

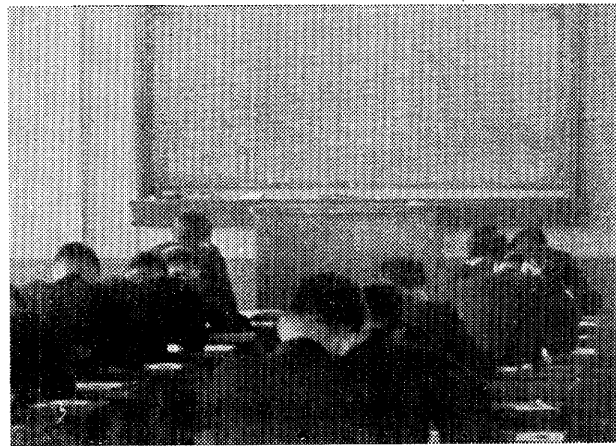
More jobs offered to seniors

The season of job-hunting about which university students to graduate next year feel great anxiety has come and the examinations for employment by various companies are now in full swing.

There is much difficulty for students in securing employments after education in Japan because the number of graduates from universities has increased more and more, which forces them to struggle for the limited employments. Consequently, they can hardly have the opportunity of seeking congenial employment.

But this year, university students now seems to be finding it easier to get jobs than last year. There are many pieces of bright news for students to graduate. One of them is the good crop of rice. Then the international trade is active. In addition, since last year sugar-producing, ship-building, steel and machinery-making have been enjoying brisk business.

Reflecting this prosperity, more than 600 companies have applied for Keio students up to October 10. This figure much exceeds that of last year. The companies which have wanted many Keio students are



Seniors are busy sitting for employment examinations.

trading companies, financial agencies, manufacturing companies and ship-building companies, etc. Students to graduate from this university next year are about 2,000 and about 300 students have already been admitted unofficially to enter firms. The Faculty of Engineering is especially enjoying the prosperity of the business world, receiving applications of more than 600 companies. Keio Employment Bureau says that leading companies make examinations nearly at the same time in October, so students to graduate should be cautious in choosing companies. Anyway, the prospect of employment seems to be bright as for our university.

Tuition to rise by ¥8,000

The raising of the tuition from the current ¥22,000 to ¥30,000 was decided on at the recent board meeting of the councilors held on Sept. 25. But at the same meeting the abolition of the present facilities enlargement fee of ¥10,000 was also decided. The new tuition is to be imposed from next year.

Several warning opinions were voiced that this tuition would make the entrance to Keio even more difficult for the poor student and consequently the easier for the rich. But dominant opinion was that this problem would be avoided by such means as instalment payment of tuition and reinforcement of scholarship. To meet this situation a new scholarship plan is being considered which is to be financed mainly by contribution from outside the university.

"This raise is likely to present an unfavorable effect upon other universities, but viewing from the financial point of Keio, it is inevitable," said Director Matsu-moto.

Keio wins trophy in English debate

"Granting that Russia has not the sovereignty on the Kuriles, Russo-Japanese relation should not be normalized, as long as Russia does not agree to the withdrawal of the occupying forces."

This is the theme of the Seventh Inter-collegiate English Debate, held at the Hall of the Asahi Newspaper September 23, under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of International Education, the Foreign Office and the Asahi.

Masami Ogi, junior of the Faculty of Law and Hiroshi Egami, junior of the Faculty of Economics of Keio University won the trophy, defeating the Meiji pair in the final and the Waseda in the semi-final repeating the victory of the last year.

They stood on the side of the negative on the above theme while the Meiji stood on the affirmative. Ogi and Egami had made careful studies since the beginning of August, collecting massive materials from several offices and bureaus.

At the debate Ogi took up the international law section on the territorial affairs and Egami took up the foreign trade and fishery problems. Both of them are the members of Keio English Speaking Society and are expected to take active part in the Inter-collegiate English Theatricals this November.

Keio nears champ

The Keio baseball team defeated Rikkyo, which had been much expected this season and jumped in the race for the championship of Tokyo Six Universities Baseball League this fall. But still there remains a big obstacle because Keio must fight severe battle against its long rival, Waseda.

Detailed plan disclosed for the new Faculty

The meeting of the Board of Councilors authorized formally the plan of establishing the Faculty of Commerce on September 25. Consequently the school authorities, making concrete plan of the new faculty, applied to the Ministry of Education for authorization of this plan on October 1. The Ministry of Education is now making the preliminary examination on the basis of the plan offered by the

school authorities. The authorization is to be obtained by March next year, after three deliberations of this plan by Ministry of Education. The concrete plan disclosed, though not the final one, is as follows:

The number of students to be admitted to the first year class of the new Faculty will be about four hundreds and those for the Faculty of Economics will be decreased from 500 to 400. As to the problem of instructors, ten professors, four assistant professors, and four full-time lecturers of the Faculty of Economics and two professors of the Faculty of Literature will be transferred to the Faculty of Commerce. Some professors are also to be invited from other universities.

About school buildings, a four-storied building and a three-storied building are to be constructed at Hiyoshi by April next year. With this construction, 38 new class rooms will be added. A library of two-stories is also to be built.

Mita Kai held, alumni reunite

The 23rd meeting of Rengo Mita Kai (the all alumni association) was held at noon October 14 at the playgrounds on the Mita hill, attended by record breaking 3,500 of the old boys and their families. The coming of the centenary in two years might be one of the main reasons to push so many alumni up on the Mita hill. Moreover about 60 graduates joined the meeting this time from the various parts of the country to the invitation sent by Okui, president of the meeting.

The meeting was highlighted with the commendation ceremony of the alumni who contributed to the welfare and culture of society. They were Ryozo Hiranuma, the mayor of Yokohama, Masanori Ito, the chief editor of the Sankei-jiji, Aritsune Maki and six other recent conquerors of Mt. Manaslu.

Various entertainments were performed on the special stage: bands, songs of a popular singer, acrobatic feasts, and buffets were prepared. And many amicable reunion scenes were seen everywhere. The meeting was closed about 4:30 p.m. with the favorite rooting song of Keio "Wakakichi (Young blood)" sung by all the attendants.

¥1,278 millions fixed for Centenary

The Executive Committee of Centenary of Keio University has decided to raise a fund totaling ¥1,278 millions for the construction of buildings on the campus as a commemoration of the centenary. The fund will be used as follows: ¥250 millions is appropriated for the construction of a grand auditorium, ¥530 millions for the construction of the school buildings and seminars of the university, ¥100 millions for the dormitories, library and the attached senior high school to the university and ¥200 millions for memorial undertakings and the ceremonial expenses.

KAS holds fragrant meeting



Attendants hear the story of Incense Burning from Mrs. Okita.

Keio America Society whose purpose is to contribute to the cultural exchange between America and Japan held its 35th Regular Meeting at Keio University Library on October 11. The meeting was held in congenial atmosphere, attended by about 60 members, both Americans, Japanese and other nationalities.

The subject this time was "Ceremony of Incense Burning". Talk about the Incense and demonstration were given by Mrs. Takeko Okita and her friends.

15 Keio students picked to Olympic

The Japan Olympic Committee finally decided the Japanese delegation for Melbourne October 7. 15 Keio students and a graduate take part in it. Our delegates except Keio eight are as follows:

Wrestling, heavy weight. Sabro Nakao, a sophomore of the Faculty of Law. Basketball, forward center. Tetsuaki Noborisaka, a senior of the Faculty of Literature. Swimming, backstroke. Hideo Nimomiya, a freshman of the Faculty of Law. Gymnastics. Takashi Ono, a senior of the Faculty of Law.

In a year about 600 A.D. a fragrant block of wood was washed ashore on Awajishima, near Kobe, and a fisherman, picking it up, burned it. Then it gave out a strong, strange scent. So he presented the wood to the Emperor, believing it was something too rare for an ordinary man to possess.

Since then, Incense Burning has become an elegant pastime of the Imperial Court. In the beginning the incense woods were burned to give clothes and lady's hair sweet smell just as the modern people use the perfume or to fill rooms with fragrance before the guests arrive. With the passage of time, the noble men began to use incense in various forms.

The demonstration given at the meeting was contest of identifying the kinds of incense burned, of which there were dozens. It is rather rare that one can witness its actual demonstration because it has been a pastime of the nobles and is not so popular as the tea ceremony and flower arrangement. The members and the guests had a very pleasant time, witnessing this rare demonstration. Elaborate instruments used and the beautiful handwritings with which the ladies kept the records of the contests alone were enough to fill their eyes.

FKSS attains its 8th year

This is the eighth year since the Federation of Keio Student Society of the Whole Country was born as one of the five recognized organizations of Keio University. This Federation has three big and characteristic objects for the achievement of which it has been making ef-

forts for eight years. The first object is the promotion of mutual friendship of Keio students, the second one is the development of local cultures and the third one is the enhancement of the tradition of Keio University.

To sum up, the intention of this Federation is that Keio students should gather to deepen the mutual friendship and understanding through sports, discussions and so on, finding various occasions, even after their graduation from this university. No other organizations have such difficult aims to attain as this Federation.

Keio is the only university in our country that manages systematically a great nationwide organization of student society like this. Though the Federation had only few student societies at its start, now it has developed to the extent of having 70 allied societies in our country from Kyushu in the south to Hokkaido in the north.

The Federation of Keio Student Society of the Whole Country is constituted of local student societies which are the groups of people from the same province, based on area relation and are formed all over the country with the unit of city or prefecture. 70 parts are divided into eight blocks from which are elected the 13 standing committees of the headquarters for the management of the Federation.

As its practical activities are counted baseball matches among the student societies, participation in Mita Festival, a farewell party for graduates, lecture meetings, publication of its organ magazine, "All Keio" etc.

The Federation has for its motto the spirit of voluntary activities. Activity mentioned here means "Activity to success." With this spirit, all these practical activities could make a contribution to the achievement of the three big objects. For the development of the Federation, it is necessary for its constituents, local student societies to act voluntarily, supporting the Federation's function.

Ono becomes gymnastic champ



Perfect form of champion Ono.

All Japan Gymnastics Championship was held at Tokyo Gymnasium on September 23. Takashi Ono, a senior of the Faculty of Law of Keio University, won the championship, showing an overwhelming strength and perfect technique. He ranked first in five events except in a being empty-handed, setting a new Japan record of 117.35 marks. This is the third time that Ono gained the Japan championship, and he was elected a representative to the Olympics. His rich experiences of many international gymnastic tournaments and his perfect technique are enough to warrant his acquirement of a golden medal in the Olympics.

The placement examinations are now in season. Some seniors have already found their positions, while the majority are now still seeking.

In response to the questionnaire of The Mita Campus, five successful seniors expressed their experiences in the placement examinations. Here are their stories and the English-Japanese translation problems of four companies, which have set their placement examinations.—Ed.

Don't be talkative

By Yoshiaki Hori

As I have been a member of a theoretical economics seminar, I am very much interested in analyzing theoretically the economic situation of our country, and I do wish to study it further through practice so as to combine theory with practical situation. And I chose J Bank as the fittest post for my aim.

The examination was composed of an oral and a written one. First, I sat for a written one which was the translation of a foreign language—candidates can choose one among English, German and French—into Japanese, and we were given half an hour. The English was a paragraph on "Federal Reserve," but it was very easy.

Next, we wrote the "Shinjo-chosho" which required us to describe about our home, thought, hobby, and so on. Then, the interview, in which the examiners asked us about our graduation theses and our thoughts. The questions seemed to be different in tendency according to the candidate. In my case, I was asked on the "Imperial System of Japan" and the "Keynesian theory and the economic situation in Japan."

Generally speaking, however, it seemed to me that they want to examine our personality and not to see how much knowledge we have. Ability and merits are prerequisites to the success but they are not everything. Whatever ability you may have, you will surely fail if you are too talkative, but if you take too negative an attitude, it will be still worse. I think you should always be modest and answer clearly to the examiners.

Read English dailies

By Tohru Asanuma

After selecting the company in accordance with your personality and ability, the entrance examination into which you intend to sit for, first thing to do is to know beforehand the tendency of the examination of that particular company for past several years in order to prepare yourself in that line. I visited my senior friends, now working in the M Commercial Co., Ltd. several times, and from their experiences I learned that English, essay writing and interview have decisive weight in the examination.

On September 30 we had the first selecting examination when we had an over-all English test and essay writing under the title, "My Ambition."

As to the English test, we had several lines about current political and economic problems to translate from Japanese into English and vice versa. This shows how important it is to have the habit of reading daily English papers. Another good thing is, I think, to review your English grammar text-book to consolidate your knowledge on minor points, such as the usage of definite and indefinite articles. This is undoubtedly helpful for the English composition at the examination.

Referring to the essay writing, I think it will help you a lot to read Japanese newspapers, particularly the Nihon-keizai and some good economic and political magazines. I made by myself before the examination essays on political and economic problems for training my brain, taking up titles like "Suez Canal Issue and its Influence on Japan's Trade," "Japanese-Russian Peace Talks," and so on.

In substance this examination is nothing but that of your personality and ability you cultivated in your student life. If you can have firm confidence to say that you are content with your student life in true sense, you have nothing to worry about finding your job.



Translate the following into Japanese

J Air Lines

The start of air transportation in the United States grew out of what has been called "the spontaneous attraction of the airplane and the Post Office for one another." The carriage of passengers and cargo on a regular schedule by air had been considered for a number of years and had even taken place from time to time in an irregular fashion; but all such activities were decidedly speculative, and the idea of flying the mail seemed to meet with public acceptance more readily than the carriage of passengers.

K Bank

The twentieth century has been overshadowed by the two great World Wars, and these wars have had a decisive effect upon Great Britain. In the nineteenth century Britain was the predominant industrial and commercial power in the world, but towards the end of that century she was already feeling the competition of other countries with larger populations and potentially greater industrial production. In an era when she needed all her resources to meet this competition and to maintain an equality with the other great nations of the world, she was forced to expend these resources in war. After the First World War the worsened position of Great Britain was still concealed from all but the closest observers, but after the Second World War the position became all too apparent, and Britain was forced to rely upon United States aid in order to prevent a drastic decline in the standard of life of her people.

M Electric Works

Every American is justly proud of the free and productive economy in which he lives. He is proud of his home, his furniture and appliances, his car, his education, his life insurance, his church, his opportunity to ride in the most up-to-date airplane, and all of his other possessions and opportunities. And, above all, he is proud of his right to make a free choice when selecting goods and services in a free economy. Through this freedom of choice he and his fellow Americans determine what products should be produced, at what price, and at what times. Each American makes thousands of these choices or decisions each year. The sum total of these decisions reflects itself in production and operating schedules for steel mills, automobile factories, shoe factories, bakeries, and lumber mills. This freedom of choice by the consumer has been, and is today, the basic driving force of the entire economy; indirectly it has produced inventions, encouraged technological progress, and stimulated capital investment.

T Chemical Industry

Professionally our methods of transmitting and reviewing the results of research are generations old and by now are totally inadequate for their purpose. If the aggregate time spent in writing scholarly works and in reading them could be evaluated, the ratio between these amounts of time might well be startling. Those who conscientiously attempt to keep abreast of current thought, even in restricted fields by close and continuous reading might well shy away from an examination calculated to show how much of the previous month's efforts could be produced on call. Mendel's concept of the laws of genetics was lost to the world for a generation because his publication did not reach the few who were capable of grasping and extending it; and this sort of catastrophe is undoubtedly being repeated all about us, as truly significant attainments become lost in the mass of the inconsequential.

Grow personality

By Eizo Kawamura

Fortunately I passed the entrance examination of S Commercial Co., Ltd. Twenty-two Keio students applied and six were successful. S Commercial Co., Ltd. in Osaka holds in esteem "personality." The reason why I selected this company is that I wished to make myself a man who respects "personality." From the character of this company it was probable that they would lay stress on the oral examination. Of course they gave us the written examination too. It consisted of the questions of technical knowledge and English. The English examination was very troublesome. The translation into Japanese was about the merchant banks in London and the English translation was about the age of television.

My first impression when I faced the examiners was that they had surely wider experience than I in every respect. To talk big was a taboo, I supposed. If we had been talked down it would be a good idea to say, "I am very sorry, as the pity is I am green...."

Keep in mind always to let grow own distinctive character and you will be successful in employment examination, as well as in social life.

Study diligently

By Hideo Kubo

I had little preparatory knowledge about the examination but the atmosphere of the room, crowded with unfamiliar faces from other colleges, was somewhat oppressing to me like the day's weather.

In the first period we were requested to write about ourselves, say, about residence, family, career, taste, religion, ways of thinking and so on, which they said were to be the materials for the interview afterwards.

Next, we had to answer to the questions in our special studies. Glancing over the main question on economics I felt relieved because it was just what I had expected and much the same as what we had experienced last February in the finals of our university.

I had grown tired of waiting when the telegram told me that I was given the chance for the second examination. The interview was very simple, I think, and I could go through it without difficulty.

No special preparation is needed for the placement examination, I think. Studies in our class were enough to the questions in my case. And my advice is, "Don't cut your classes."

"Conne" not decisive

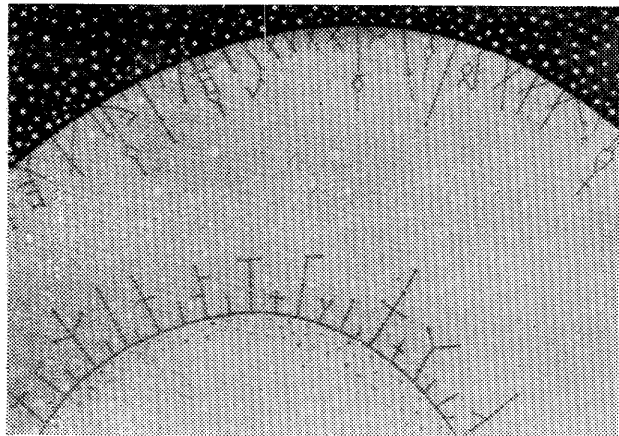
By Makoto Ochi

Nothing can be more fascinating than good salary, enterprising work, and promising future to the youth who will graduate from universities and colleges and go into the world next spring. Nowadays some rayon and nylon companies, it seems to me, have above-mentioned offerings. Thus I chose a leading rayon company.

As usual I had a written examination and a so-called interview examination. Fortunately those problems did not require any special knowledge and preparation of the so-called job examination. But I could hardly explain the technical words, Pigouvian Effect and Adam Smith Problem. The interview examination was conducted in a very kindly way. Questions about ideology problem and one's supporting party were not included. But every applicant must prepare the answer to such a question as "Why did you choose our company?"

In the world the problem of connection is noisily discussed especially of and among our Keio students. In fact though not decisive, it is generally advantageous to know some examiners of the interview, but it seems to me that, though deplorable, there is no way to exclude the connection—to make some acquaintance with an examiner—in other words the connection is something like one's personal certification in the present jammed-up Japan.

Glass painting exhibition by Mori wins popularity



The street

Fresh romanticism struck the spectators of a glass painting exhibition by Tetsuo Mori junior at the Faculty of economics, held at Kabutoya Gallery in the Ginza from October 1 through 5.

About 30 works, of which largest was of 15x25 inch size, were produced in the way he originated, by painting with the oil pigments on the backside of the transparent glass panes.

Colors are vivid and clear in this method and the little spots and delicate lines can be much more effectively drawn than in the usual oil paintings on canvas.

Heavenly body,—shining stars in the sky, though of more or less abstract expression, is his favorite object. And it seems to be natural, for in this object his romanticism and special features of this method come to be united most impressively. Indeed, multicolored spots with their dark blue background carry remarkable charm suggesting that of heaven and which cannot be achieved with the common paintings.

Most works were of abstract expressions within the extent of curiously leaving the flavors of real shapes,—some of them had an ironical humor, some, refined romanticism without being sentimental (which is difficult among Japanese) and others brimming with the dreams beautiful like the star dust. And all the works told very clearly how the painter loves and enjoys painting itself.

It makes the spectators feel somewhat "pleasant" to look at them,—no wonder that the exhibition was received with favorable applause. Its lyricism and nativity were worthy of it. One can easily see why there are many cards on which is written "sold", hung under the pieces.

It can surely be said that Mr. Mori very cleverly discovered a method which so well fits to his own nature. His romanticism seems to be best expressed in the purity of glass-painting.

Only the danger seems to lie,

Cinema clubs united

Cinema Art Studying Association and Cinema Studying Association, each with its members counting 35 and 56, merged into new Cinema Studying Association from October 11, as it had the First General Meeting at No. 102 Room.

Two clubs had been suffering many inconveniences owing to their separate, despite similar, activities.

Solution of the most difficult problem, however, from which to withdraw, between Metropolitan Universities Cinema Association, and Universities Cinema Association was put off until March next.

The Association will hereafter start its activated works under the newly settled four-section-system. They are, Enterprise, Research, Production, and Publication Sections. New president was settled to be Prof. Shintaro Okuno, and Satoru Nishimura, Junior in the Faculty of Law, was elected as a chairman.

however, in the very uniqueness of this method. Of course, a peculiar method of painting will doubtlessly be advantageous when an artist attempts to express his originality to the world. But since it is not the originality which has undergone the stiff competition under the commonly used materials, it is prone to be frail, depending upon the charm of the method, tending to be idle in the further exploration of his way.

The same advantage that this glass-painting so well conveys his real characters, might be viewed from the contrary standpoint as a dangerous pitfall of confining himself in the only ornamental lyricism.

Although deeply moved by the charm of the glass-paintings, one cannot help finding newly something like the strong vitality of the common oil paintings as one comes down from the exhibition room to the first floor of the gallery.

Italian opera troupe

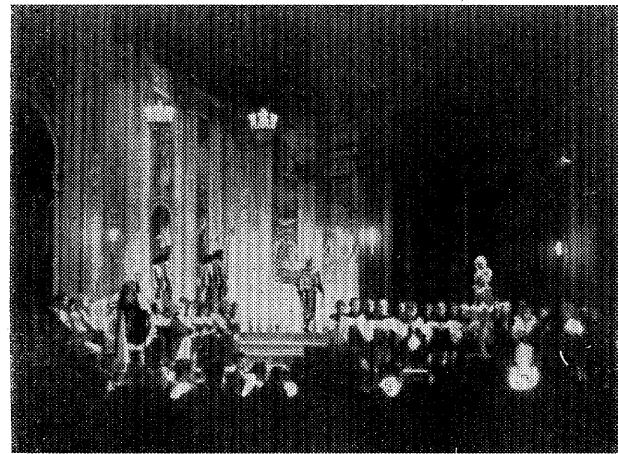


Photo shows the first scene of Puccini's "Tosca".

It is one of the best and the pleasantest gifts to the enthusiasts of music in Japan that NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) has invited the Italian Opera Company which is led by the world famous conductor Maestro Vittorio Gui. The troupe was composed of the leading members of the Rome State Opera, La Scala, and the San Carlo Theater. Antonietta Stella, Alda Noni, Orietta Moscucci, Luciana Bertoli as soprani, Giulietta Sismionato Myriam Pirazzini, Rina Corsi as mezzo soprani, Juan Oncina, Umberto Borso, Salvatore Puma, Glauco Scarlini, Mario Carlin as tenors, Giuseppe Taddei, Gian Giacomo Gueffi, Antonio Boyer as baritones, and Antonio Casinelli, Carlo Cava as basses.

Besides these brilliant singers, Antonio Sojat, manager, Bruno Nofli, producer, Sergio Pirazzini, pormoter, and Camillo Parravicini, original designer, take their parts in the presentation. The NHK Symphony Orchestra plays the music for the troupe. Also taking part are Japanese soprani, Kyoko Ito, Takako Kurimoto and Kunikazu Ohashi a baritone, the Joint

Noted historian Dr Toynbee

Dr. Arnold Joseph Toynbee, noted British historian visited Japan for the second time, his first visit being in 1929.

Dr. Toynbee is reported to be on a world-wide tour to see the world in his own empiricistic standpoint, to see the changes of the contemporary world to rewrite his "Study of History."

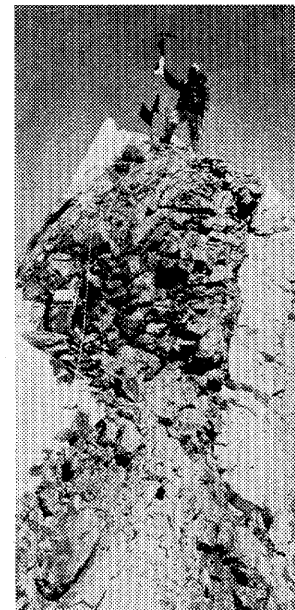
He told the Japanese people that the modernization of Japan was very interesting. He said that Japan holds a unique position in the Far East, influenced by China and India, and later adapting herself to the western civilization. He added, that this experience that Japan has gone through should be a great asset to the countries of the Far East.

It is interesting to note that this great thinker believes that the communist and democratic political structures can coexist in the future. This is a grave proposition the Japanese thinkers, historians, and politicians must reexamine to find a clue to lead the Japanese people. Dr. Toynbee's visit to Japan is a good opportunity for historians to analyze Japan's actions in the past, and to look ahead and see what her position in Asia, which conceives very difficult problems, should be.

His view on peace is that the mere spirit of generosity is not enough for the maintaining of world peace, but each nation should try to learn the culture of other countries and assimilate what is good.

The students of history will be looking forward to the new chapters which will be added to his "Study of History" after his world tour. But whatever history has taught us, there is one truth that still stands firm as Dr. Toynbee says, "We have the ability if we have the will. Our fate lies in our own hands."

On the screen



'Manaslu'

The Japanese expedition teams had tried three times since the spring of 1953 to climb Mt. Manaslu. The third expedition team succeeded at last to reach the summit at 12:30 on May 9, 1956.

Takayoshi Yoda, cameraman of the Mainichi News Photo, participated in the third expedition team and kept the records of the expedition in technicolor film, following their footsteps from the start to the summit.

The film starts as they leave the port of Kobe. At Katomanzu the capital of Nepal, 20 sherpas and 400 porters were employed, and they toiled steep, rocky paths along the narrow valleys. It is marvellous that the barefoot porters could walk on the rocky paths with 30 kg packages on their shoulders.

Here and there on either side of the path, many beautiful alpine flowers welcome and encourage them.

They reached Sama village

Russian pianist

Leff Oborin

The third recital of Leff Oborin, a Russian pianist now visiting Japan, was held on the evening of Oct. 13 on the program with Bach, Mozart, Schumann and Chopin. Our expectation, mixed with curiosity, towards him was great, partly because he is the winner of the Chopin Concours at Warsaw in 1927, and partly, a pianist from the Soviet Union.

That evening, his performance of whole preludes of Chopin op. 28 proved his reputation. He neither exaggerates in the interpretation, nor shows off his perfectly refined technique. Being more of a romanticist than a technician, or rather gentle than passionate, he is just talking to the audience through tone from his soul, and we find ourselves naturally sympathizing with him. But we feel something lacking in a certain part of the Symphonic Etudes of Schumann. This would be a lack of enthusiasm.

He is said to show an excellent interpretation on the Russian works such as those of Tchaikovsky and Musorgsky. In fact his "Pictures in a gallery" is really magnificent.



(located 3,850 meters above sea-level) on March 27, where they were hindered, as was anticipated, by the native Tibetans. It was this village that the second expedition team was stopped by the Tibetans and forced to go back giving up their hopes to climb Mt. Manaslu.

Leader Aritsune Maki, a graduate of Keio University, and other members prudently negotiated with the natives for several hours. At last they were permitted to pass the village on the condition that they should offer 200,000 yen to the Lamaistic church. The camera takes humorously the faces of the members who impatiently look at the hands of the natives counting 200,000 yen notes one by one.

They put up a base camp at Sama, and they set out to climb Mt. Manaslu. Camp 2 at 5,600, camp 3 at 6,200, camp 4 at 6,550, camp 5 at 7,200, and camp 6 at 7,800 meters, the forward camps were successively erected. As they went higher, the fewer the members, and the harder the climbing. Cameraman Yoda resolutely followed the members. To record the memorial chance at the summit, camera-handling techniques were taught even to the head sherpa Galtzen.

On May 9, wonderfully fine with no winds, Toshio Imanishi and Galtzen left camp 6. The film show a man climbing a rock, with no announcements and no music. The silence makes us impatient. At last he stands; above him the blue sky and nothing else. And now the announcer says, "At 12:30 we are at the summit of Mt. Manaslu."

At the summit, the national flags of the two countries, Nepal and Japan, are fluttering. The memorial scene was kept in a movie film, not in a picture. It is generally said that the human nerves do not work well at such an extremely high place. They do handle the movie-camera at the summit of Mt. Manaslu, 8,125 meters above sea-level. It is wonderful.

Only a few reached the summit, but they could because they were supported by so many people. The long line of porters on the way to Sama village makes us feel that "to reach the summit cannot be done by one man." Leader Maki stressed, when he told us about the expedition, "it does not matter who reached the summit."

Leader Maki loves nature, especially the mountain, and he never says "of conquering a mountain." In this respect, all the members agree with him, and no such word is heard in this film. They gaze at the summit with respectful heart for Mt. Manaslu.

It's Your Bank



The FUJI BANK, Ltd.

Head Office:
Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo.

184 Branches throughout
Japan.

Overseas: London Branch
New York and Calcutta
Representative Offices.

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY ENGLISH PRESS SOCIETY
 Honorary President: Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka Adviser: Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu
 Editor-in-Chief T. Miki Managing Editor H. Nakazawa
 News Editor A. Eto Business Manager H. Abe
 Feature Editor M. Nakahashi Advertising Manager T. Fujimoto
 Art Editor S. Endo Circulation Manager M. Horiguchi
 Sports Editor N. Gunji Exchange Editor K. Kohyama

OFFICE
 THE MITA CAMPUS, Keio University, Student Hall Room No. 20, Mita, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (45) 2818.
 THE MITA CAMPUS is published every month during the academic year, and policies of THE MITA CAMPUS are the responsibility of the student editors. Statements published here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the school authorities or any department of the University.

More practical English

To define a university only as a place of research for truth would be too pretentious. One of its main aims is to send out leaders of tomorrow into society. So its practical side must not be neglected.

For instance, we can take up the English classes. We have learned English for three years in the university. Yet how many of us can read an English newspaper or magazine easily, write a fairly good English sentence, and do not shrivel up when asked by a foreigner something in English?

The present English classes put too much emphasis on reading many difficult text books the English of which is far from practical use, and comparatively neglect composition and conversation.

It need not be said that English is now playing an extremely important role in international communication. And it has penetrated into almost every activity in society. And so a person who has no knowledge of it is at a great disadvantage in every field of society.

It really happened at the recent international conference on genetics held in Tokyo that a comparatively large proportion of Japanese scholars could not speak English and so spent a rather wasteful time, while those who could speak make the most use of the time between the lectures, exchanging their views with the scholars from other countries.

This deficiency in the English teaching is very common in schools all over the country. To reform this conventional English education, a new organization has recently established by outstanding persons from various circles of the society who have common cause on this problem, including several famous linguists from abroad.

The leaders of tomorrow are required to have a good command of English. In fact it is a matter of course that every employment examination now includes English tests.

What we really wish for is to have a more practically useful English instruction to meet these increasing demand of English.

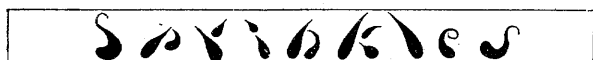
Autumn for youth

With the coming of October we all have been busy in our own ways, for it is the season for every activity, mental or physical. Many will spend their long nights reading or some thinking. If you go to some heights or plateaus, the cool air will stimulate you to walk on as far as you can see and the clear blue sky will give you a hearty welcome.

If you have a bit of artistic spirit, colorful Nature would subtly manifest her infinite beauty before you. She is winking at you and your clumsy hand will paint a white paper red, yellow or anything. If you look through the finder of your very expensive camera, she will smile her full smile on you, or not.

At a concert hall you will be fascinated by a beautiful music wavering in the hall, though it may seem to you to sound like a crazy jazz.

On our campus, too, autumn is come, not so quietly as in the countryside but with a clamor, job-hunting. Autumn is the time for reading, eating (don't say drinking), and sporting. But for the seniors it is the critical time in his life, that is, the time to find his employment, which decides their career hereafter. May they succeed in getting a good job.



Is it the 1st requisite in job-hunting to have connection with the company's boss?

Are we Japanese so stupid as to fight each other with fist and stick on such a narrow road in Sunagawa?

How terrible a man is! when he loses his reason. Example, the police at Sunagawa.

Today's Pakistan as Mr Igarashi sees

I was told that May and June were the hottest season in Pakistan and that the heat in August and September, when I was traveling through it, was comparatively easy to bear. But I found it was extremely hot in the daytime. I suppose if you were exposed to the direct sunlight for only twenty minutes or so in the street there, you would have sunstroke. Walking in the street, I had to wear a pair of sunglasses to protect my eyes from an intense ray of the tropical sun. All the windows of the houses are shut not to let the hot air in. In the night, however, the heat becomes less severe and additionally the air, unlike that of Japan, is pleasantly dry and it makes a fairly good conditions to make the people wander in the dreamland.

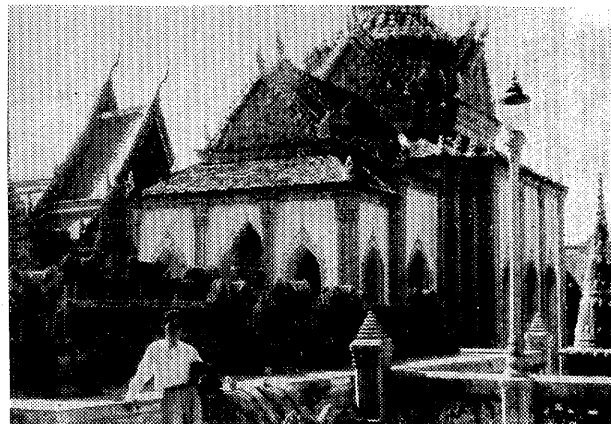
West Pakistan is surrounded with deserts, where they have only several rainy days in a year. So the water of the Indus which borders India, is indispensable to agriculture, especially to the cotton production, the main industry of West Pakistan.

The people of West Pakistan, in common, have the physical constitutions resembling those of Europeans, though slightly black in their skins, large in stature, with the nose with a long bridge. What is more, there is many a man of considerable culture in the higher class who was educated in Europe.

On the contrary, even in the city of Karachi, a large majority of women except well-educated ones have the habit of wrapping their faces with black veils before others.

East Pakistan, a thousand miles east of West Pakistan, is called 'a country of rivers' and half of its territory is covered with water. All the streams there flow very slowly and even the Ganges is said to have a head of only nine meters between its upper and lower part. Slowness of its stream seemed to symbolize the character of this nation.

The people of East Pakistan are as tall as Japanese people



The photo shows Mr. Igarashi standing before a Buddhist temple in Bangkok on his way to Pakistan.

and seemed to have violent temper. They have a lower standard of living than the people of West Pakistan.

What is worse, they have suffered from flood disasters these three years and are confronting a severe dearth of food owing to a spell of bad crops. There have often occurred 'the rice riots' which have caused the political unrest there.

This country contains many races and have many languages. So it lacks the basic ground for making a united nation. Then where do they find the basis of unity in these diversities?

They find it in Islamism.

Pakistan is an Islamic country which gained independence of India in 1947 as the result of partition brought by a religious struggle between Muslim and Hindu. Therefore, Islamism controls almost all the activities of the people. The same is true with politics too. Moslems identify public affairs with ritual observances. The fact that only Moslems are qualified to be Prime Minister, is one of the notable examples.

During the month-long period

of Ramuda (one of the ritual observances) Moslems take nothing to eat and drink except water. I found there were innumerable examples of such unreasonable customs from our point of view. And it seemed to me that much irrationality carried by the mixture of religion and administration was preventing the modernization of that country. When I asked a certain student what kind of idea he had of his religion, he answered that Islamism would be a cornerstone for establishing a modern country there, as it was a practical and reasonable religion which controlled the daily lives of the people.

Generally speaking, a large majority of the people have extremely a low standard of living. Not a few people are supporting their families at as little as one ruppe (75 yen) a day. While a few large landowners and traders are well off, enjoying highly civilized lives. They have gained a great influence in the political world. And it will not be exaggeration to say that it is just the religion that makes people in general remain indifferent to politics.

Topics from overseas

A child and Ph D

A large number of Asian young people are now studying in the United States. They will have various experiences during their stay. The experiences a young Jordanian lady had may be somewhat unique in the sense that she was a mother, wife and student.

She together with her husband and son lived in a small trailer in a trailer park where many American married students were. But it was rather hard to adjust to the cramped quarter. "Don't you think a trailer is much better than a tent?" asked a woman professor. Her husband and she were astonished. They explained to the professor that many Arabs live in good houses as the Americans do. She emphasized that the Americans should more understand other people.

Toward the closing of her article there can be found an episode which makes it impossible for readers to repress a smile.

Ticket discount rate for student to be cut

The National Railway Corporation decided to decrease the discount rate for student tickets and student season tickets with the increase of railway fare in April next year. According to its announcement the cut-rate for student ticket will be reduced to the prewar rate of 20% from the present 50% while that of student season ticket will be lowered by 5%. The National Railway Corporation is to raise railway fare by 20%, so the discount rate for the student season ticket will be really decreased by 30 or 40%.

It is as follows:

"It seemed that the unusual study-hard environment left a great impact on our son, for he developed a habit of staying up during the night while the stage was set for the parents to study. Nothing could convince him to go to sleep. He insisted that we provide him with stories and picture books so he could participate in reading at the same time. He sometimes was mad at his father if the latter showed any sign of getting tired or sleepy. His word of encouragement was always, 'You have to study all night to take your Ph.D.' The climax of his interest in the Ph.D. came on graduation day. When he saw the cap and gown and hood he protested that he should have his own graduation clothes like dad, since 'I want to take my Ph.D. too.' The difficult problem was finally solved by his decision to put on his black cowboy suit 'to look like dad.' (The Asian Student, Special Edition, September 18, 1956)

School fees in US univ

As reported on Page 1, in Keio University a tuition of ¥15,000 a semester is charged to new freshmen. Now, do you know what is the amount of fees in American universities?

For example, Ohio State University adopts a more expensive system of fees from this semester (which begins in September).

Under the plan, all students from Ohio will pay \$110 or ¥39,600 a semester and all out-of-staters, \$235 or ¥84,600 a semester. The fees include tuition, student activity fee, library and other fees. (Ohio University Post, September 17, 1956)

From the Japanese students' papers

The Mita Shimibun, a vernacular Keio student paper, comments on the Tachikawa Air Base issue calling for stronger attention of the Keio students.

The expansion of the base, the paper says, will enable the departure and arrival of the jet planes capable of transporting A-bombs.

There is no need, the paper insists, of further strengthening military defensive forces in present Japan, and especially when the voices of the strong opposition against the atomic weapons are heard not only in this country but throughout the world.

The paper views the participation of All Japan Federation of Students from this year in the picketing lines blocking the survey to be a commendable advance in the positivity of the Federation. It is to be blamed therefore, that Keio's Autonomous Committee keeps the present inactive silence concerning all the situations, while there are some Keio students brave enough in their endeavors for the right things as they participate themselves in the opposing works, it says.

The Japan Women's University Shimibun in its "Eye" column comments on the "only sensationally" handled article, "Realities of the Dormitory Life of Women's Universities" carried in a weekly magazine, Shukan Tokyo. Only few of the students are acting in the truly undesirable way, the paper says, and the same facts which the weekly used could have been made into a completely different, brighter story. The weekly should have noticed that most students are acting freely but solidly. The paper is afraid that the story gives an impression as if it were stressing the need of imposing upon all the dormitories strong supervision by the school.