato verifies his old life of Mita as follows:

"Before the gate of Vicus Hall,
Were in bloom Tsutakazura
Were sweet and melancholy
Are still living,
Utterly and lonely died
ginkgo tree,
Lying thick scattered on
the ground,

With the examination just before me,

Not a phrase can I do of French.

When was I twenty and young,

How long did I learn—maybe three,

What did I learn—nothing
But Wine, Songs, Tobacco
and Women."

Unfortunately this plan could not be applied for the reason that this content was not so "instructive" and consequently the wall-painting can be seen in your hall.

Congratulation!

Keio Centennial

The Japan Times

一カ月 ¥360

学生のための英和両文週刊新聞

The Student Times

お申込はお近くの朝日新聞販売店又は直接本社へ
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Stanford & Keio Press Societies Affiliated

On the occasion of Keio Centennial it is the great pleasure for us, the Mita Campus, to form an affiliation with the Stanford Daily, the Press Society of Stanford University.

As the first project of this affiliation, we received the following message from Editor-in-Chief of Stanford Daily.

We certainly hope that this cooperation will contribute to friendship and mutual understanding of both universities.—Ed.

Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure on this, the 100th anniversary of the founding of Keio University, to send greetings from the students of Stanford University and The Stanford Daily.

Certainly, as the need becomes greater for understanding among nations, affiliations such as that of Keio and Stanford universities are beneficial to not only the individual students involved, but also the nations. I am sure you realize, as do we, that close communication among the youth of all parts of the world will play a substantial role in the future of the world, for as these youth become leaders of their respective countries, their background will shape their ideas and policy.

With aeronautical and communication developments lessening the time necessary to go from one country to another, and with The Space Age approaching rapidly, an exchange of ideas becomes even more vital. No country can successfully conduct an isolationist policy.

We are proud that Americans were able to be of assistance in the founding of Keio 100 years ago. Such cooperation in education is a key to cooperation in other areas. The Keio-Stanford affiliation which began in 1956 is another milestone. We hope that through affiliation between The Mita Campus and The Stanford Daily bonds of understanding may be made even stronger.

Again may I offer my best wishes to you in your centennial year.

Sincerely,

Barbara Hicks

Barbara Hicks
Editor

Life of Foreign Student in Stanford

By Y. Tsurumi, Exchange Student to Stanford

This year Stanford welcomed more than 70 foreign students from all over the world. Most of them are graduate students, who came here to study for Master or PhD degrees. For these foreign students, the International Centre holds the orientation program which begins two weeks before the school starts. The first object of this program is to give the students opportunities to get used to American life and American education system. During the orientation, students are introduced respectively to an American family in Palo Alto or other adjoining town to the University. Staying with a family, each student easily assimilates himself into a new life here.

So a foreign student's new life at Stanford begins with the orientation program which includes a lecture on American education system, San Francisco tour, visiting a factory and even a beach picnic. There, he meets many other foreign students from almost all parts of the earth which you can think of.

Among the foreign students, there is a unique group called 'ASSU SCHOLAR'. They are the students invited by Associated Students Stanford University to study at Stanford for one year. Out of 11 scholars of this year nine have arrived here, from U.A.R. (Egypt), Australia, England, Scotland, Poland Yugoslavia, Germany, France, and

Japan. The other two are expected to arrive soon from Lebanon, and Germany. A week before the Registration begins, with the ASSU committee members all the ASSU scholars go on camping out in a hostel surrounded by mountains. There, sleeping outside together with numerous rattle snakes and leading a primitive life which an anthropologist put it, "the stage that men were hunting and building a fire while women were cooking,"—though men are also encouraged to help women cooking or washing dishes since they are in the U.S., they gradually assimilated into a new life with American students and with other foreign students. At night, they talk one another about their countries and inter-

national problems, etc.

After the pleasant camping, well-orientated each scholar moves to his house. Male students to a fraternity and female students to a house. By that time all the scholars have overcome their worries which they had on their landing on the country.

However new difficulties often rise ahead. Every scholar is required to go out of his way to talk or introduce himself to room mates or other American students. Otherwise, he may be isolated from every student. Sometimes nobody pays any attention to anybody. Especially a student from far east feels very strange when he faces such an attitude. But once accustomed to the new way and mastered

how to make friends with them, he never feels isolated at least during the week day. Once a weekend comes, he becomes not a little embarrassed. Most of a fraternity brothers go out one after another and dead quietness visits the house. In a foreign country nothing more harmful than he feels isolated or lonely. So, he goes out to the Inter-



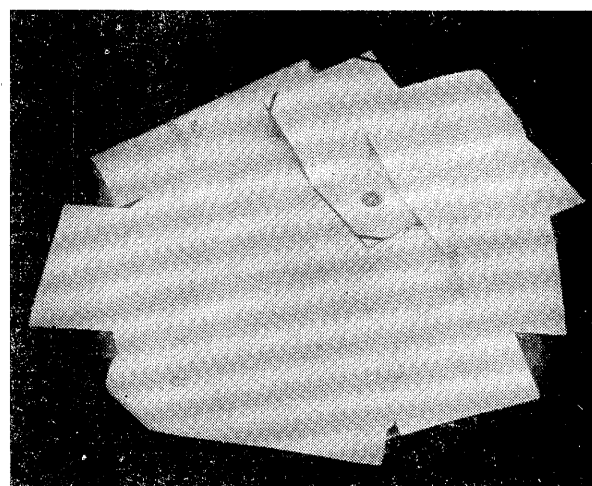
Pleasant camping of ASSU

national Centre with an intention of finding someone who comes there with the same idea. There he kills time. As time goes, he finds how to kill time with his house mates even when he never feels like studying. He tries to join every social event of the fraternity, even if it is to throw a water balloon to a girl's house, because it provides him a good opportunity to observe several aspects of American students life.

However, not a small number of foreign students live in a house, the member of which is mostly those from the same country, or off campus in an apartment or rented house with their family or friends. In such cases, they are rather missing a good opportunity by leading an isolated life as if he were watching an American movie in a theatre in his own country. Be so doing, they are unconsciously keeping away from American students or even from other foreign students. They are unconsciously building a wall around them. The result is that he becomes narrow-minded and frustrated.

To my great regrets, this tendency can be often observed among Japanese studying here. They live in a house only with Japanese. If they are wise or brave enough to go out of their way to make friends with other people, they have no trouble at all. However, different the customs and manners may be, they should regard it as their duty to take every opportunity to assimilate into a new life which they would have expected before they came. Actually, they don't. To make matters worse, they have built up a little Japan on the campus. Only through a half-opened window of the jail, they catch a sight of a piece of various lives here. These regrettable tendency is of course seen among other foreign students. Some of them are trying to destroy the wall but the others are just doubling or tripling the wall. Among those who belong to the latter are there several, people who came here dreaming that he might find a paradise here. Nowadays, on the earth nobody can find a paradise unless he himself builds a paradise in his mind by hard working.

Congratulations From the World



These are some of the messages to Keio University delivered from the various colleges and universities of the world. Among them, the messages from Heidelberg University, Cambridge University and other famous universities are contained.

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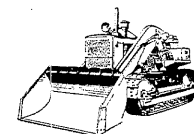


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Keio Opens New Century

Keio Gijuku celebrates its 100th birthday this fall. It was first opened by Yukichi Fukuzawa in his residence in Tsukiji, Yedo in 1858. On the basis of Fukuzawa spirit, Keio, the oldest institute of education in Japan, has grown steadily through the dizzy fluctuations of the world.

In commemoration of the centennial, the school authorities are expanding its equipments; a museum (pathological practice rooms for students) at Yotsuya campus, and a large deluxe building, fine library and memorial hall at Hiyoshi, are already completed, while two large buildings at Mita are now under construction. These are certainly what we all have wanted and needed for a long time.

However, we fear that this establishment means an increase of students and the tendency toward mass production in education. Recently the enrollment of students has been increasing, and it is, now 14,500.

It is natural that there is a great reaction to mass production in education. This has caused the teacher to lose his eagerness to make each student understand what he teaches, and vice-versa for students. They just consider school only as a step for getting a job.

In the meantime, it is difficult to deny the tendency in the present Japan away from the management of a private school. Without any doubt, to have a small school on a small cozy campus was once a good practice, but it is only a story of the good old days. However, "Don't forget to brush up the quality of students."

Keio is now standing at an epoch-making point at the centennial. Each one of the students of the mass can think of himself a member of Keio Gijuku and enjoy his school life.

We hope that Keio will go forward and become a better school for the new century.

To the readers:

It gives us great pleasure to have been able to publish this special edition commemorating Keio Centennial.

We hope this issue can be a guide to understand us more correctly and to promote further friendship between the readers and Keio.

We owe this happy occasion to the grateful advice and favour given to us especially by the following friends:

Mr. Kohyo Mitsui, Alumni in Mitsui Bussan K.K. and the Japan Industrial Bank, and the staff of the Baseball Magazine, the Yakyukai, the Tokyo Chunichi Shimbun, the Keio Press Society, and Mita shimbun.

Thank you again for your co-operation!

Yukitada Miyazaki
 Editor-in-Chief.

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Fukuzawa's Spirit Still Lives On

By Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka

In Keio University, students feel that the school belongs to them as much as it does to the school authority. It is their own concern to let it grow or to let it recede. And the school authority is happy to allow the students to go ahead and cultivate a new field, for it often becomes the seed of new development of the school itself. This Mita Campus, I am proud to say, is a very good example.

Twelve years ago, a group of ambitious students wanted to start a newspaper in English



Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka

language. The school authority gave the usual approval though they had no idea what was in store in its future. To publish a foreign language paper was indeed an ambitious venture — almost a reckless idea. No one but the postwar youth with the sense of great liberation and hopes in the future would have thought of it. I, to, was young in heart then and foolish enough to join my force with the students, never anticipating the troubles and worries that awaited them and myself.

I always say that things just happen in Keio. The authority keeps a sharp eye to keep things within bounds, but there is no sense of restraint with the students or teachers in doing what they wish or suggesting what might be done. For, after all, Keio is a great family and in the last analysis everyone is the same in that he or she is a "pupil" of Fukuzawa, the founder. A professor is an older pupil and the students the young pupils. In fact, in the early records of Keio Gijuku, we see that at one time all the members were divided into twelve grades, the first four grades being the teachers and the rest students according to their attainments. Even today, Keio is a big, happy family in spirit even though the present, large scale organization does not make it obvious.

A godsend to both the Mita Campus and to the school au-

thority was the celebration of the Ninetieth Anniversary of Keio's foundation. Suddenly they discovered that the school had not prepared a single printed matter for the foreign guests at the ceremony. But the Mita Campus had already prepared a special number with a brief history of Keio Gijuku, present organization, a life of the Founder, student activities and all the pertinent points of the school with lots of pictures. The school authority gladly purchased a large number of its copies, distributed them at the celebration and kept the rest for future use. In fact, this special issue of the Mita Campus served for the General Information of the university for years. As for the Mita Campus itself, this purchase put it on a sound financial basis for the first time.

I don't know whether the present members ever stop to think what may be the purpose of the paper. I am sure their chief concern is having the fun of publishing a paper of their own. But the school authority is making a fine use of it as an unofficial but very effective organ of public relations.

Ten years later, at the present Centenary of Keio Gijuku, I see that the school is well organized with its own organ for publication and public relations. The society too has settled down to normalcy with no sign of that wild, buoyant spirit among the students which marked our last celebration. However, the spirit is still there if it is not seen on the surface. For Keio Gijuku is a school which, in Fukuzawa's own words, is to be maintained by the joint efforts of the men who come together for the common purpose of learning."

The liberal spirit of Fukuzawa still runs in Keio encouraging both the teachers and the students to go their own ways freely and forcefully which collectively and in the long run carries the school forward.

Centennial Schedule

- Nov. 4-16 Exhibition on Belongings of Fukuzawa
 The materials concerning the founder and Keio will be exhibited at Mitsukoshi Department Store.
- Nov. 4, 14 Dance Party 17.00-21.00
 Gallant dance party will be held as one of the programs at Sankei Hall (4), and at Shinagawa Prince Hotel (14).
- Nov. 7 Memorial Service before the Grave of Fukuzawa 11.00-11.30
- Nov. 8 Centennial Ceremony 10.30-11.30
 Schedule for the ceremony
 Emperor is expected to arrive at Hiyoshi Campus at 10.20 a.m.
 National Anthem
 His Majesty is expected at seat at 10.30 a.m.
 Opening address.
 Speech by President Fukutaro Okui
 Speeches of Guests
 by President of Waseda Univ.
 Shinzei Ohhama
 by President of Tokyo Univ.
 Seiji Kaya
 by representative of Harvard Univ.
 John E. Golton
 Message of His Majesty
 School anthem
 His Majesty leaves at 11.10 a.m.
 National Anthem
 Presentation of Memorial Postal Stamps by Y. Terao, Minister of Postal Services
 Orchestra with Chorus by NHK Symphony Orchestra conducted by Ikuma Dan.
- Automobile Parade 12.30-16.00
 More than 100 decorated cars will start in line from Hiyoshi Campus to Jingu Outer ground, propagandizing Keio centennial throughout the route.
- Theater-Party 16.00-21.00
 Theater-Party will be held at Kabuki-za inviting many guests from among the attendants to the centennial ceremony. Kabuki-za presents special play 'Keio Boshin no Toshi' produced by Assistant Professor Yasaburo Ikeda.
- Keio-Waseda Joint Concert 18.00-21.00
 Waseda Memorial Hall curtains will rise for the Joint Concert of Keio and Waseda bands.
- Nov. 9 All Japan Mita-kai Meeting 10.30-15.30
 Mita-kai, alumnus associations, from every part of Japan will have a joint meeting at Hiyoshi Campus.
- Nov. 10 All Keio-Waseda Ball Games 13.30-16.30
 place at Jingu Stadium, Old players of both teams Ball games between Keio and Waseda will take will make debut calling the good old days.
- Nov. 11 Science Lecture Meeting 10.30-17.00
 Following the ceremony of awarding an honor to those who were granted scholarship this year, varied study and reports and lectures will be made at Hiyoshi Campus.
- Nov. 12 Student-Day 10.30-11.30
 Whole students from Keio Primary School to Keio University attend the grand celebration ceremony at Hiyoshi Memorial Hall, newly constructed Hall for the centennial.
- Nov. 12-16 Keio Gijuku Festival
 The annual Keio Gijuku Festival will be held on larger scale as one of the main events at Hiyoshi Campus, Yotsuya Campus (Medical School), and Koganei Campus (Faculty of Engineering). The programs include exhibitions of study and club activities, lecture meetings, concert and All Japan Students Conference.



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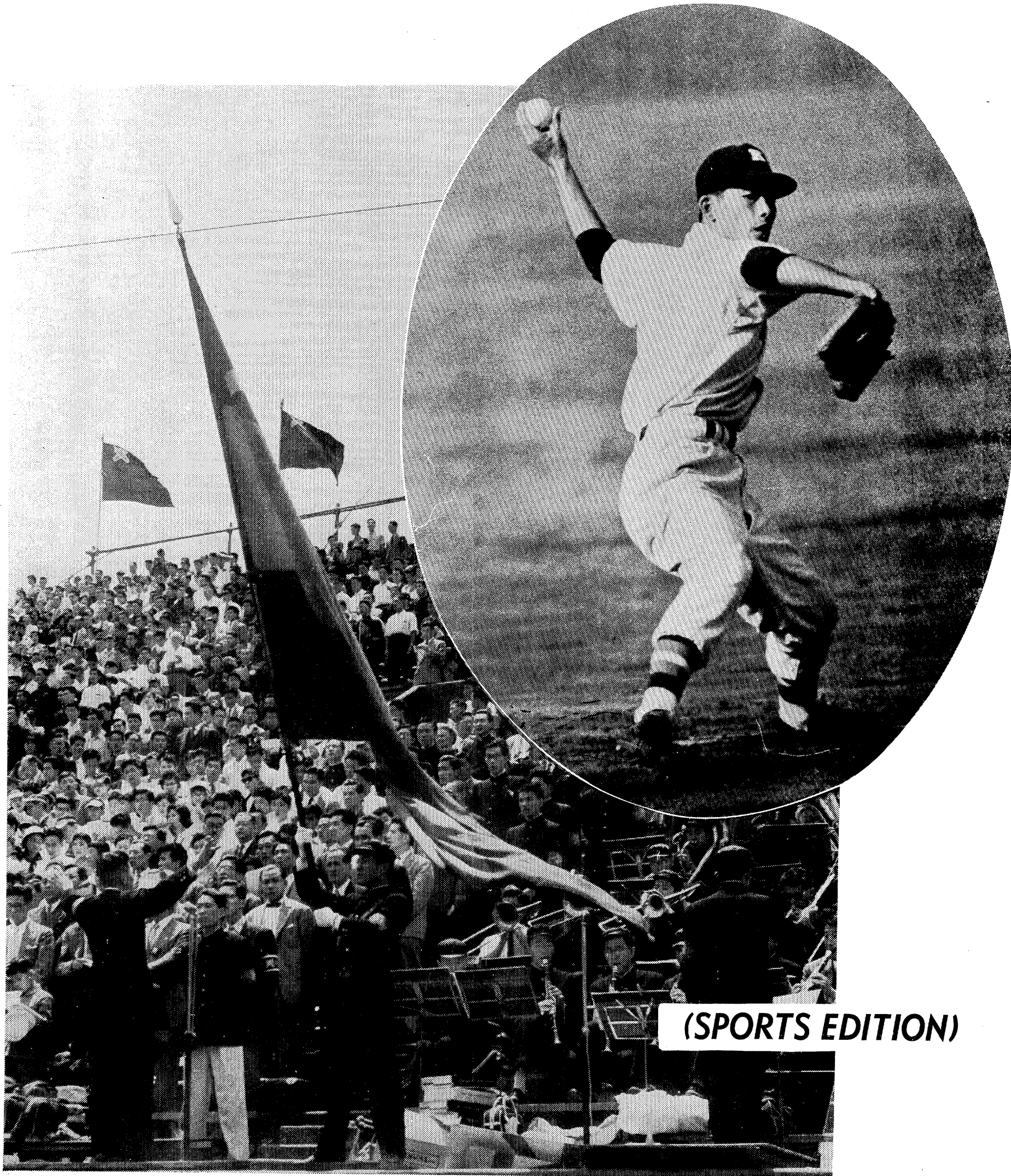
Sports Supplement
The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
The Mita Campus
'calamus gladio fortior'

Vol. VIII No. 6 84

Mita, Tokyo, Japan

November, 1958



(SPORTS EDITION)



Manager Inaba

Now We Are Ready

"This year the Keio team has been greatly hindered because of the injuries of Fujimori and Hamabe. We have, however, trained hard for this traditional series with our old rival, Waseda. I'm afraid Fujimori will not regain his best ability. Because he had to stop training in the Spring. He has been always a stimulus to the teammates during the darkest moments.

"But luckily, Ando, a freshman, is managing to take the place of Fujimori. He is rapidly becoming a good leadoff man as his senior.

"I'm always encouraging the team not to fear Waseda, as they do not have remarkable sluggers or pitchers. Their best are the two Kondos, Tokutake, and Ando. But we should not ignore their abilities and lower our guard.

"The only thing I'm afraid of is that the particular exciting atmosphere of K-W matches may cause us not to display our full strength. If this doesn't happen, we will, without fail, be victorious in the K-W series."

Come on Keio Nine!

Mr. Hirakoba Cheers

As the Keio-Waseda baseball matches are coming near, I remember my student days. In my school days, Keio team won three championships of the Tokyo Big Six University League, but lately Keio team does not satisfy us. I think this does not, however, result from lack of

Keio, Crush Them Again!

Hurlers and sluggers are now greatly high-spirited!

Keio-Waseda Baseball Series is one of the main events of the Centennial plan.

For this plan, they now pledge themselves to crush Waseda team, with redoubled courage.

PROFILE OF THE KEIO TEAM

MANAGER

SEIJI INABA

The third year of his management. He always lets the nine play according to his own methods. In addition to the traditional technique, his control is very fine and he executed matches neatly. His hope is to make up "a much hit and clever-in-game team".

HURLERS

HAJIME TATSUMI

Senior of Law faculty. Yokkaichi School graduates. Ace

hurler and captain for Keio and has well-controlled curve and slider which is peculiar to southpaw. Sometimes he is

The profiles of Keio Team doubled to be too much responsible, but his self-composed manner and inward fight are much expected.

ETICHIRO TAKAHASHI

Senior of Law faculty. Shijo Kita High School graduate. He has fast ball with best speed among the pitchers of Six Big Universities now. His in-shoot ball, no one would hit.

HIROSHI SAKAI

Senior of Law faculty. Kozu High School graduate. From his long stature, he throws in shoot ball, but sometimes dreadfully battered. He is very handsome and good at guitar playing and a fine singer. We regret his lack of fighting spirit.

TADAHIKO KIYOSAWA

Freshman of Law Faculty. Gifu Commercial High School graduate. When he was a high school boy, he was one of the best southpaws. In-corner drop is extremely fine. He will surely become ace hurler after Tatsumi's graduation.

CATCHER

HIDENORI TAKAHASHI

Junior of Literature. Amagasaki High School graduate. As he has a strong throwing arm, and is a good batter, he changed from outfielder to catcher. He has not enough inside work, but, before long, he will be a good catcher. Hobbies are collecting popular records and mahjongg.

INFELDERS

KATSUO TAKAHASHI

Junior of Law. His batting is very sharp and constant. Faultless infielder in the team.

YOSHISUKE KONDO

Keio High School graduate. He is a pure Keio boy. Rather short in stature as he is, his spirited play manner gives us a favourable impression.

SOICHIRO INAMORI

Kagoshima Commercial High School graduate. Manager Inaba greatly expect this big infielder, but unfortunately, in this spring series, he could not play completely enough because of his elbow-wound. Compared with that of the last series, his fielding shows great progress.

SATOSHI YOSHIDA

Junior of Law. Kishiwada High School graduate. He is not such a big player but is one of long hitters. He is a favorite of his team and receives many fan letters and at the same time, he is one of fans of Chiyo-ko Shimakura, a popular singer.

OUTFIELDERS

KEN-ICHI AKAGI

Senior of Law. Keio High School graduate. He is so full of self-confidence as to say "to bat is to hit". The speed of his batting is the fastest of six teams. Recently, it is said about him that his groundmanner and his form of batting are very alike to those of Moroki. He is a good singer of jazz.

TSUNEO HAMABE

Senior of Law. Kokura High School graduate. He is not large in stature but a middle hitter. It is much to be regretted that he was injured in this spring series. And still now, he is not completely recovered.

HIROFUMI FUJIMORI

Junior of Law. Saijo High School graduate. He cannot play in this series because of fracture, though his fighting spirit is very good.

SHOJI TOKAI

Sophomore of Commerce. Ashiya High School graduate. One of the fastest runners in his team.

MOTOO ANDO

Freshman of Law. Tsuchiura-Daiichi High School graduate. Most sportsmanlike player. His hit to right is good one.



Captain Tatsumi

Victory Is Ours

"My condition is now rather better than it was at the beginning of this season. At the matches with Tokyo University, I am afraid, either my pitching or our team's condition was at its lowest. But now I feel secure, because Kiyosawa is becoming a very good pitcher both in technique and in spirit too. I even think that I'll not have to pitch at this K-W series, as long as he is in good condition. I'm sure you'll be astonished how sharp his drop to the inner corner is and how calm he pitches, when you see him at the Jingu Ground. And also Takahashi is in good condition. We pitchers will mark Akihito Kondo and Tokutake. As for me, I have no special fear of the others.

"It is said the result of a contest is greatly a matter of chance. I presume, however, that chance is not what we wait for but what we should get by ourselves.

"Whatever may happen, we, all members of Keio, want to defeat Waseda. Just to think of the scene of the games, we all feel great expectation."

Keio Will Win

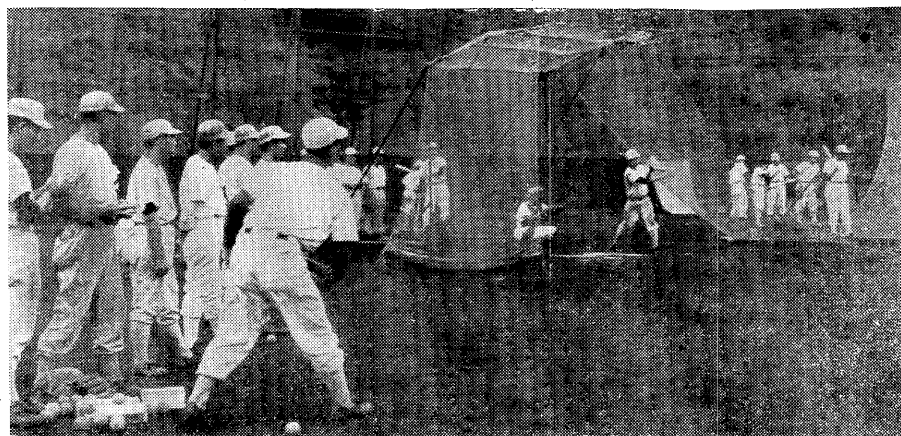
Mr. Uzawa Prophesies

Well-known TV baseball commentator, Mr. Uzawa, foretells this K-W Series as under.

Before foretelling the game, I cite these facts as the proof of my prophecy.

Keio team has the strongest batting power of all university teams. Kiyosawa and Tatsumi are skillful moundsmen, whom we can much depend upon. Moreover Waseda's batters have poor hands at a southpaw. So I have come to the conclusion that Keio will whip Waseda again, and even if Waseda will be in full swing in the latter part of the season, they will get only one game.

Next, I will cite most promising players. Keio: Kiyosawa, a famous pitcher at Koshien Stadium. Tokai, outfielder. Ando, a brave rookie in Keio team. Waseda: Ando, pitcher. Tokutake, Kondo, a dependable second bagger. Addition, I hope there will be held games worthy of its honourable tradition.



This picture shows the hard training of Keio team at Hiyoshi Baseball ground.

Frosh Veterans Are Here!

Kiyosawa talks his hope.

"Since I entered this university, I've been only following my senior's example. My seniors are very severe in training, but after training they all seem to treat me as a younger and sometimes as a good friend. Therefore I enjoy my dormitory life.

Both to enter Keio University and to join the Keio baseball team have been my long cherished desires. I'm lucky to be able to pitch on the mound of Jingu Ground at the glorious K-W series. I'll do my best to help beat Waseda for Keio and seniors who graduate next Spring."

Ando pledges to do his best.

"To tell you the truth, I was so much excited that I couldn't recognize what I was doing and where I was, when, for the first time in my life, I took part in

the K-W series this Spring. The atmosphere at the K-W games is awfully different from that at the other universities' games.

"I dare say you can't understand how reliable and calm our 'elder brother' seem to me at such big games.

"So I'll do my best never to be depressed in that atmosphere and, without hesitation, play for the Keio team."



T. Kiyosawa



M. Ando

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Waseda, Fight to a Finish!

Here, we, the Mita Campus, have featured the preface of the Waseda line-up. In the Spring Series of the Tokyo Big Six Universities Ball Game, Waseda lost the traditional games. Now, Wasedans are well prepared for the big event to wipe out the stain of the former games.

PROFILE OF THE WASEDA TEAM

MANAGER

RENZO ISHII

A graduate of Waseda University, and this spring he took manager. He was captain, ace hurler, slugger and a hero when Waseda took the Emperor's trophy, in 1954 autumn. He is fond of shooting.

HURLERS

HISASHI NISHI

Takamatsu High School graduate; senior of Commerce Dept.;

ace hurler of Waseda. South-pow. Now in good condition. He is fond of "chanbara-cinema".

HIROSHI KANAZAWA

Iwakuni High School graduate; sophomore of Commerce Dept. His winning shots are shoots and straight speed-balls. He is quiet and lacks combative-ness.

TAKAHIRO OKUMURA

Gifu Commercial High School graduate. Sophomore of Com-

merce Dept. Throws sharp curves. He is shy and spend every spare time for reading.

MOTOHIRO ANDO

Sakalbe Commercial High School graduate, Freshman of Education Dept. The most reliable and expected hurler for Waseda now. He is in the best condition. Well-controlled shoots and curves are his winning shots. He likes cinema.

CATCHER

SUGAO NAKAYAMA

Kokura High School graduate; senior of Commerce Dept.

Recognized for his catching and inside-work. A man of combative spirit. He is cheerful and has a taste for jazz and cinema.

INFELDERS

FUMIO KITSUGI

Matsusho Gakuen High School graduate, Junior of Commerce Dept. Recognized long hitter in the league but lacks sharpness. He is a small-hearted, and dull in his activity.

AKIHITO KONDO

Takamatsu Daiichi High School graduate. Junior of Commerce Dept. Good chance maker. Reliable second baseman with steady and capable infelding. He is full of fun and mischief.

CHOICHIRO SHIMIZU

Chukyo Commercial High School graduate. Senior of Commerce Dept. Rather small in stature but his batting is very sharp. Excels in just-meeting to any balls. He is also reliable infelder.

EIJI MURASE

Gifu Commercial High School graduate. Sophomore of Education Dept. Shows sure fielding and sharp batting. Now, in good condition. He loves solitude and is fond of reading.

OUTFIELDERS

HARUHIKO KONDO

Shizuoka High School graduate. Senior of Commerce Dept. Smooth running outfielder of this team, and also his batting is constant. Has a poker face, but is a man of fighting spirit.

YASUOMI MORIYAMA

Waseda Gakuin High School graduate. Senior of Literature Dept. As he wears spectacles, he changed from catcher to outfielder. Has a strong throwing arm.

SADAYUKI TOKUTAKE

Waseda Business High School graduate. Sophomore of Education Dept. Leading Keio slugger who is one of the longest hitters among all teams. Collecting "Kokeshi-dolls" is his taste.

MASAMI TOKORO

Gifu Commercial High School graduate. Sophomore of Education Dept. Long hitter. He is the favourite in the team and is skilled in skiing and skating.



Captain Shimizu
This Is My Last Chance

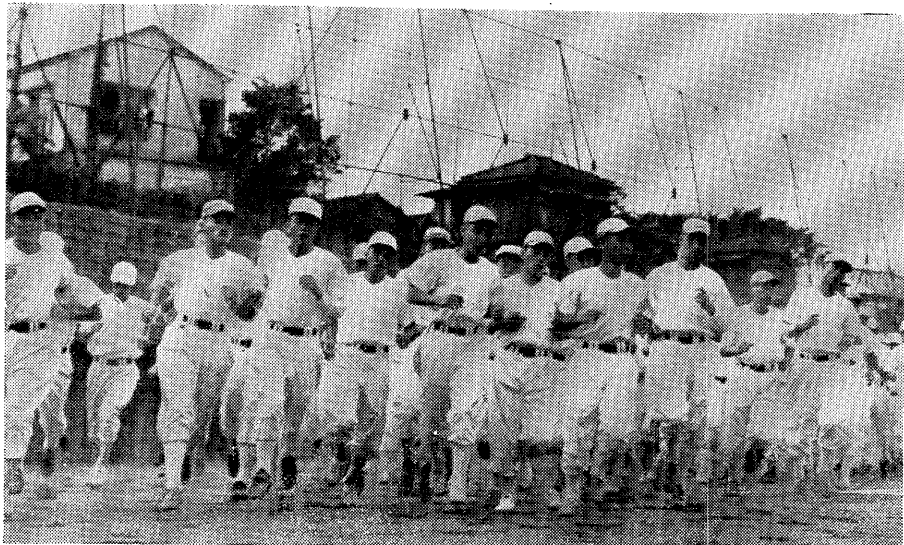
I have to say good-bye to student baseball when this autumn series ends.

Of course as the captain of the Waseda team, I have been eager to win the championship of the Emperor's Cup but at least I want to defeat Keio as the return match in the last spring. In order to realize this, our team must knock out the ace hurlers Tatsumi and Kiyosawa, which is not so difficult for us. At any rate we will do our utmost in the game.



M. Ando
I Am High-spirited

In this Autumn Series I made my debut in Jingu Stadium. Though I am in best condition. I am afraid of being led away by excitement before a large number of fans. I have the fortune to be able to depend on Nishi, Okumura and Kanazawa and to place great trust in Tokutake, kondo, so I will pitch to my heart's content if I should have the chance of pitching.



Waseda Players leap out for training on the school ground for the big event, Keio-Waseda Ball matches.

Veteran Recalls the Series

Mr. Hirooka, Short Stop of the Yomiuri Giants Tells

Tatsumi Hirooka, a graduate of Waseda University and now a professional baseball player of the Yomiuri Giants, talked about the Keio-Waseda Series.

"K-W ball match, I think, has a unique atmosphere. On the day of the match, the Jingu Ball Stadium is filled with a capacity crowd of fans. Spectators are more excited than the team is. If the team is overwhelmed by that extraordinary atmosphere, they become nervous, so they should take care to remain calm.

"When a game begins you, the nine, must stick to your play and discharged any distractions. I wish for you to do your best in the game wholeheartedly, then you will not have any regret after the game.

"Now, I have something to say to the Keio and Waseda teams. Keio and Waseda be strong as before. If both are strong enough, people will not make a complaint against those special privileges given to the K-W Series, and the Series will

be welcomed by all. It is quite natural that the K-W Series should receive special treatment, so long as the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League owes its prosperity to Keio and Waseda.



Mr. Hirooka

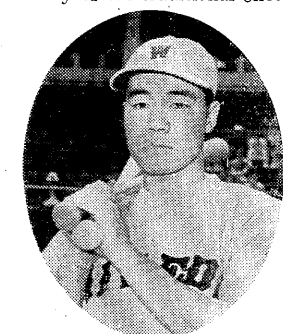


Manager Ishii

Must Defeat Keio Any Way

Some people say that Waseda is a little weaker than other teams. But I don't think so, Waseda is not in bad condition because, Ando who is a freshman plays an active part and each batter plays his part well, but our team has many shortcomings in my eyes. The atmosphere of K-W baseball matches are different from that of other matches and so it is doubtful that Ando can do his best.

On the contrary each batter of Keio is so powerful and skilful and they are good at running. Anyway we want to play games worthy of the traditional ones.



S. Tokutake

Will Do My Best

In this spring I was permitted to lodge Abe boarding house, and have been playing under my elder's leadership. I am now in good condition and wish I should be in my best condition in the coming K-W baseball matches.

When I entered Waseda and faced this game for the first time, I could not play as I wished owing to the demands of the "traditional game"; the atmosphere of K-W matches is different from that of other games. But I have already crossed bats with Keio, so I intend to do my best by all means and want to defeat Keio.

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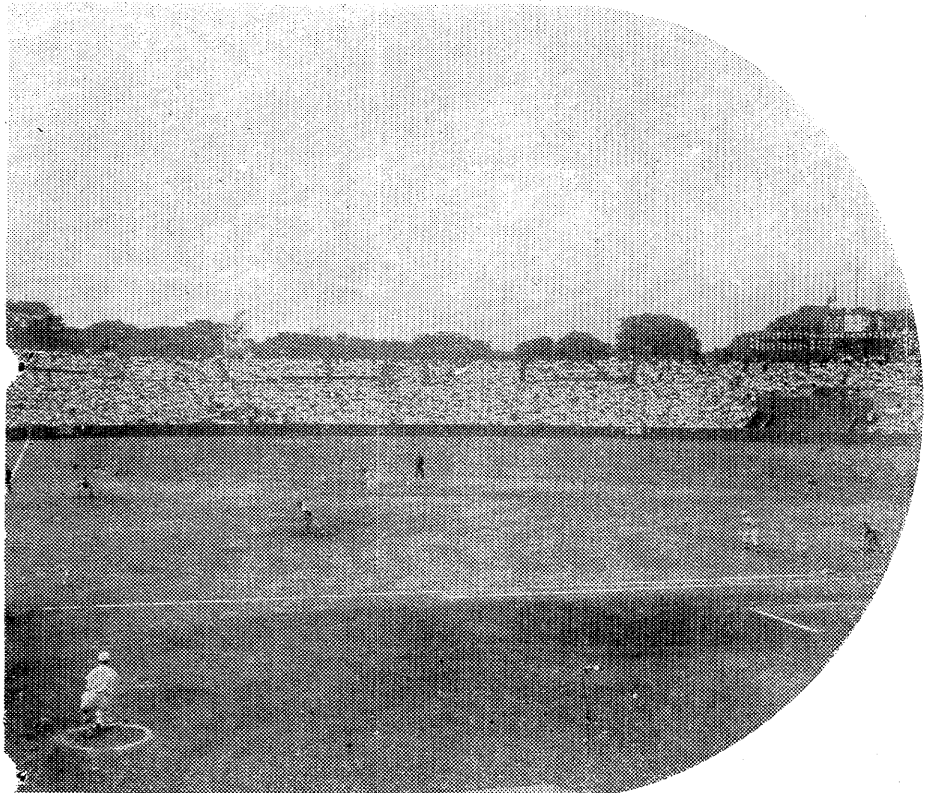
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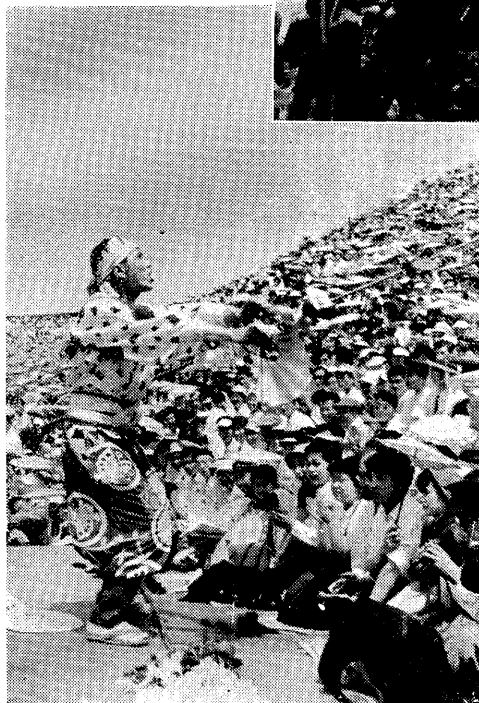


again simply because he is charmed with its characteristic cheering on the team of their own university. Earnest recall the forgotten happiness of being able to be birth to a great many good players who have lured the spirit that came out of the friendly and Waseda. The ball games of the Tokyo stadium. So we may safely call this ground and gentle smile haunts us forever.

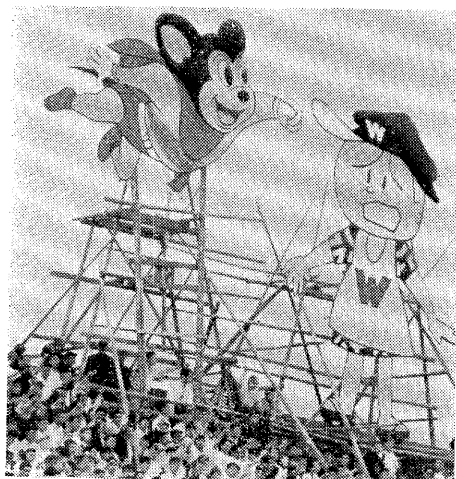


The cheer-leader in the left-side photo who wears rather singular clothes is a private rooter and is heartily attached to Waseda. He is a "Yakii-moya" (Baked sweet potato-vender by trade)

Whenever K-W matches are held he is seen on the platform without fail and today he has become a general favourite.



an expectation of getting the better of Waseda. From word; "Let's beat Waseda by any means."



In an exultant mood of the Keio cheering party, Mickey mouse, the mascot of Keio, is playing a part in crushing Waseda, giving its mascot a strong punch in the face.

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Look, Their Passion for Sports

Besides a baseball team, Keio has brilliant sports clubs worthy of the name "The King of the Land."

As we sing it in our cheering song, the phrase "The King of the Land" has become a slogan of Keio as a result of those athletic clubs' brilliant records.

With the good understanding and support of school authorities in the early years of Keio, some kinds of sports have been practised by the active-minded students since the early years of Meiji era.

In these fields of sports, too, we are happy to find a good rival in Waseda.

Here we, the Mita Campus, take pleasure in introducing to you several teams of the Athletic Association which are eager to add colour to the centennial by their successful results of this particular year.

Sure to Win Laurels for Centennial

Rugby Football Club

The rugby season has set in. Keio rugby team, with 65 members, is said to be one of the strongest teams, together with Waseda and Meiji. Last year Keio won the championship and is expected to regain it this year too.

Like Waseda and Meiji, turning out only two graduates, Keio team is well united and harmonized more than before.

Back-row centre Yamada, captain, back-row-side Miyajima, scrum-half Imamura and standing-off Hirashima were selected last year as members of All Japan Team which played matches against New Zealand All-Blacks. These four are chance makers of Keio team, quick at making the gap. Ishii, sophomore, is promising as a key man of the Keio backline. The average weight of forwards is 70kg, less heavy than Meiji and Waseda. Running hard is characteristic of the members of Keio rugby team. They run and run all the time during a match till their foes are exhausted. So running is the principal object of daily training.

As compared with other teams Keio team's play is orthodox. It makes open play and doesn't make touch play. In K-W matches of rugby Keio has won 12 victories against 19 defeats and three draws.

Now, let's reflect the 60 years' history of Keio Rugby club. Rugby was introduced to Keio by Prof. Clerk for the first time in Japan in 1899. Mr. Ginno-suke Tanaka and Hajime Waki are founders of the team. In the early days of the team, it could not have many foes except "Sanko" (the Third High School), and the foreigners' way until our bodily structure. Several years later, Waseda and Doshisha Universities formed



their rugby teams and became good rivals of Keio.

Though they are adopting a league game system, the tendency to regard it as an inter-collegiate match is very strong among strong teams, especially in Keio team, which does not care about winning the championship. "We try only to gain the victory over any one team," said a manager of Keio team.

In its long history Keio rugby team had several matches against teams from foreign countries, for instance, Oxford University team in 1952, Cambridge University team in 1953, Australian Student team in 1955, New Zealand All-Blacks team in 1956, and so on. Though defeated in all matches Keio team could learn their splendid techniques and keenly felt the bodily strength of Japanese team very inferior to that of the foreign team. "We realized that there is our own way of playing. We must stick to this clubs at Yokohama and Kobe. Several years later, Waseda and Doshisha Universities formed

Basketball Club

It was in 1927 that the first graduate of the Keio Basketball

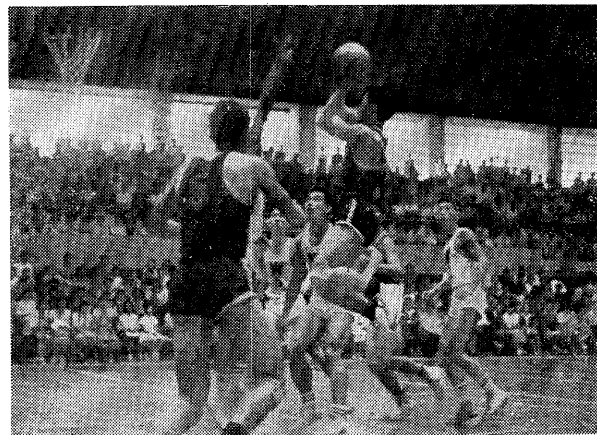
team, Mr. Tamaoki, now the president of Basketball Mita Club, graduated from Keio University.

The most prosperous days of this team were about the 27th of Showa era, 1952. At that time there were many good players in the team, for instance, Katayama, Tsuji and Hamanaka.

Recently Keio basketball team has been resuming its prosperity. It took the victory in the intercollegiate basketball league last year, and this year beat Waseda in the regular K-W match, in June.

Although they missed the championship of Kanto area, beaten by Rikkyo University by a close score of 73-72, it is very likely that they will win in the Kanto Student League Games, the Intercollegiate League Games and the All Japan Tournament.

The women's basketball team was born in 1953, so it is very young and small, with only nine members. They wish many girl students to join them and make the team strong.



Step by Step to the Himalaya

Mountaineering Club

The original members of this club were a small group of young souls with mountain-climbing aspirations. It was organized in 1915 by two well-known old graduates, Mr. Yukoh Maki, and Mr. Setsuji Uchida, with Prof. Tsugunobu Kanokogi as patron. Since then more than forty years have passed, during which time the organization of the club has strengthened by taking part in the Athletic Association's activities.

It was just at the time when mountaineering in our country, after a prehistory stage, stepped into further development, that our club was established. Since then, our mountaineering club has always taken the lead in the mountaineering of Japan.

In developing many variation routes in the Japan Alps, and especially in mountaineering in snow-covered mountains in winter, Keio Mountaineering club has played a very important part.

It is especially worth stating that Keio had succeeded in the first conquest of the Hotaka-Ranges and Mt. Tsurugidake in severe winter, camping at high places. Moreover, there were expeditions to Taiwan, Korea and the Chinese continent and the first conquest of east peak of Mt. Eiger by "Herr Maki", our greatest predecessor; these events marked an "epoch" in

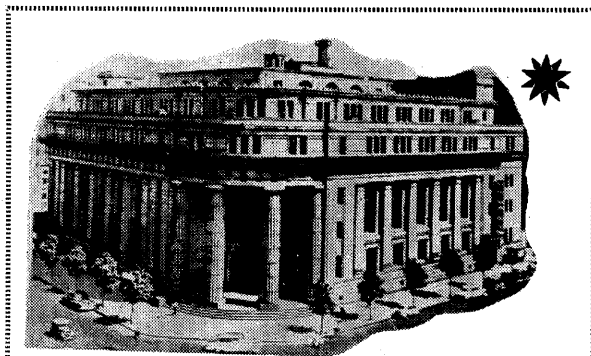
introducing modern mountaineering methods to our country.

The first conquest of Mt. Alberta in Canada by our predecessors, together with the above mentioned great achievements, induced us to attack higher mountains of the world. In the expedition to Mt. Manaslu by the Japan Mountaineering Association, Mr. Mita, captain of the first team, Mr. Maki, captain of the third team, and other members from our club took the responsibility of making this expedition successful.

At present, moreover, we are planning to send an expedition team to the Himalayan Annapurna by graduates and active members, commemorating Keio centennial. Usual activities of this club are, when in cities, research and preparatory meetings; in mountains, successive tackling of peaks, hosteling, camping.

Since the club was established, we have been going on forward tackling steeper mountains and at the same time cultivating the profound character, step by step. This "step by step" is our motto. We believe this road on which we are now advancing leads directly to the Himalaya.

We 65 present members are exerting ourselves to have more fruitful lives through hard, but at the same time, pleasant mountaineering. It seems to us all that the mountains look benevolently upon us.



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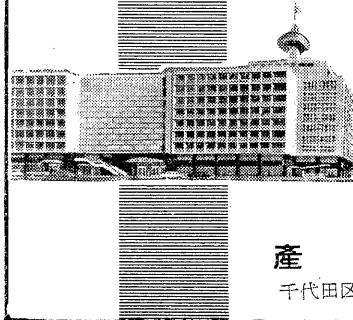
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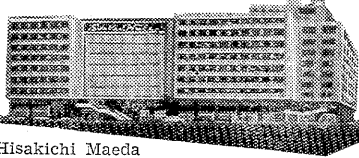


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Tennis Club

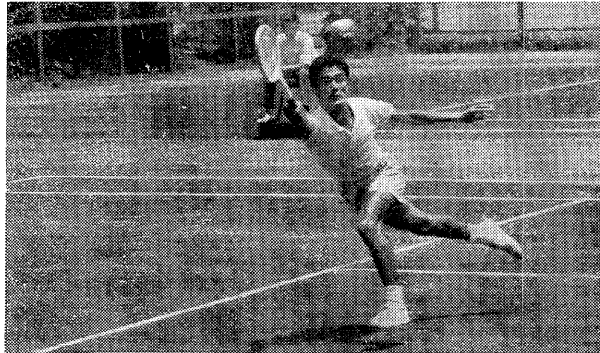
Like baseball, tennis is one of the popular sports among both Keio and Waseda students. So the K-W tennis match is the biggest event in their world of sports.

At the start, a tennis club using soft ball was formed in 1903, and a hard ball tennis club was established in 1915. Dr. Shinzo Koizumi is well-known for being the head of the club in early days.

The greatest seniors were, in prewar days, Mr. Kazuya Kumagaya, Mr. Jiro Yamagishi and his brother; in postwar days, Mr. Kumamaru, champion of all Japan Tennis Tournament, who was the best player Keio had ever produced.

Meanwhile, the tennis courts of the club were changed from place to place and finally settled at Hiyoshi in 1932.

Recently Mr. Ishiguro has



won the second straight victory in the all Japan inter-collegiate Tennis Tournament, for the first time as a student.

After World War II Mr. Kumamaru, Mr. Takayama, Mr. Yoshimura, Mr. Okadome and Mr. Ishiguro have been selected as the players for the Davis Cup

Tennis Tournament.

As for the tennis match between Keio and Waseda, Keio has won 15 straight victories during 8 years. The present Keio team is the strongest of all student teams, the proof of which is given by the fact that Keio has won the 7th straight victory in the Kanto Student Tennis League Game and has beaten the victorious team of Kansai Student Tennis League.

Control Horse First, Next Race Horsemanship Club

A manager's talk

If asked the history of our club, we present members can't tell about its early history. According to seniors, this traditional club was born about forty years ago. At the beginning it was a group of active-minded persons.

Though its name was "the Horsemanship Club," in those days, all horses had to be borrowed from other riding clubs.

In 1941 a riding field of Keio was constructed at Hiyoshi. At that time we learned the most advanced technique of the days from cavalry officers who returned from Europe, thus giving fresh stimulus to the world of student riding.

It was the most glorious period of our club then, with 22 horses in its best time. But unfortunately the outbreak of World War II decreased the number of horses because they were required as military



horses. At the end of the war the stable was bombed and destroyed, then came the food shortage.

When food even for human beings was scarce, to acquire food for horses was doubly difficult.

Our predecessors of that time said, "Today horses are much happier and fatter than in those days. At that time the members of the club came to the riding ground and went food-hunting instead of riding. Wearing school-uniforms or jumpers, rucksack on the back every day we went to near-by farms to buy all available grain for the day's fodder."

Under this situation other riding clubs were compelled to part with their horses, but our club did manage to breed out a few horses. As our way of life gradually became normal, we

have recovered the prewar day's condition and now we have 11 horses, thanks to our predecessors' efforts.

What distinguishes us from other sports' clubs is that we deal with living animals. Consequently we have a duty to take care of them, every day in spite of weather.

After the war many girls have taken an interest in riding; the many girl members in our club are very active. They exercise as hard as boys and under the rigid discipline they are in good condition, so obtain excellent results at many matches.

Now with the favour of the school and good predecessors we lead in all student horsemanship clubs. For instance, Keiryu (jockey, Toshiaki Kurihara) established a new postwar Japan record, 1.75m hurdle, and won the all Japan title match.

Expected to Rome Olympiad

Rowing Club

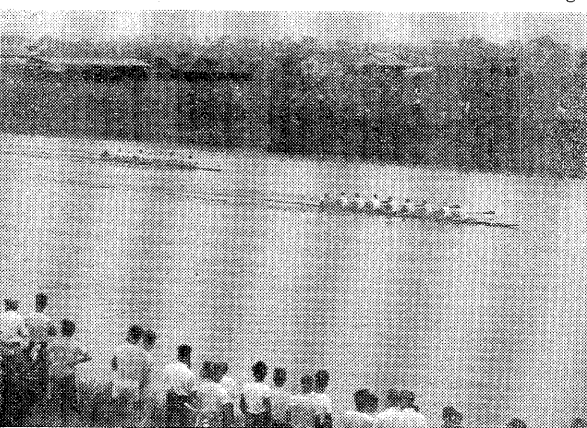
As is often said there would be only one true boat-race in a year, because it is quite insignificant to win all other races without the victory of the National Championship Regatta held every August.

The boat race between Keio and Waseda is held at the beginning of May every year. Depending upon its result, plans are made to train for the National Championship Regatta held four months later. Therefore the K-W race can be said a very important touchstone.

K-W series, however, is the oldest intercollegiate race in Japan. The first race was held over the 1,250 meter Mukohjima Course in May 1905, since when it has been continued up to the present time. Now it is held over the 6,000 meter course between Ohkuma Villa and Eitai Bridge of the river Sumida.

Aiming at the victory in K-W Regatta all the members of Keio Rowing club lodge together after the term-end examination in February. And they face the race with the result of nearly 80 days hard training. This year they have achieved a complete victory nosing out Waseda crew by three and a half boat lengths.

The boating season of this year has almost passed and now there remain only tow races. Having achieved the third



straight victory, they are hopeful of winning the fourth victory next year and of gaining the elimination race for the coming Rome Olympiad. Another hope is to break the wall of 6 minutes in the 6,000m eights race.

Rowing a boat in a race is merely a "conclusion", and the true race is the preparatory training at the lodging. It is a battle against the water by each crew. Briefly speaking, the day of no race is the day of the true race.

Fortunately the present condition of our crew is very good and much useful data is avail-

able. Now the term-end examination is over, all the members of the crew are together devoting themselves to rowing and finding all the pleasures in the life devoted to rowing.

Next year, like this year, they will row in all the races, doing their best to defeat their rivals.

Brief summary of this year's results: Keio crew has got all the races this year; in the 27th K-W Regatta, the 10th Toda Regatta, the 3rd Middle Japan Regatta, the 6th Asahi Invitation Regatta. Especially in 36th All Japan Regatta, Keio has won all the races, eights, fours, scull, fours without rudder. In this race Keio eight set a record time of 6 minutes 6 seconds.

Holding Pennant for Eight Years

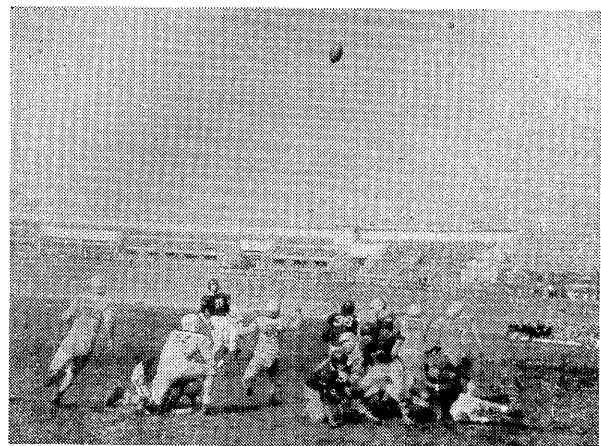
American Football Club

Short as it may be, the history of the Keio American football club is glorious. On November 11th in the 9th year of Showa, 1933, the first American football game in Japan was held at Yokohama between Keio and YCAC, a foreigners' team in Yokohama. Next year, American football league games began among five universities in Tokyo, Meiji, Waseda, Rikkyo, Hosei, and Keio. Keio grasped the first pennant in 1940. Soon after it, World War II broke out and they had to stop their study and play to go to the front, where because of their toughness and fighting spirit, they became the first to be killed.

After the long gloomy interval of the War, the league game was resumed in 1946 and Keio team kept holding the pennant of Kanto championship and Koshien Bowl, a game between Kanto districts and Kansai districts' champions from 1946 to 1954.

On April 29th of every year, three games are to be played between Waseda and Keio by Oldboys' teams, High School teams, and college teams. Keio has won all those games.

At present the team has 50 members including student man-



agers, who do not play, and a coach Mr. C. Shimamoto, a Hawaii Nisei.

They undergo hard training to regain the pennant. Their greatest trouble is that helmets and guards and other sporting goods indispensable for them are very few, because they are not produced in Japan, and the only way of obtaining them is to ask the favour of American student managers."

Newsweek - Pacific

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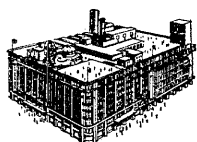
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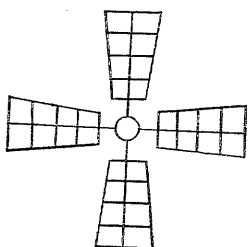
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Glorious Days in Student Life

Motoji Fujita, the former ace pitcher of Keio and Hisako Tsukuba, a leading actress, talk with on baseball, K-W games and movie.

Reporter: The Keio-Waseda Baseball matches are coming near, Miss Tsukuba, have you ever seen the activity of Mr. Fujita at the K-W matches?

Tsukuba: Yes, I was an enthusiastic fan.

R: In your Girls' High School days?

T: Yes, I enjoyed them, screaming at the top of my voice.

R: How about them? in comparison with present matches?

Fujita: Well, it's wonderful, I hope to play them again. I appeared in K-W matches in the autumn when I was a freshman. In League Games, K-W matches are best. I feel a special atmosphere.

T: Me, on the next day I can't utter my voice. The Girls' High School is gay especially, you know?

F: As soon as I hear the girls' terrific screaming I get excited. At any time I get easily excited.

T: Do you worry about the screaming?

F: Yes, very much. Especially I can hear the enemy's voice on the field. Particularly at the games with St. Paul University. They are trying to emulate Keio.

R: No different form the former day's games?

F: No, I don't feel any difference, but it doesn't stake championship in these years, so I don't think the players have urgent tension.

In comparison with the games I participated in, recent games are lacking of something like zeal.

I hope they are more enthusiastic at K-W matches.

R: What do you think about the play itself?

F: I think it hasn't changed. Generally, champions with equivalent predispositions enter school and have equivalent exercises, so it doesn't make any difference.

T: Do you sleep well before the games?

F: When I was a freshman and a sophomore, I could not sleep well. After becoming familiar with the League Games, I did not worry about it, and of course slept well. With so many games, deep emotions lessen.

T: Is it so? I always cannot sleep well before starting.

F: In my college life, in the spring I entered college we won the K-W matches. Except for that I have no experience of victory in the K-W matches. At all times we were carried off from victory by Waseda, and so, offended, we go to Shinjuku after the games. It is natural for Keio boys to go to the Ginza.

I always go downtown with friends of the second team,

and have a good time with them.

Did you go downtown also, Miss Tsukuba?

T: Oh no, I go home right away. I am a girl student, so I don't go. But my brother, also a Keio student, used to come back home late after the K-W matches. I think sportsmen give us a good feeling, and usually they are open-hearted.

F: Because they are dull-headed.

Fujita: Well, it's wonderful, I hope to play them again. I appeared in K-W matches in the autumn when I was a freshman. In League Games, K-W matches are best. I feel a special atmosphere.

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It's a funny fact but at first on the screen, if there's a love scene, the next day I have a fever and it lasts three days.

I have liver trouble but slightly, so when tired my face becomes swollen. So I entered hospital for about two weeks. I have the experience of attending the lot from the hospital. Recently, I became familiar with the scene.

F: Did you stop having a fever recently?

T: Yes, I was said by every

T: (laughing) We are able to in group with many friends but unable to alone. I was pleased with a final match. If it rains it becomes a holiday.

F: Since two weeks before the K-W matches we members are not allowed to attend school.

T: Oh, it is wonderful.

F: Exercise and exercise from morning till evening.

R: Which song do you like best in the cheering songs of Keio?

F & T: All are good.

F: I particularly love the song of "Oka no ue" (On the hill).

T: Me too, really, when I hear the song I feel tears drop. How I loved it!

F: I can not find any words to express that splendid sense when we win to Waseda and sing the song. Miss Tsukuba didn't you know? When we won to Waseda with Mr. Tako one class higher, we sang that song shoulder to shoulder before the cheering party together. It was a fascinating, wonderful scene. It was a good memory of my college life.

T: Mr. Tako ah, it is an old name, isn't it? He is slim but a fighter.

F: Yes, he is. Tako, Hanai, Yamashita, Hiraide....

T: Ah, Hiraide, charming, dearly loved name, it brought to mind.

R: Keio's pitcher Tatsumi seems to be out of tune now, what do you think about him?

F: He is out of tune now a little, I wonder if he has lost confidence. After Keio was defeated by Tokyo University I went to see the second game, I was worried. I think tuneless means whether he has confidence or not.

R: Do you get nervous when you go on the pitcher's mound, at first?

F: At first, I didn't look where the ball went.

T: Oh, so you too? at first we forget the words. We learn them very hard, but forget them. And we speak perfectly different things, in my case, I used to talk incoherently.

F: Can you say different words?

T: Oh, no. They are made after a scenario writer ponders over, so it is bad for him.

F: But it's good you movie stars can repeat the scene.

T: Yes, it is. Oh, I heard a good thing.

Having thrown a ball, wait! wait! that ball...

Burst into laughing (at Candle, Ginza on October 6)



Hisako Tsukuba (left) and Motoji Fujita (right) talk with on their memory in student life.

body to ask a director to turn such a scene to last.

R: Which is the most impressive game to you in four years?

F: The last K-W matches in the year of my graduation, when we had trouble. To give up or not. That game was more impressive because the tables were turned.

T: It's good to win but unpleasant to lose. So I don't like a game of chance. I don't like such things that winning and losing are clear. I want both sides to win.

F: In student days one game affects to the man really playing very much, but in pro-ball if each game is minded the body cannot last. I came to think, "Let's put up a good fight tomorrow!" when the team loses the game.

T: How about the shouting in each throwing? I think it's better to stop it. Do you hear it?

F: Of course I can hear all. When the opponents do the cheering I feel a splendid fight thinking "Damn you!", but in the chance of our side, on the contrary I become stiff.

Especially that girls' screaming! I feel irritated.

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To the Readers

Keio University is now marking its one-hundredth year. It was founded as a small school just before the Meiji Restoration. Since then it has steadily developed into a leading university in Japan both in name and reality.

It goes without saying that its academic achievements are very creative and splendid, but at the same time, we cannot neglect its achievements in the field of sports.

We do not hesitate to say that baseball is the most popular sport in our country. Especially Keio-Waseda Baseball matches have been the greatest attraction of the students sports in Japan. Since the first K-W Baseball Matches were held in 1903, both universities have been good rivals not only in sports but in academic fields. The development of Waseda University has brought about that of Keio, and vice-versa.

In publishing the special edition of Keio Centenary, we, the Mita Campus, featured the various sports of Keio University as the supplement.

We express our hearty thanks to you who were kind enough to help us in this edition.

Letter from an Alumnus

Mr. Mori, lecturer at Keio University, talks on K-W Series

Every year, towards the end of the baseball season, I feel uneasy, taking to heart K-W baseball matches. Just like a boy longing for a fateday, my mind becomes full of pleasant memories. At the same time I feel somewhat uneasy worrying about our Keio Nine for this season. I can't but pray for their good luck. For my age I feel a little ashamed to tell you this, but this is a fact, nobody can help it. Speaking of K-W baseball matches, its popularity seems to be getting lower, compared with those days when all the citizens were fans of either Keio or Waseda.

However, as far as we old boys are concerned, this matches are still as great an excitement as ever. How pleasant, warm-hearted thing it is that most of their homes are divided into either part in excitement. It is this season when I recall to my mind in by-gone days some noted players of the two teams and some fine plays occasions. The time I became a baseball fan was the golden-age of our Keio team with manager Koshi-moto controlling such star players as Miyatake, Yamashita, Mizuhara, swift-footed center fielder Kusumi; second baseman Hongo; Long hitter Yamashita; pitcher Miyatake with hard straight ball, the fourth or fifth in his batting order; catcher Kawase with a bold mind in spite of his slender body and noted short-stop Kato.

One autumn, the first rank Waseda and the second rank Keio came to a second match after the Big University Ball League Matches as one of the entertainments of Meiji Shrine Festival before Emperor Hirohito, and Keio won the match 12-0. That night we Keio boys walked on in a parade to Mita. What an impression it was to shriek and sing school songs in the Hall! Mihara's home steal, catcher Date's surprising fighting-spirit, and Mizuhara's "Apple affairs", these things of Waseda which we got angry at in those days, have now come to be dear memories to us. Now I hope that a fine match will be played this autumn, too, and that it will be a happy remembrance to my young people. Glory be to both teams!

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