

The Mita Campus

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1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

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Centenary program decided donation now attaining half but no optimism

The Aug. 12 conference of the Planning Committee for the 100th anniversary of Keio Gijuku reached an unofficial decision on the dates when the anniversary will be celebrated: from November 7 through 10, 1958. The final decision will be made by the Council and the Board of the Directors. They desire that His Majesty should be present at the ceremony as was the case for the 90th anniversary. Presidents of other universities, including Harvard Univ. also will be invited. But the details on the program are yet to be determined.

As a large attendance is expected, a problem is where to

hold the ceremony. The committee favors Hiyoshi or the Metropolitan Gymnasium, with the former the first choice if the gymnasium is completed on schedule.

There are many commemorative undertakings on the books. Already accomplished are the building of the middle grade school and the institution for basic medical studies in the Medical Faculty. A building containing class-rooms for the faculties at Hiyoshi and another institution for basic medical studies are now being constructed. But the gymnasium mentioned above and other projects including the enlargement of

the library, probably will not be completed by November, 1958.

The estimated cost of the projects is 1,200 million yen, of which a little more than a half has been subscribed as of September.

From present appearances, it seems easy to attain the goal, but we cannot be optimistic when we think of the present contractions in the economy, which may have effect on the sum subscribed by companies. About half the amount is expected from business firms. Also, from guardians of the pupils and students, something less than expected has been obtained so far.

Mme Clara Malraux speaks on female writers

Mme Clara Malraux, one of delegates at the 29th International PEN Congress in Tokyo, visited Keio to give a lecture in the afternoon of September 14. She spoke on French female writers. A full-capacity audience heard the talk in the lecture room. The interpreter was Assistant Professor Koji Shirai of the faculty of literature. Mme Clara Malraux made the following points:

In France, there are fewer female writers than male writers. Up to now major literary movements were promoted by the male sex. Of course, authoresses were influenced by the male writers. In France, women were depicted as an 'object' in literary works. Here she referred to Gabrielle Colette. Miss Colette was distinguished by her sensuous descriptions. This is the case with Virginia Woolf in England. Miss Woolf's world was wider though her way of feeling objects was quite unique to her. After the World War II, Simone de Beauvoir performed an active role as a female authoress while other female writers' view of life had been much consumptive as before. Nowadays in their works, the authoresses have a larger vocabulary and, in their works, characters are often making love in an athletic field.

On the other hand, the form of novels and other works of fiction has changed. Instead of the classical way of writing, the techniques of the recit, me-

moire, and diary have become popular. And this kind of writing is suitable for female writers. Mme Clara Malraux concluded the lecture stressing that she is looking forward to the appearance of promising female writers in this field of literature.

Indian prime minister Nehru comes on October 8

On September 10, the Board of School Authorities decided to invite the Indian Prime Minister Nehru to this university. Premier Nehru is visiting Japan as a national guest in middle October. Invitation to this university is offered to the Prime Minister through Japan's Foreign Minister Aichihiro Fujiyama and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Prime Minister is to come to the university around 8 o'clock in the morning of October 8. He will give a lecture to students of the university on the balcony of the school board building or in the library.

School officials are planning to offer him the degree of doctor of rose. He will be the third person who obtained the doctorate of rose from this university after the war. One of the other two is Dr. Waxman, the discoverer of penicillin.

Besides this university, the Prime Minister will call on Tokyo and Kyoto universities.

Autonomous Committee of the students expressed its hope that the lecture would be delivered in a wider room so that more students should be given chance to hear the world-famous scholar and politician.

Professors' salary problem open to debate

The Council of Professors' and School personnel's Treatment inaugurated April this year issued the state of pay of Keio University in comparison with other private universities. The data says that the average salary of Keio, 16,170 yen per month, is the lowest among them and that of Waseda, 22,111 yen per month, is the highest.

In the case of professors and tutors it can be supposed that they are just eking out under the present circumstance, since they are obliged to spare their comparatively smaller amount of income for books and equipments naturally pertaining to their investigations. As the subsidy for the study from this University, only 2, or 3,000 yen is paid once a year or two. This insufficiency and instability have diminished students who want to study further after graduation. This has become a fundamental problem in which few joins the future staffs of this University.

The Council is now examining the matter and brings out as possible policies the increase of student number and the raising of the tuition-fee and the charge for school expansion at the admission into this university. It follows, however, undesirable results that the former brings the excessive labor of staffs and that the latter restricts the strata of students.

Only above mentioned policies will achieve the 50 per cent increase of the average salary in a few years that is hoped for by every circle, the Council thinks.

Keio defeated in K-W auto-race

The 5th Round-Japan Keio vs. Waseda Auto-Race was held from August 1 through 17 and Waseda won by 4-3.

In the third section from Sapporo to Toyama, Keio lost three points by accident.

This was the main reason of Keio's defeat.

Both teams started, on August 1, on the 6,000 kilometer course which was divided into six sections.

(1) Tokyo—Sapporo, (2) Sapporo—Kushiro—Sapporo (Hokkaido circle), (3) Sapporo—Toyama, (4) Toyama—Tottori—Yamaguchi, (5) Yamaguchi—Kumamoto—Kagoshima—Yamaguchi (Kyushu circle), (6) Yamaguchi—Tokyo.

The auto-race was not a speed race but a rather economic and technical race in which both Waseda and Keio teams, changing the five member crew at every section, had competed in



the following three points:

(1) Fewest occurrences of mechanical disorders and accidents. (2) Arrival at their point of destination nearest the given time set for that course. (3) Least consumption of fuel.

Availing itself of the summer vacation, the auto-race was performed under the sultry conditions of mid-summer. And so, besides skillful driving techniques, the physical endurance was required inevitably.

All-Japan rowing championship to Keio

Keio's eightoared crew captured the title of All-Japan Rowing Championship for 1957 by defeating Chuo University's crew and Tokyo University's crew in the final race of the 35th All-Japan Regatta Championships held on the 2,000 meter Toda Course in Saitama Prefecture on August 24 and 25.

Keio's crew managed to defeat Hitotsubashi University's boat as the team pulled with

smooth strokes. crew, the strongest rival, by three-fourths of a length in the semi-finals which was "neck-to-neck" race.

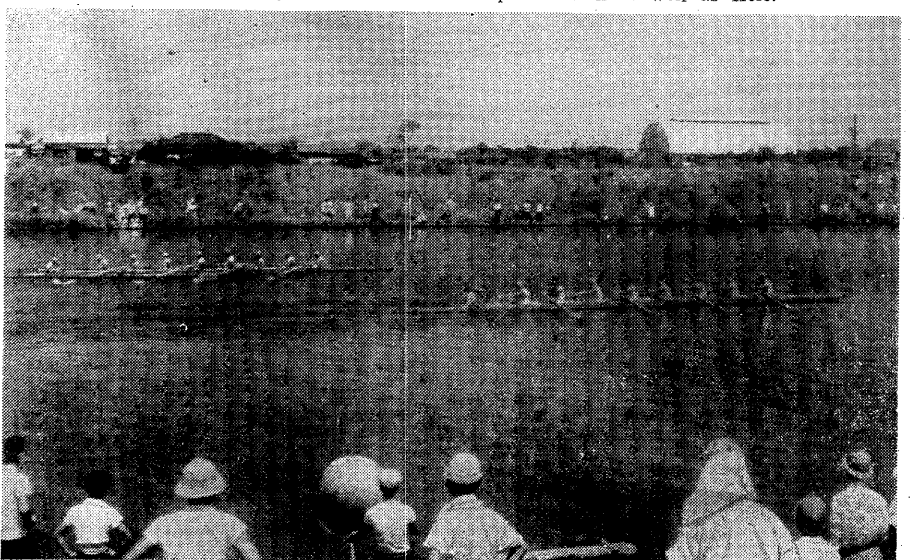
In the finals, the Keio eight went in front of Chuo University and Tokyo University at the 100 meter mark.

From 500 meters to 600 meters Keio led by half a length.

At 900 meters it drew considerably away from the other teams as the team pulled with

smooth strokes. Thus, Keio downed Chuo and Tokyo with the time of 6 minutes 6 seconds.

This race was a comparatively easy one for the Keio crew because it had defeated Kyoto University in the preliminary race and Hitotsubashi University in the semi-finals, both which had been considered to be candidates for the championship as well as Keio.



Job-hunting in full swing more applications than last year

As of September 10, about 470 companies have offered jobs to seniors graduating from this university, the Placement Section announced. This is 170 more than last year's figure (300) for the same date. The number of those seeking employment next spring is 1954, among them are: 840 from the faculty of law, 808 from the faculty of economics, 264 from the faculty of literature, 24 from the post-graduate course, and 18 from the correspondence course. About 2500 students will graduate from the university and the post-graduate course.

As for the co-eds who are graduating next spring, 48 students have said they are seeking jobs.

Six firms want female employees, the Placement Section revealed. Last spring some 39 women graduates were successful in obtaining jobs, but most of them did it through personal contact with the firms which hired them.

Generally speaking, the difficulty of securing employment is currently the topic of daily conversation throughout Japan. During 1956, this country had a great boom in industry. More investment was made in every field, and this gave a stimulus to small enterprises making them prosperous. And such enterprises needed more employees than in the previous year. But, this year Japan's imports fell considerably short of exports. So Japan's international balance of payment became worse. This resulted in job-hunting difficulties for university graduates.

Most entrance examinations by companies are held after Oct. 10. Most big companies will give their exams in the middle part of the month making it difficult for students to sit for more than one examination at

the same time during that period. Last year, exams were held after Oct. 1 for private university graduates, and after Oct. 15 for graduates of national universities. This year, by the advice of the Ministry of Education, the date was fixed after an agreement by representatives of private and national schools. Care must now be exercised in choosing the exam to be taken first. That is, the seniors are encouraged to do their utmost to secure jobs in the one company they like. By doing this, if all the expected graduates were successful in getting jobs in their first attempt. The rate of employment for graduates from this university would be raised. The rate was 98% last year. The same rate can be possible this year too, if the seniors act wisely enough.

Most starting salaries are between 10,000 and 15,000 yen although there are few companies that offer over 20,000 yen or below 10,000 yen.

The hiring requirements are good health, basic ability in one's specialized field, common sense, and the spirit of cooperation with others. Naturally, health is the most important factor for obtaining jobs. In the final analysis, three favorable conditions will help create a good job climate.

1. A good rice crop which is expected this year again.

2. A normalization of international balance of payment.

3. Keio's continued good relations with firms. Each year leading companies files the same number of the applications to the university because of its stability. Keio has many good connections with such firms. However, the job openings at trading companies decreased this year, but banks and trust

companies want more men than last year. In the near future, 500 more companies are expected to apply for Keio seniors. The prospects are generally bright for Keio students, the Placement Section concluded.

Raising funds for the festival

Concerts to bring in subscription were held by Local Keio students' societies during the summer vacation. The sum of about 300 thousand yen was gained and handed to the committee for raising subscriptions.

Another concert will be held on December 3 at San-Kei Hall to be jointly sponsored by the Anniversary Committee and NHK Symphony Orchestra conducted by W. Loibner, the regular conductor. The program and the admission-fee will be decided soon. It is presumed that the admission-fee should be fairly high.

Information given by placement section

On September 14, the Placement Section held a meeting for seniors who are leaving school next spring. The meeting was took place to give them information on the job hunting.

Room 31 was fully packed with an intent audience. Many questions were carefully answered by Professor Hashiba, the second chief of the Placement Section. He emphasized that students must be well prepared to take the first position which they may secure in one way or another. Being too choosy will only bring disorder into the job-hunting front, Professor Hashiba warned.

REPORT

International student seminar had ardent discussions

BY TAKEO MIKI

The International Student Seminar was held on August 7 at Tokyo Women's Christian College sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. About 40 students both from abroad and Japan participated in it. In the seminar students from many countries and different cultures and traditions study international problems of general interest under persons of recognized standing in fields related to the general topic of the seminar. The general theme of this seminar was "Cultural Differences and International Cooperation."

FELLOWSHIP and COOPERATION

What was most impressive in this seminar, was the genuine fellowship among the participants. Though they had come from widely different cultural circumstances and though there were many differences of opinions concerning world problems, we ate the same meals, slept under the same roof, took the same bath, played together and nothing could be felt to hinder the fellowship. Everyone acted as one individual free from restraint by his nationality, if any, and no one was supposed to represent his own country.

Besides this fellowship, cooperation was seen almost in its ideal form. Various parties and committees were organized to help household tasks and planning special activities. All members participated in their groups and all the activities were carried out autonomously by these parties and committees. This could not have been done without the cooperation of every member. Indeed one person earnestly wished that such a spirit of any cooperation was available in solving world problems. So must everyone have wished.

COLONIALISM

There were forums in the evening after supper and Japan's status quo, Colonialism, Communism in Asia, America's foreign policy, Asian contribution toward the world peace and so on were discussed. The discussion was most heated when Colonialism was the subject.

Prior to the discussion an African student and a British student were allowed to give their opinions briefly on this subject. The African student stressed the burden of inequality which Africans suffered and are suffering now: few opportunities to run private enterprises, unfair distribution of scholarships among the white

students and African students, coffee exploitation.

And Africa is being used by foreign colonizers only to make money for themselves, and the money brought back to their home countries. And there, Africans hate even Indian people, because the Indians, who are mostly trading merchants, only earn money and send it back home.

Against those condemnations, a British student began a skillful strong defense for British colonialism. His points are that it's all because of British colonialism that the African people have been enjoying democracy, a relatively comfortable living, medical care, schooling, Western ways of thinking, the English language, and so forth. Though the African student blamed Britain of the coffee exploitation, he asked, who found the land suitable for coffee plantation, and brought in the technique of coffee planting. The British Coffee would not have been useful, unless the British taught Africans its value. So it isn't fair to say that they have exploited. All of British colonial policies had been based upon humanitarian compassion for its colonized people. She granted independence when she thinks the colonies have matured socially and politically and deserve independence. One trouble is that those people always demand the rights but forget the duties.

To this retort, the African student spoke again. The fact is that Britain could not help but give them those benefits under the pressure of our times. Once they have gained the education, there is a torrent and it's impossible to try to stop it. They are human like everybody else, and they have the right to live a human.

"Should thank"

A German scholar of philosophy was invited as one of the lecturers in the seminar. In his speech, he touched on colonialism by saying that Asians should thank West for its material contributions to them. On this many questions were asked, and later he agreed to the comment made by an audience that he should have used the word appreciate instead of 'thank'. But this feeling of 'should thank' seems to exist in the depth of most people of colonizing powers. This feeling clashes against the youthful pride and aspirations of people who are getting freedom and independence in the colonized countries. Tolerance and fellowship should be the key to turn their eyes to long-sighted constructive cooperation.

PAKISTAN AND INDIA

We had a Pakistani student and an Indian student. As it is commonly known, those two countries are not on good terms with each other. So the questions were often raised against the dispute between the two countries. One student asked whether it is a religious fight between Hindus and Moslem. But both Pakistani and Indian students flatly denied it. They said it is a completely political affair and that things are getting better and better these days. Because we have read in Japanese news-paper, this dispute is struggle between peoples of deep-rooted, religious minds this answer puzzled us.

One student from Hongkong said that Hongkong would be liberated when Red China has completed the construction of the country. Though he didn't say he was waiting for the day to come, he seemed to say that this is inevitable whether they like it or not.

And when these Hongkong students stood up and said definitely, "I am Chinese," they appeared to have a patriotism

to China, as is quite natural. But this China would not be the China in Formosa but the one on the main land. They seem to be proud of the rapid and powerful progress of their China on the main land, with which they can keep contact with comparative ease. Here again, out of the British colonialism they are waking up to Nationalism.

AMERICAN MILITARY BASES ABROAD

This problem had been taken up often in the process of discussions. A student from the Philippines reported they are suffering greatly because if the troubles caused by American soldiers and because of the unfair judicial practices which Filipinos are obliged to endure. Japanese students were also asked to express their opinions on this matter. But their opinions sounded a little moderate. They are all in favor of the withdrawal of American soldiers from Japan, but they added the world tension between the two blocks would not allow the things go so easily. An American student said, as a matter of fact the U.S. would have to withdraw their soldiers if the military budget is to be reduced in the near future.

ASIAN CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE

This was the theme of the last forum of the seminar. And in this meeting, at last the long subdued volcano erupted, the Pakistani student declared that there is no agreement between the two countries and that they shall never meet in the future going like the two parallel lines. Indian students keenly attacked Pakistan's acceptance of American armament aids. He pointed that such an aid would create an unfavorable tie with some countries viewed from the standpoint of world peace which is maintained by the balance of sometimes stands on the West side and sometimes in the Communist block, and that India cannot be a faithful friend in the world community. He also said that he was very pessimistic about the Asian contribution to world peace and that was the opinion of the Philippine student.

The reason they cited is the lack of unity in Asian because of the differences in economic conditions which have forced them to receive economic aids from Western countries. But the economic difficulties seem only a part of the story. One and great competitive attitudes to climb above others and to come nearer to the leadership in Asia. This can be called Nationalism. This has deeply affected their political and economic lives. And strange enough their contributions to world peace was suggested not by these Asian students but by American students. This American student saw a constructive Asian power in the Bandung Conference and encouraged the Asian role in achieving world peace. But the Pakistani student discouraged this opinion by Indian and Pakistan dispute. The pointing out that there was nothing definite decided in that conference. Their various national interests have given rise to complications and have made it difficult to cooperate frankly with each other. But the American student suggested looking at the situation in Europe, where an even more complicated net-work of various national interest exist and yet where much international cooperation can be seen. And he took up the relation between France and Germany as an example.

Anyway the greatest concern

in Asian countries is the development of economically powerful modern nations. In this respect, Red China must appear as something to their eyes. But they seem to have some sort of fear that their countries should become the target of economic invasion by an other nation.

HUMANITY AND EDUCATION

Though the seminar students were not supposed to represent their own countries, but to speak and act as individuals, it was almost impossible in the discussions that they disregard their nationalities, and consequently their opinions even on the general topics were more or less affected by their own national backgrounds. And they are shouldering the heavy burdens of their countries, economics, political, educational and so on.

But in this seminar there was something to unite them. As a student mentioned on the farewell meeting of the seminar, every-one could understand that they are all equal human beings able to sense the same feelings and to have compassion. But this humanity could not work effectively unless they were educated people. Through education they can be awakened to the value of humanity, and they learn to tolerate and cooperate with others. In fact, various efforts are being made in such organization like UNESCO to encourage education to go more into the field of international cooperation.

Anyway in this seminar humanity and brotherhood were enjoyed, which shall be brought back to their countries and will contribute toward international understanding;

BOOK

'Love and Money'

By E. Caldwell

Have you ever heard the name of Erskine Caldwell? Yes, he is a famous American author.

Erskine Caldwell was born in Georgia on December 17, 1903, which makes him nearly 54 years old. His mother was a teacher at a high school and his father was a parson of an Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. When he was sixteen years old, his family moved to Wrens, a small city of Georgia. Farm products there included cotton, wheat, potatoes, apples, and strawberries. If you read Caldwell's works, you will find that he used Wrens as source in his works.

After attending several universities, he became a pressman at the "Atlantic Journal," but quit after a year. Since then, he lived by his pen for five years in Maine, and in 1933 he wrote "Country Full of Swedes" which was published in "Yale Review," a first-class literary work of the year and Caldwell received 1,000 dollars in Yale Review prize money. Encouraged by this, he published "God's Little Acre" and at once it made a great sensation in the literary world, but was a conscientious work of art, and Caldwell enjoyed worldwide fame. When James Kirkland dramatized "Tobacco Road," which was written in 1932 and which did not become

SCREEN

'BAN-KA (Elegy)'

tragic, romantic, pastoral, but . . .

Here it is at last: the film version of the "Banka" or "Elegy", a bestseller by Yasuko Harada. This tragic-romantic novel has hit an alltime popularity, whatever its literary value. It is, however, an unnegligible fact that the bang-up publicity stunt and the fizzy word-of-mouth gospel have done much in stirring up such a Banka-craze. The poetic phrases found in the newspapers can't fail to touch something deep-set in every soul.

This story opens at Kushiro in Hokkaido: a port town that is buried by snow in winter, muffled by sea-fog in summer. This most-northern island, may be, as it has been often said, one of the happiest hunting grounds for romance to the ordinary people.

Reiko happens to become acquainted with Katsuragi, an able architect, and cannot get out of mind his melancholy eyes. A few days later, she discovers by chance a terrible fact—Mrs. Katsuragi has an illicit relation with an other man. It stimulates Reiko's curiosity. Thus she approaches Katsuragi. Realizing, however, that he is in agony because he is aware of the wife's indiscretion, Reiko flings herself upon his breast, begging his pardon for her cruel words, which she previously had tossed at him.

Meanwhile, Reiko comes into contact with Mrs. Katsuragi, Akiko, during his absence, hiding what has happened.

This beautiful unfaithful woman, with a mild but sort of lonely pathetic smile on her lips, fascinates Reiko who is eager for maternal affection. But such a two-faced relation cannot last. It ends in the suicide of Akiko.

Admirers of the novel "Banka" are likely to be somewhat disappointed by its film version.

One reason is due to their great expectations. Director Heinosuke Gosho has taken real pains to put on the screen all the figures in the novel. Readers probably have a clear picture of the characters before seeing the cinema. Also much of the dialogue has been preserved by carrying it over into the picture intact. This has turned out to be a marked drawback. And the camera does not intimately study any one character. It only gives the natural features of Hokkaido and the mood of the novel. For this, this screen version could not be outside the pale of a run-of-the-mill love story. Moreover, it is rather hard to catch the emotional stream of the characters along with their physical environment.

The stage-properties, just those of the novel...the disabled arm of Reiko, the pictorial of "Angkor" for instance...are carefully prepared, but are not working a bit. This is poppycock. The camera of Junichi Segawa vividly and beautifully captures various scenes, which are enhanced by the hand of Yasuko Harada.

Yoshiko Kuga produces a tolerable image of Reiko, though a little far from real-looking. Masayuki Mori, for the role of Katsuragi, seems a little distant and is rather dull and mediocre. But you cannot wholly blame him, for the character of Katsuragi is most poorly painted in the scenario. Mieko Takamine is excellent as "Mamman" Akiko. Fumio Watanabe as Akiko's lover and others are all quite funny. Best should have been centered on the complications of love caused by Reiko's deriding-do and on the delicate youthful sentiments of the heroine, Reiko.

immediately popular, on the stage in New York, it had a seven-year run and was performed 3,182 times.

Caldwell married Helen Lannigan in 1935 and had two sons and a daughter. In 1937, he married Margaret Bourke-White. But recently, he divorced Margaret and married young June Johnson and now they are living in Arizona.

Though 6,000,000 copies of "God's Little Acre" have been sold, these days we don't hear much talk about Caldwell, and he has lost his popularity. This is partly because Americans are pseudomodernists and always follow novelty. I am certain that he created an original novel, but he fell into mannerism. Against this, Caldwell pursued new romanticism in "Love and Money" (1955) and "Gretta" (1955).

During his 25 years as an author, he wrote 16 long stories, 9 collections of short stories and 7 travel stories.

"Love and Money" is a story about a famous author, Rick, who loves a beautiful cocktail-bar hostess, Tess, but she doesn't accept his sincere and ardent love. Why doesn't she love him? It is because she couldn't forget the man she married six years ago. She could never love anybody else. Rick said to Tess, "I don't want to give you up, Tess."

will wait years and years for you. Some day maybe you'll feel differently. Maybe you'll change, and then you could love me. I'll wait for you, Tess." But she answered, "No, Rick. That's impossible. It could never be like that. This has got to be the end."

Nobody can have love without giving love in return—and she couldn't. A man loves a woman. And she loves him. Then I can say they fall in love. If a man loves a woman but she doesn't love him, I can't say they Love each other.

After reading "Love and Money", I felt disappointed in its end and don't clearly sent what the name of "Love and Money" means. When a man is lonesome and restless, he tries to keep from thinking about it by making as much as he can or by wanting love from his beloved or giving love to her.

After all, we are living in striving with sex. He so thought and created "Love and Money", I suppose.

At any rate, I think it very interesting. If you read it, you will get something useful for your view on love.

In conclusion, I will tell you about Caldwell's style. His style is very brief and clear. It is chiefly why he has a great many readers in the world.

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Employment Season

It is September, which means the long-awaited arrival of autumn when, after the gruelling hot and sultry summer days, cool temperatures and clear blue skies refresh us, with students coming back to school from vacationing resorts, homes in the country and other places.

What is more significant and draws much attention of us is that it is also the time when the seniors with the graduation just ahead of them get started to seek employment in an effort to enter eminent, big-scaled and well-established companies and thereby to gain much wages and safety.

It is a natural human nature to look out for safety and to avoid hardship. Thus most of the would-be salaried men and women seem to wish to be under the employ of big companies and firms which appear to meet this commonplace, all-time desire, but which number so small a number that only a few per cent of the job-seekers can possibly achieve their aim to congratulate themselves.

Such being the case, a great number of students would find themselves, much to their disappointment and discouragement, settled and working in what are called small-and-medium-sized enterprises.

No one could do a fine and admirable job unless he is satisfied with his job with the determination to devote himself in it.

How is it that they change their minds and prepare themselves to readily and gladly pour into these enterprises?

The small-and-medium-sized business field has been suffering from the dilemma that it has been in imminent want of talented, promising young people, fresh from school, to strengthen itself, while the general tendency seen among the youngsters is to reject frowningly the offers for employment from it only because this field is extremely unstable.

But it is simply on account of this instability that the businessmen engaged in this sort of enterprises are eager to employ such able youths, and we must therefore notice the fact that they are apparently struggling to get rid of this situation to a degree where their organism is so deep-rooted, well-balanced that they are able to pass away any difficulties and depressing signs that might confront this part of business circles.

Every field is open to the right person in the right place. It is a mathematical truth that it is not many who can go through a hole when it is circumferentially narrow.

Then it follows that what is necessary is to look far into the future and find out the place, whatever place it is, to which one can fit oneself and say "Well, as for me, it really does."

The most silly and perhaps most ominous sight is probably to see a host of school graduates running a blind race to rush to the first-rate companies that enjoy the reputation of "being big, rich or booming."

塾の良心!!

三田新聞をお読み下さい
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From the students' Press B. Marshall enjoying life in Japan

Hitotsubashi Daigaku Shinbun (The Commercial University Press) criticizes the way the school festival is conducted. It says that it is natural that perennially after the festival the voice of reflections or complaints has been heard among students. It points out as the main reasons for this voice the scantiness of exhibits and the nonparticipation of the majority of students in the festival. Hitherto the slogan of the festival was just "all the students' participation and entertainment", and volunteer students were the isolated constituents of the Preparatory Committee, it says. The paper regards these two elements as the possible defects and then suggests that the purpose of the festival should be the promotion of the friendly relationship among professors, graduates and undergraduates and the students' contribution to the world peace that occurs to everybody's mind from the actual situation as a matter of course.

As regards the constitution of the Preparatory Committee, it also suggests that the members should be selected from each class, seminar and club circle. The paper concludes that the festival will give the best chance to Hitotsubashi students who lack the common grounds where they can think and act together. The Mita Shinbun taking up the Mita festival, or the Gijuku festival as it is to be called this year, in the editorial, comments on the recent trend that the contents of exhibits have been as usual as ever and have not

deserved the public notice or criticism, though the issue of the academic research by each seminar is supposed to be the main characteristic of the festival. The fact means that most works seen lack originality and subjectivity of authors, and what is ironically marked is only their efforts at setting them up.

The editorial picks up causes which have brought such situation. Seniors cannot participate in the festival, since they have to be absorbed in seeking their jobs especially in September and November. On the other hand, juniors are negative in academic research itself, since they have just selected their seminars that speak well for their future employment.

Thus the job-hunting of students keeps them from pursuing pure academic research. It indicates that the improvement of the present situation is possible only by the students' own efforts.

The Nodai Shinbun (The Tokyo Agricultural University Press) reports that the Autonomous Committee and the school authorities are now planning the harvest festival which will characterize the Nodai.

It also reports that the festival is to be held in the early part of November at the expense of 200,000 yen. This festival is one of the most famous and the biggest, and has forty-year tradition, it boasts.

The paper hopes that in the festival not only the exhibits concerning the agriculture but cultural and academic programs will be seen.



Marshall on the Pond Sarusawa against the five-storied tower.

Marshall's contribution to the Mita Campus.

Asking a guest his impression of the dinner is not an unreasonable request, but it often places him in an embarrassing position. In my case, however, it is fortunate, for the first impressions of your country have all been pleasant, and thus, having been invited by the staff of The Mita Campus to write briefly concerning the first months in Japan, I accept with pleasure. The space is limited and it would be impossible to list all the interesting things experienced during that time, but the following mentions a few.

Hours of music for the price of a cup of coffee....

Immediately after arriving in Japan, I was given the opportunity of joining the 4th International Student Conference sponsored by the International Students Association of Japan. Together with the other foreign students' delegates, we toured five of the larger cities of Japan, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Tokyo, staying a total of three weeks. In these cities, we were greatly impressed by the modern facilities, and by the variety of goods sold in the stores and shops. In the modern, multi-storied department stores, articles of every description were available on display, and since the weather was extremely hot and humid, these airconditioned buildings were a favorite stop during sightseeing walks. The coffee shops, where hours of recorded classical music could be heard for the price of a cup of coffee, also attracted us, especially the Americans in whose country such places are rare.

Convenient transportation systems make up for lack of modern highways in Japan....

Also noticed by foreigners are the convenient and inexpensive transportation systems, which serve to make up for their relative lack of modern highways. In those countries, such as Australia and the United States, where distances are great and the land less mountainous, travel by automobile and bus often proves more economical, and highways are thus considered a necessity. In Japan, the greater density of population and short-

er distances seem to make train travel more economical.

What crowded cities and streets....

To foreigners whose own country has a smaller population per area, the heavy pedestrian and vehicle traffic on city streets and the crowds of people at such places as movie theaters and train stations are a surprise. The large number of bicycles and three-wheel trucks is also something unfamiliar to an American. These and the small European and Japanese-made automobiles seem well suited to the narrow streets and roads, where they easily outmaneuver the larger and heavier American cars. The factory of one of these Japanese cars, the maker of the Toyopet automobile, was visited by the members of the conference, and there also, the modern equipment and methods were noteworthy.

Didn't he notice lines of advertisement boards spoiling views from train windows....?

While the cities are extremely interesting, it is the landscape and scenery of the country which are really impressive to the eyes. Pictures and descriptions brought back by travelers in Japan fail to prepare the foreigner for the real beauty of your country. While traveling in the Kansai region, the view from the train windows made even long trips a pleasure. I was also fortunate to spend a mountain studying Japanese in Karuizawa at the foot of Mt. Asama. During that time, I visited Nagano, Takada Lake Nojiri, and traveled along the Japan Sea between Naetsu and Oyashirazu. The mountains, valley and sea coast in that region are outstanding sights.

Kind people in Japan....

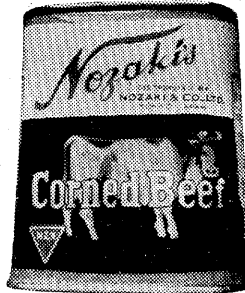
Everyone who visits Japan remarks on the politeness of the Japanese people to foreigners. To myself also, the kindness of both officials and strangers on the street has been a pleasant experience. As examples of this, three out of many to choose from coming to mind: The conductors on trains and buses not only listen patiently to questions, but on one occasion, refused to let me pay the extra return fare although I had ridden past my station by mistake. More than once a person on the street has walked some distance out of his way in order to direct me to my destination after I had asked the way. Also one day after misjudging the unpredictable autumn weather and leaving my umbrella at home, a stranger offered to share his while walking in the rain. While these may not seem to be of great importance, to a foreigner traveling in a strange country, such kindnesses are received with gratitude.

Gratitude is also due to the people who made the arrangements for the Keio-Stanford exchange student program possible. Thank you for allowing me to stay in Japan and study at Keio University during the coming year.

Nozaki

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