

Keio to be introduced over radio beyond seas

Nihon Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) has started a new radio program in its international broadcasting.

This is titled "A Tour of Schools in Japan."

Thus through this program which will each time pay a visit to one of our nation's principle educational institutions, NHK intends to tell how and where the nation's future generation is studying.

The first university which was introduced to the world through this program was our university, Keio, the oldest educational institution in Japan, and the voices and activities of Keio were recorded on November 15. This record is to be broadcast next month in five channels to the world, both eastern and western United States, South America, Australia and New Zealand, Asia, Europe and Africa.

How Keio was introduced is as follows:

First, the history of Keio University was recorded by the announcer; how and with what

Univ students appeal for Hungarian relief

The Sympathetic Confederation of university students for the Hungarians which was organized with the intention of encouraging and relieving the Hungarian people sent encouraging telegrams to the Hungarian Government and Hungarian Olympic Team on November 19. While the confederation raised a relief fund in the streets for a week from 21 of November, mobilizing 2,500 students from 14 universities.

On November 27, the confederation held a Student Meeting for the relief of victims of disorder in Egypt and Hungary at Hibiya Park in Tokyo. At the meeting, representatives of universities made fervent speeches and five resolutions were adopted, including the demand of immediate withdrawal of Soviet army from Hungary. A total of ¥33,415 raised by the students was offered to the Red Cross Society of Japan.

Five profs awarded Keio Gijuku Prizes

Keio Gijuku Prizes for 1956 were decided to be awarded to five professors and the ceremony of awarding honor was performed at Mita Oratorical Hall on November 15.

The Prizes are awarded yearly to those whose works in various fields do honor to Keio University of which they are the members. No one was equivalent to Fukuzawa Prize this year.

After the ceremony, a commemorative lecture-meeting was held, with Keio Gijuku Prize winners as lecturers.

The names and achievements of the Keio Gijuku Prize are as follows:

Kenzo Kiga (Prof. of Econ.).

The theory of social problems. Kotaro Imaizumi (Prof. of Law).

The ethical significance of civil law. Susumu Harajima (Prof. of Med.).

The gas poisoning in the Viscose-Rayon Industry. Mitsuo Fujii (Prof. of Engin.).

The study on the Viscose Method. Shozo Kono (former professor of Keio High School).

The services to educational fields.

spirit Yukichi Fukuzawa founded a small private school, the beginning of the present Keio Gijuku and how Keio has been developed and organized since its foundation in the year 1858.

Next, professor Eiichi Kiyooka told one of the outstanding projects in Social Science undertaken by Keio University. The project he introduced was one that professors and students from five faculties of our university have been making of the typical Japanese fishing villages in Kujukurihama, Chiba prefecture from social, political, economic, historical and many different points of view.

Later Professor Kiyooka told about the insignia which all the students of Keio University carry on their cap and on the buttons, a cross of pen which signifies the motto, "the pen is mightier than the sword."

Next Dr. Joyce Ackroyd, a visiting scholar from Australia expressed her good impressions of Keio and the comfort and pleasure of studying at Keio.

Keio University has many organizations devoted to students activities. One of them, the Wagner Society, one of Japan's leading university music groups, was chosen to record its orchestra and voice and they gave two of Keio's favorite songs besides the school anthem.

In closing, President, Fukutaro Okui told the university's place in present day Japan.

Help victims of famine, Raitius Kai calls out

Raitius Kai of the Cultural Organizations of Keio University has started a movement for the relief of cold-weather damage in Hokkaido, where farmers are suffering from a great deal of damage to the crops experienced for the first time in 44 years. Raitius Kai has been at the fund-raising campaign since 20 of November, setting up stands on the university campus, appealing to the Student Council and student clubs.

This campaign is to be continued till the latter part of this month.

Besides this movement, this society raised from the students a relief fund for the Hungarian refugees on 19 and 20 of November and offered the total of 5614 yen to the Red Cross Society of Japan on 22.

Fourth Mita Festival held, crowds flock to exhibitions

The Mita Festival which has become an yearly event since four years ago was held from November 23 to 25 on the campus of Keio University in Mita with an unexpectedly large number of visitors thronging colorfully and beautifully decorated exhibition rooms and halls where various attractions were seen. This year the stores on Mita Streets, unlike usual year, joined the festival and many blue, red and blue flags of Keio and green arches were erected on the streets from Tamachi Station to the campus. The Mita Festival was conducted by the Students Autonomy Committee alone without any subsidy from the school authorities unlike some other universities' festivals of the same kind.

So this year again, it was not so easy for the committee to manage the festival. However, some 90 student clubs, associations and seminars participated in this event as never seen

Arnold Toynbee visits Mita, gives suggestion to historians

Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee, noted British historian visited Keio on November 28, and gave a lecture at the Memorial Hall in the library.

The size of the Hall did not

permit the undergraduates' participation to the lecture, and the historians audience were made up of professors.

The topic of his lecture was "The Study and Writing of Con-

temporary History and Problems Arising from That." President Fukutaro Okui introduced him to the audience and after the lecture, Prof. Nobuhiro Matsumoto, representing the Department of Japanese History expressed his thanks for Dr. Toynbee's visit and lecture.

After the lecture, a tea party was held for the eminent historian and a discussion was held.

The reporters of The Mita Campus had an interview with Dr. Toynbee and heard his opinions on some controversial problems. When asked if he thought that the peace negotiation between the U.S.S.R. and Japan was a success for Japan, he answered that on the whole, it was a good thing for two countries which had been at war to conclude a peace treaty, not for just the two nations alone, but for the whole world.

When asked if he thought the action his country and France took to solve the Egypt and Israel problem was the wisest step, he said, "As I am not in my own country, I am not in a position to criticize her actions, but one thing can be made clear is that I am in 100 per cent support of the actions the United Nations have taken in this crisis."

The reporters asked him what he thought about the so-called Americanization of Japan and he answered that Japan has been taking in the western civilization since the reformation of the Meiji Era, and that it is natural for Japan to accept the American civilization. It is only a stage of a big flow of foreign civilization to this country, he continued.

When asked about the role of Asian civilization in the world civilization, he said, "World civilization began in Asia of which Europe is only a peninsula, so in due time the Asian civilization will play a leading role in world civilization."

(See page three for abridged text of Arnold J. Toynbee's lecture.)



Dr. Toynbee is giving a lecture in front of Keio historians.

Securing employment favorable for seniors

Since making a good start in September, seeking employment have maintained comparatively a favorable condition. Generally speaking, the employment rate this year is higher than that of last year.

About 950 seniors, half the number of applicants for employments have been already allowed unofficially to enter companies of various kinds, passing rigid competitive examinations for services in companies. The places of employments have increased in every fields of industry, especially in banking, commercial companies and manufacturing industries.

The details of the situation of employment as of November 15 are shown in the following figures.

- (A) Applicants for employments.
- (B) Students who secured employments.
- (C) Correspondent in the same period last year.
- (D) Companies which adopted Keio students.
- (E) Companies applying for workers.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
Dep. of Econ.	768	494	411
Dep. of Law	821	386	275
Dep. of Lit.	296	59	34
Total	1885	939	720
Year	(B)	(D)	(E)
1955	737	266	548
1956	954	417	868

Keio students join inspection party to Hong Kong

Five students, the representatives of the International Student Association of Japan are to go to Hong Kong at the invitation of the Hong Kong Student Union.

Two students of the party were chosen from Keio University.

They are Tadashi Sakurai, junior of the Faculty of Economics who is now the President of Central Committee of I.S.A. and Tsuguo Izawa, sophomore of the Faculty of Economics, a central committee of the Association.

The party left Haneda Airport for Hong Kong on December 6, where they are to stay for about 20 days, making an inspection of student activities, discussing students there and concluding a treaty on the exchange of student.

Sports records in autumn season

Judo

The eighth regular judo match between Keio and Waseda Universities was held at Koishikawa Kodokan Gymnasium from 2 p.m. on November 25. Keio got a victory over Waseda with a narrow margin.

The match was held in tournament and each team consisted of twenty-five members.

Except Uchida (second grade) of Keio, all the matches in the first half ended in tie. But in the second half, Keio began to reveal its powerful merits. Especially Takada (third grade) and Fukuda (third grade) of Keio played an active part.

The match between Nagato (fourth grade) and Sato (fourth grade), the last hindrance left in Waseda ended in tie, and Keio won the victory over Waseda leaving Yamagiwa captain.

Rifle

Keio Rifle Society won the third All-Japan Student Rifle Shooting Championship on November 25.

This is the first time that K.R.S. was crowned, getting 6448 points, 142 points over the second winner, Doshisha University club, former champion.

This time K.R.S. also occupied the first place at pumped air rifle shooting and the second place at the small-bore rifle shooting.

Individually, Hayashi and Morita, juniors of Keio University, gained the first and the second place at the pumped air rifle shooting.

Boat

Keio University boat crew, delegates of Japan for Olympics failed in a fourth place and was got rid of for the final race.

On November 26 U.S.A., Australia, U.S.S.R. and Japan, Keio crews met in the semi-final on the Lake Wendouree, and U.S.A. and Australia crews were to take places in the final race.

The lake that day was in the very bad condition for Keio crew's boat with strong 10-meter-a-second winds. Keio team brought to Melbourne a newly-built boat, being too light that winds have heavier influences on it than on others of usual weights.

In recent Japan boats have tendency of being built lighter concerning to the lighter weight of Japanese crew. However, this result of Keio crew at Melbourne has brought the Japanese rowing circle into the grave reflection.

Ice hockey

The fourth day of Tokyo Five University Ice Hockey League was held on November 28 at Korakuen Ice Palace. After Rikkyo defeated Hosei 10-2, the game between Keio and Waseda began at 7:30 p.m. before about 5,000 spectators. The game was close and Keio nipped Waseda 5-4 after playing a seesaw game.

The details of the game were as follows.

	Keio	Waseda
First Period: ...	2	2
Second period: ...	2	2
Third period: ...	1	0

Reviewing annual Mita Festival

Though it was rather chilly, the Mita Hill was filled with thousands of visitors during the three-day session of the annual Mita Festival. During the session, The Mita Campus questioned several visitors about their impressions of the Mita Festival. After the Festival, The Mita Campus also asked a senior, junior, sophomore and freshman, and a leader of a club participated in the Festival, about their impressions. The followings are the impressions and criticisms on the Mita Festival from both inside and outside.

'Nowhere but Keio' enquete analysis tells

The visitors are classified into four groups: male adults, female adults, boy students and girl students from other universities. The questions are: First, "From whom are you told of the Mita Festival?" Second, "Have you ever been to the festivals held by other universities?" Third, "Have you any idea about the admission fee?"

To the first question, four types similarly answered that they knew it from Keio students who are their friends, next-door neighbors, and so on. Otherwise, they were parents, brothers or sisters of Keio students. It is supposed that many graduates who themselves once managed the Festival were among those coming to the Mita Hill. It also cannot be passed over that the Mita Festival Executive Committee made a big publicity by press or in colorful posters displayed in trains, cars, or on the streets.

To the second question, most of male and female adults answered, "No, I haven't." While

almost all of the students from other universities said, "Yes, I have." Both boy and girl students have been at least to the festivals of their own colleges. There are a few exceptions; they are quite interested in the festival itself and proud of having visited such universities as Tokyo, Waseda, Chuo, Hosei etc. The Keio Color seems attractive for girl students, for they replied unanimously, "Only Keio, or nowhere but Keio."

To the third question, most of them agreed with the present price—40 yen per ticket sold in advance and 50 yen at the entrance. The present price has been opposed by many students, on the ground that the character of the Festival there should be no aim of making any profit. On the other hand, the visitors admitted that 40 or 50 yen was an inevitable price for the equipments and decoration of the display. The admission fee has been customarily accepted at the present price but they also said, 20 or 30 is desirable if possible.

'Our toils may be appreciated' an executive committee says

The Mita Festival is gone successfully though not so satisfactorily for us, leaving something of a sense of relief. Our club had to have a very hard time since the last Sunday before the Festival, for when we made up our minds to participate in it we had no particular idea to do.

On the eve of the Festival most of the club members had to sit up all night decorating our exhibition room. Frankly speaking there is no denying the fact that we all regretted that night that we would have had better not join the Festival. When we were going home the next morning, didn't we all think that it would be cleverer if the club had not any concern with the Mita Festival.

The pains we suffered before the Festival, however, have turned out to be rejoice in us. I am sure to tell you now that it is very well done of us to take part in the Festival.

For us who prepare for it, not only the result but also the preparation process is highly

estimated. One man can do nothing. It requires the assistance of many people to show the miniature of our daily activities in a small room so that people may understand them at a glance.

While working hard together till late in the night we can find something not to be noticed usually in our companions; Mr. So-and-so is a very hard worker, though he always seems to be idle, or Miss Someone is a little nobody.

During the Festival many people came to our room to witness what we were trying. We were very glad to observe them seemingly interested in the contents of our exhibition. We hope they appreciated us rightly.

Though we may be forced to have the hardest possible time we are sure to do our best next November to make the Mita Festival far more prosperous as a member society. By doing so each of our club members will become intimate with each other and understand, and be a complete Keio boy.

Keio students' self-reflection

Freshman

On the first day, I came to the campus and found the gate guarded by more than ten gate-men. I could not see the reason why it should be guarded so strictly. The sight never suited the gay atmosphere within the gate.

I was surprised to know that the student was not allowed to get in without the admission—even the members of the club participating in the Festival. And, then, the price of the program-pamphlet! Why was it not sold together with the ticket? I cannot see the reason why the students should be obliged to see the exhibition of his school at his own expense. The fact that the campus festival should be held in such a way and that the program-pamphlet was too good for our poor wallet is worthy of reconsideration.

Sophomore

The annual Mita Festival seems to have closed with "an apparent success." It is owing to the severe criticisms toward the Festival not only from the general visitors but from among the Keio students, that I dare to use the words "an apparent success."

First of all, I would like to point out that the whole Mita Festival falls into "mannerism"

—or that no intention for seeking something new is found.

Secondly it is a matter for regret that I cannot find out any unifying intention throughout the Festival.

I happened to hear a visitor said, "I cannot understand what the students are emphasizing by the Mita Festival." It is probably an acute criticism to the point.

Junior

First of all I would like to say that the Festival proved again quite successful. It seemed to be enjoyed by people of all ages. For instance, it offered for the old ones the tea ceremony, the exhibition of calligraphy, the bazar and the exhibitions of the local products collected from various districts of the country and so on: for the younger, the photo and oil-painting exhibition, the illustrations of how to become a beauty, and so forth: for children, the cartoon movies, the doll-play, the demonstration of the toy-trains.

In short the variety of those displays is unique in the university festivals in this country.

Some may say it lacks the academism. But since the festival is to be enjoyed by the whole participants in it, it needs not to stick to the academism.

The festival should be literal-

ly a festival. Even I feel the current festival would not be satisfactory in this respect. I hope a more festive mood will be available in the festival to come in the future.

Senior

This year's Mita Festival seems to me a very calculating one. When one wants to enter into the campus, he must pay fifty yen for admission. Moreover, if he wants to know what exhibitions are held, he must pay another fifty yen for a program. This is very disgraceful, I feel, when in other university's festivals admissions with program are sold at forty yen or so, and the campus festivals are considered to be held originally without any admission.

Besides this in some club even the photos exhibited on the wall were on sale. Thus many clubs held exhibitions with sale. The people at large must have said with something like disgust, "How 'clever' Keio students are!" In fact a friend of mine said. I felt it true in comparison with other university's festivals.

But I was very glad that this year's Mita Festival could attract many people and hope that the next year's Mita Festival will be able to attract much more people to this Mita hill by cheapening the admission.

Voices of guests from other colleges

		Men	Women	Total
Nov. 23 (Friday)	A.	676	1771	2447
	B.	1634	3478	5112
Nov. 24 (Saturday)	A.	601	1266	1867
	B.	1227	2366	3593
Nov. 25 (Sunday)	A.	963	1633	2596
	B.	2636	4038	6674
Total		7737	14552	22289

During the three consecutive days of the Mita Festival, The Mita Campus counted the number of the visitors at the gate. In the table above, (A) denote the four hours in the first half of the days (9:00-13:00) and (B) denote the hours in the afternoon (13:00-17:00). November 23 is the Labor Thanksgiving Day.

'A little rambling' . . . a boy student

Among so many exhibitions, especially the brilliant cups of championship of various sports clubs dazzled my eyes. The Emperor's Cup of Tokyo Six University Baseball League was, I think, the very topic of this year's Mita Festival.

How wonderful and gorgeous it is to see so many trophies and pennants in a room. Such scene can not be seen in our school.

Next to these cups, I took much interest in the displays of the School of Medicine. The pains-taking explanations of medical students assisted me to understand the miraculous

works of a human body.

On the other hand, the displays of seminars of the Faculties of Economics and of Law seemed left by halves. I think it will be advisable to cite more graphs and brief explanations with pictures. Moreover, there are too many displays in a room, so I can hardly pass through and round many display rooms.

As a whole, it seemed a little rambling. However, considering the large scale of the Festival, I think it is inevitable that the Festival lacks coherence throughout the whole displays.

'What a large scale' . . . a girl student

First of all I was deeply impressed with the "large scale" of the Mita Festival. As I know no other campus festivals than my own school's to compare with, I felt so the more. I can say without exaggeration that it is one of the largest campus festivals. It goes without saying that the words "large scale" I said includes the meaning of the substantiality of its contents.

In a girls' college it is rare that the social and economical problems are taken up for the theme of the campus festivals. So I was interested in the exhibitions of many seminars of the Faculty of Economics, and also in those of the School of Medicine.

Having so many clubs, exhibitions, I could not appreciate all of them sufficiently. But I felt, in general, each club had elaborated to appeal their features to the corners of all ages with effective ways.

I also recognized a sign of Keio students' characters in the Festival. For example, I was interested, here and there, in the fancy procession of and good ideas about the exhibition.

For me it was a great surprise that number of students do not join the Festival. Many Keio students seemed as if they were not aware of the programs of the festival. All the students, I think, must participate in their campus festival.

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Notes from Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee's lecture at Keio 'Problems in studying and writing contemporary history'

Reasons for thinking about this subject are: In our time we are conscious that history is being made in our day. In quiet times people are unconscious of living through history. I also have a personal reason, for I have worked on contemporary history myself, but the general reason is that one should be interested in contemporary history, and get outside of one's place. The only human beings we know are our contemporaries, and we have to reconstruct the ancient people through our imagination.

However, this is not a new problem. Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Josephus, Procopius; the Florentines and Venetians; Clarendon, Burnet, Churchill; all these wrote contemporary histories. I think of the ancient Greek historians when I think of contemporary historians.

The writing of contemporary history is not essentially different from writing 'Ancient' history. I began my academic life by teaching Greek and Roman history, and later, international history. In 1911 and 1921 when I was a young student I traveled in the Mediterranean and went to study in Greece. I listened to the Greeks, lived with them and asked them their policies.

When the war broke out and the world in which we lived collapsed, we had many emotions and sensations. I realized that these ancient Greek historians were not in the past, and that ancient history was not ancient but in the future. Contemporary history is a study of history of all periods.

Problem of bias of the historian

It is peculiar to study human affairs. When we study human affairs, we study something of which we are a part, because we are a part of the human society. It is never possible for historians to be without passion or prejudice. I think it is impossible for historians to study without emotion, but I think it is possible and the duty of the historian to become aware of at least some of his own prejudices.

A historian should be frank with himself and with his audience or readers and put his cards on the table to give his views in order to give his readers a chance of discounting his bias. The most insidious prejudices are those of which one is unconscious. As one's passions and prejudices about current events are usually stronger than they are about the more remote past, is ought to be easier to be on one's guard against them in contemporary history than in ancient history.

The historian's self-examination and confession is always likely to be incomplete, but for the contemporary historian it is necessary. He should find some standing ground in his mental world so he can look at his own present world. I try to put myself back to the ancient Greece and Rome and observe as from outside.

I try to look at the strange spectacle of the contemporary Western World with the astonished eyes of a Herodotus, Thucydides, Polybius, Augustine, Ibn Khaldun, Al-Gabarti.

Personally, I find the contemporary world a fascinating object of study, but I feel more at home in either the Christian World or the pagan Greek World than in our present post-Christian World.

When I have to deal with controversies between Great Britain and the other Western states, I try to imagine myself to be a Swiss or a Swede.

When I have to deal with ideological and religious issues which of course cut deeper than others, and raise our feelings to a correspondingly high temperature, I try to see with the eyes of some detached philosopher: Epicurus, Marcus Aurelius, Confucius, the Buddha. So the writing of contemporary history



requires a familiarity with other times and places.

Problem of time perspective

The passage of time helps the historian by taking out of his hands some arduous tasks that he cannot otherwise really afford not to carry out for himself.

Time selects for him evidence by destroying most of it at random. Man's means of destruction have hitherto always kept pace with his facilities for keeping records. The atom bomb might prove adequate for the task of thinning out the enormous twentieth century accumulations of print and typescript.

Time makes judgements for him. The party to a controversy who manages to monopolize the telling of the tale has a boundless opportunity to distort the truth.

We know of the Philistines only as represented by the Jews, and Boeotians only as a represented by the Athenians.

In contemporary history we have a better chance than we have in Ancient History of not being at the mercy of these distortions of the truth by Time, because no party has yet had time to monopolize the telling of the story.

The mobilization of living commentators and critics

In working on the history of current events, we are saved automatically, by our own situation, from having to leave the tasks of selection and judgment to time.

This saves us from the distortions that Time makes, but it also robs us of the perspective that Time gives.

We can, however, get a stereoscopic view of current affairs, in lieu of a time-perspective, by getting them into focus from different simultaneous standpoints of the several parties to the current transactions whose history we are studying.

The use of documents

No official document has ever been manufactured for the disinterested academic purpose of telling the truth for the historians and the public prosecutors.

Normally, official documents are manufactured for utilitarian official purposes: and this means producing some effect on action, to make something happen, to prevent something from happening, or to give a particular impression about something that has or hasn't happened.

Non-official observers of public affairs are sometimes more disinterested, but they are usually also less well informed; and even their disinterestedness is far from perfect. The journalist usually does not want simply to state a fact. At best, he wants to tell an interesting story; at worst, to make a scoop by causing a sensation.

Therefore it is wise to make use of as many kinds of published information as possible, and to check these off against one another; official documents, press reports, posthumously published diaries, autobiographies (which, when published by statesmen, are apt to be political apologies).

Anyone who has ever had even a small hand in carrying on an official business and in leaving the incidental trail of

official documents will be aware that the most significant things are often those that are left unwritten either out of prudence or, still more often, because everybody concerned takes them so much for granted that no one thinks of mentioning them.

Hence, the historian using documents may be led astray by them, as their authors have intended their readers to be as often as not, unless he is all the time guarding himself against being deceived by using his imagination. He must never let himself forget what kind of people have produced these documents, and for what kind of purposes.

A hundred years ago, some of the people who wished to reconcile the traditional doctrine of the instantaneous creation of the World by God with the recently discovered testimony of Geology—which looked like evidence that the World had become what it was by a process of gradual evolution—suggested that God might have deliberately made what was really a product of instantaneous creation to look like a product of evolution in order to test our faith by playing this practical joke on our faculty of observation and criticism.

Most of us do not believe that, in drawing conclusions from geological evidence, we have to reckon with the possibility that the Creator is playing this practical joke on us; but the human creators of official documents really are always playing practical jokes on us to some extent.

So, in our use of official documents as evidence for history, the price of perspicacity is eternal vigilance.

Finding the best moment for action

Whatever period of history a historian may be studying, additional information about it is always coming in, and the historian has to make the best compromise that he can between seeking a never attainable perfection and publishing a work that is so incomplete and superficial that it immediately requires to be superseded by something more thorough.

There is no cut-and-dried *a priori* solution for this besetting problem; it has to be solved *ad hoc* by an act of personal judgment.

There is a particularly acute problem for any historian who is now trying to write the history of the War of 1939-1945 and its antecedents. Quantities of material of the most diverse types and different degrees of historical value keep on pouring out. If the historian were to decide to wait for the whole of this, he would die before putting pen to paper and would have allowed the materials to pile up to an unmanageable bulk. He has to decide what to wait for and what to neglect.

(These notes were taken by members of The Mita Campus)

Campus at a glance

Dr. Bernard Heller visited Keio University and talked with Professor Kiyooka and students on Jewish problems on October 29. He is a professor of the Jewish Institute of Religion, Hebrew Union College, New York. He specialized in science, religion and ethics.

The members of the Jido Bunka Kenkyukai (the Society for Children's Culture Research) are to present a doll play and a shadow picture on December 18 under the auspices of the International Department.

They will invite the foreigners who are concerned with this university and their boys and girls. The guests will be entertained with the presentations of "The Golden Touch" and "Saru Kani Kassen", one of the Japanese famous fables.

Keio students, getting off the train at Hiyoshi Station, were surprised to find a few shabby-looking men selling photographs of them on November 20.

At the lunch time of the day students swarmed to the spot where the provisional photo-

Initial pay investigated

The season of employment examination seems to come almost to its end. Owing to the economic boom, the number of job offers increased this year but the starting salaries which every student has much interest in shows no increase. The average of starting salaries of this year is as follows: graduates of the college of law and literature—¥12,807, college of science and engineering—¥12,962, high school—¥8,837, and middle school—¥6,239.

The mining industry pays the highest beginning salary to the new graduates with an average of ¥15,978 to the law graduates and ¥17,279 to the engineering graduates. The commercial field has the lowest average of ¥11,052 to the former and ¥10,900 to the latter. These figures include tax.

As for Keio University, the highest is ¥21,500 of Mining Company, but this is to the employees in the head office and to those in its branch factories, the salary is somewhat lower. The highest in manufacturing industries is ¥18,000 of K Rayon Company. As for very lower ones, T Shop pays only ¥8,000 and J Banking Company offers about ¥9,000, but the number of companies whose average salaries are lower than ¥10,000 is only about ten. Almost all companies pay ¥13,000 or so.

Facts in brief

About 8.8% of the undergraduates are provided a monthly scholarship of ¥2,000 and ¥3,000 (2.4% of the scholarship students) from the Nippon Iku-eikai (the National Student Aid Fund).

Out of 328 graduate students 59 are loaned ¥6,000 monthly and 41 ¥10,000 from the same organ.

shop was opened.

The English Speaking Society held its annual English oratorical contest of its Hiyoshi branch with 26 participants at the Hiyoshi campus on November 17. Akinori Noguchi, sophomore of the Faculty of Economics, won the 1st prize.

For your mind Books

'Kojiki'

translated

by Takehiko Fukunaga

The new translation of "Kojiki", one of the Japanese greatest classical literatures of the 8th century, was brought out.

Since the Meiji era the Japanese ancient mythological and legendary classics have largely neglected as an unimportant foundation for literal activities or for building up human character.

Many progressive intellectual persons rather tried to be free of such classical tradition and were eager to introduce the modern western literature of the 19th century for mastering the mysteries of the soul and the formative arts. But they, it seems, did not feel actually that the basis of such modern occidental structure of humanity are in the excavation of Greek and Rome and the study of their great classics.

In order that such classics should attract and speak vividly to the modern mind, the growth of mind of Japanese people seemed to be necessary.

Classics such as "Kojiki", "Nihonshoki" and "Fudoki" have numerous annotated editions of translations into the contemporary Japanese language, but many are for text-book use, but do not have familiarity.

This new translation by Takehiko Fukunaga published as a volume of the Nation's Literature Collection is faithful to the original and tells us heart to heart about the ancient times and their people. "Kojiki" will be revived in our minds through this new volume.

From campus to campus notes

The former premier, Shigeru Yoshida, made an address under the title of "On the current topics" at the Komaba Festival of Tokyo University. He is an old alumnus of the university.

Hiroshima Jogakuin Women's College made a survey on how students think on 'marriage,' and 'job-hunting.' The survey shows that girl students seek the university education rather for their further cultivation than for getting jobs. It also tells that 70% of the students believes that marriage and employment will coexist but the former is more important than the latter.

JUJO

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Christmas in Japan

December is come with cold northern wind. There begin to be heard many kinds of Christmas songs around us, such as White Christmas, Jingle Bells etc. Just walking through the town there can be found many Christmas trees and men in red gowns. In famous department stores in the center of Tokyo big decorations for Christmas always happen to surprise us. Everywhere and everything around us is on the point of falling into the whirl of Christmas.

As is always criticized by a lot of intellectuals of good conscience, Christmas in Japan seems to mean nothing but a much ado about nothing. Of course, it cannot be denied that there are quite a lot of true Christians who wish Merry Christmas from the bottom of their hearts.

On the other hand it must be admitted that there are far more numbers of lip-Christians who eat, drink and make merry under the mask of Merry Christmas. These lip-Christians must severely be blamed.

But who should be blamed as to Christmas parties held everywhere in Japan merely for spree's sake? This is the question.

In Japan there exist two different kinds of civilization; that is the traditional Japanese one and the Occidental which has been imported since the beginning of the Meiji Era. It is not such a difficult thing to point out the contradictory way of doings of the Japanese. Christmas is the one.

For the Japanese who celebrate A Happy New Year as the biggest feast day, we have the busiest days in the end of December. So if one wishes for a Merry Christmas, one has to have far more busier days. There seems to be very few families that spend a heart-warmingly true merry Christmas Eve. As things go in Japan, people go out so as to have a enjoyable time.

What do clergymen in Japan feel about the Christmas as it is in Japan? But Santa Claus, don't blame those who are making a fuss about nothing! They are thirsty for the merry-making.

Farewell till next spring

Now the time has come for us to say good-bye to the readers. We all the staff express our hearty thanks to them for reading the paper through the year.

As they might already know, our purpose is mainly to be a medium of informations and opinions of students both at home and abroad. So we have been working as hard as possible in trying to stick along this line. And we are very glad to be able to say that we have made a considerable advance in this respect. For instance, recently we receive a pile of students' papers every month from the foreign universities. And we reciprocate by sending them The Mita Campus regularly. Indeed we have now had increasingly many readers abroad.

We are now considering a new column to tie up more firmly the paper and the readers together and also to make a direct contact between the readers at home and abroad through the paper.

The next issue of The Mita Campus is to appear next April. It may be rather a long absense, but we will utilize that time by preparing new ideas to make better the coming publication.

We sincerely hope that the readers would continue their encouragement for us also next year and cooperate in fulfilling our aim.

S A L E

Saint Nicholas, are you glad that there have come out so many followers of you; they are strictly your followers, wearing red clothes, hood, and black boots, with a long white beard on their face and a big bag on their shoulder.

But they have one thing that you never had: "X'mas Sale placard."

Well, Good-bye readers till we meet again next spring. Wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Topics from campuses overseas

Canada

Debate on Suez

The Manitoban reports a debate contest was held between both faculties of Arts and Science at the University of Manitoba on "Egypt Was Justified in Her Seizure of the Suez Canal" and that Arts which took the negative won over Science.

The followings are the debates of both sides according to the paper:

The first speaker for the negative, Dave Sheps said that no possible law can be enforced in the Suez. "Nasser is the law," he said, "and the rest of the world must abide whenever he changes his mind. Nasser is using national sovereignty to sacrifice the welfare of the whole world for his own selfish good."

George Baldwin speaking for the affirmative said that Egypt has not restricted passage of ships through the canal. "When the US repulsed the finance of the Aswan Dam on which Egypt's whole economy rests, Nasser had no choice but to turn to the Suez Canal. Thus I believe the seizure was justifiable," Baldwin said.

Kentucky

Why do coeds smoke?

The Kentucky Kernel, the vernacular paper of the University of Kentucky carries a survey on smoking among American college women conducted in the women's dormitories of the University in its September 28 issue. Here is the excerpt from the article:

The main reason behind wo-

men smoking is conformitism.

Nervousness produced by the strain of college is another big factor. Curiosity toward the habit is also a motive for women smoking. Most of girls started smoking in their latter high school and early college years. Group pressure became more intense and more girls succumbed to the habit.

Smoking creates something to do in idle moments for most of the girls. One comment was made by a girl that it kept her from "biting my nails, or eating between meals."

Comments vary on the subject to why they smoked all the way from "I just enjoy it," through "I started out smoking to be smart like everyone else," to "It's a good way to keep from getting close to a date that you don't care for."

Canada

The bigger the better

Under the title of "Bigger the College, Smaller the levy," The Sheaf reports on an advantage of Canada's larger universities over the smaller as follows:

It pays to be a student at one of Canada's larger universities.

It was decided at last week's NFCUS National Conference to institute a sliding scale in the payment of NFCUS membership fees. As a result of the new rule, larger universities will be allowed to pay a smaller fee per student than will smaller universities.

Colleges with an enrollment of under 1,500 will pay the full fee of 50 cents per student. Colleges with an enrollment between 1,500 and 4,000 will pay

30 cents for the first 1,500 students and 40 cents for the remainder.

News in 1956

April 16: New term began with 2863 frosh.

May 4: As one of the Centenary, the university authorities decided to establish a new Faculty of Commerce.

May 7: The resignation of President Koji Ushioda was finally accepted at the extraordinary meeting of the Board of Councillors.

May 9: The Japanese expedition led by Yuko Maki, a graduate of Keio conquered the 26,653-foot Mount Manaslu, the world's eighth highest peak. Two other Keio alumni were on the team.

June 1: World-famous economist, Nicholas Kaldor visited Keio University.

June 26: Dean Fukutaro Okui of the Faculty of Economics was formally appointed President of Keio University.

June 30: Prof. Robert L. Gittler, Director of the Library School retired.

August 15: The Mita Campus attained its tenth anniversary. September 25: The raising of the tuition from the current ¥22,000 to ¥30,000 was decided.

November 4: Keio captured the Tokyo Big 6 University Baseball Championship of fall season for the first time in 9 seasons.

November 28: Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee, a noted British historian visited Keio and gave a lecture at the Memorial Hall in the library.

Campus Calendar

1956
 Friday, December 21: Winter vacation is to begin.

1957
 Thursday, January 10: the birthday of Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio Gijuku.

Friday, January 11: Schoolings are to begin.

Sunday, February 3: the anniversary of Yukichi Fukuzawa's death.

Monday, February 4 to Saturday, February 16: Examinations extending over the work of the whole year are to be imposed.

Wednesday, February 27: the entrance examination of the Faculty of Economics.

Thursday, February 28: the entrance examination of the Faculty of Law.

Friday, March 1: the entrance examinations of the Faculties of Literature and Medicine.

Saturday, March 2: the entrance examinations of the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering.

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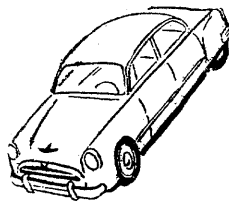
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