

# The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY  
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

VOL XII No 8

Mita, Tokyo, Japan

Price ¥10

## Tuition raise decision made causing protest

The Nov. 20 conference of the councils decided to raise the tuitions and the entrance fees next year. In effect, with exception of the tuitions of the four faculties (economics, law, literature and commerce dept.) the fees are to be raised generally by two times. Details are tabulated as follows:

Faculty	Entrance fee	Tuition
Eco.	50,000	unchanged
Law.	"	"
Lit.	"	"
Com.	"	"
Med.	100,000	50,000
Engin.	50,000	"

The current entrance fees of the faculties are 20,000 yen uniformly and the tuitions, 30,000 yen. A fresh man, above all, of the medicine dept. next year will be imposed heavier charges by nearly 100,000 yen.

Keio authorities which have

been considering the base-up of the fees of the professors and the school personnels, it was explained, found a settlement in raising the entrance fees. The aim of raising the tuitions of the medicine dept. and engineering dept. is said to get more facilities.

There are loud voices both in and outside the campus against the decision. It is afraid that such an outrageous increase in the charges should have an evil effect on the intelligence-quality of the admitted, for naturally the high entrance fee will result in the refusal for many to enter the university. While the authorities say that there is no such a fear as to the mental level of the students but that it may be sure that the gateway should be, from economical conditions, a little narrowed to the comers.

At any rate it is rather necessary only to keep the well equipped studies at the faculties, the authorities also say, and they are preparing a more sufficient scholarship to aid the need.

There are several movement against the decision in the medicine and engineering dept. The autonomous committee which has already asked for disclosing the detailed plan concerning the use of the increased revenue, has not yet made any action.

## Cooperative Ass system altered

The projectors' committee for establishing a new Keio consumers' co-operative Society held its first meeting on November 2 to make arrangements for the incorporation of the present co-operative Association.

The committee was organized to draft embarking papers of the enterprise and to promote the recruiting of share holders. There are 226 members including professors and personnel.

The incorporation of the old co-operative has long been under consideration, to reflect the voices of students upon the management of the association, and to make clear who has the

responsible position in the co-operative.

The present management of the co-operative supported by its reserve is unstable. Besides, it is feared that the management's future be at stake by the increase of tax caused by the coming revision of the taxation law.

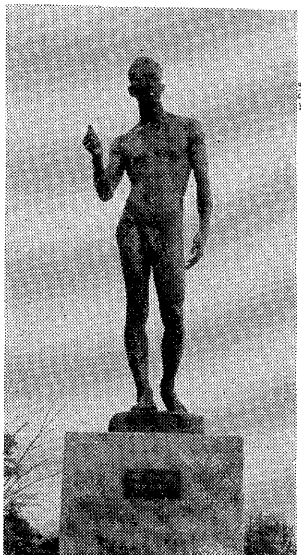
The new co-operative will consist of professors, personnel and students. The share holders will be required to have a share paying more than one hundred yen.

This new system is expected to bring about favorable administration, for the co-operative will share in the benefit of the tax deduction of incorporation tax, enterprise tax and stamp duty.

The new co-operative plans to give following services. It will sell books, stationery, clothing, medicines, shoes and sundry goods on down payment and monthly payment plans.

They will run the cafeteria, tea-room and laundry. Record concerts and lecture meetings will take place under the auspice of the co-operative.

## Statue set to memory of wardeads



The bronze statue named "Coming of Peace" was set in front of the Direction Bureau of Keio University. This was made by the famous sculptor Fumio Asakura in response to the requirement of Showa 7's graduates who took the initiative in building it in sorrowful memory of their friends who died on the battle-field. And the statue was un-veiled on December 1st.

## Keio R-Club wins

The 19th horse-riding athletic meeting of eight universities sponsored by Asahi Shimbun was held on the Palace horse-grounds on November 25th. Keio's team, as expected, won over next ranked Waseda team by a wide margin.

## Takeuchi wins speech contest

The All Keio English Speech Contest under the sponsorship of the Keio English Speaking Society and the Asahi Evening Newspaper was held as one of the programs of the Keio University Festival, November on 15th in Room 32.

Mr. Shigenori Takeuchi whose subject was "A way to grasping the under lying spirit of Democracy", captured the victory of this contest. It was the third victory for him, having won last spring and this spring also. He,

## 4th Japan Student Seminar on Economics held at Keio

The 4th Japan students' seminar on economics was held under the auspices of Keio University from Nov. 22. The 3-day seminar began with the opening ceremony at Sankei International Hall which was attended by nearly 1,000 students

from throughout Japan. At the opening ceremony a message from President Okui was read emphasizing the significance of the seminar. Dean Terao of the economics dept. and Mr. Aoyagi, the chief manager of the seminar, also

spoke.

The program for the opening day was a general discussion on "The Economic Structure of Japan and its Future". Three chairmen directed the discussion: Masayuki Hongo of Keio, Tetsuo Ichiba of Tohoku and Juzo Fujiwara of Kanseigaku-in univ. who were named at the preceding conference of managers and supported at the assembly. Tokyo univ., Keio univ. and Yokohama Municipal univ. reported in the order mentioned. Representing Keio, Prof. Fukuoka's seminar made an announcement. Kyoto univ. which was also to make a report failed to do so. The common issue of the reports was that the Japanese economy has a so-called dual structure and that there arises the problem of minor firms. Following the general questions by Nagoya and Rikkyo universities and answers by the three announcing universities the theme was discussed by all in attendance. The lively discussion continued until 4 p.m. and was ended with comments by lecturer Ohkuma of Keio univ.



The initiation ceremony of 4th Student Seminar on Economics took place at Sankei International Hall with lots of participants.

## Eight professors prized at awarding ceremony

A ceremony of awarding an honor for the promotion of education at our University this year was held at the Mita Meeting-Hall on November 14th.

Those honored were selected by the nomination committee with Prof. Mitsuo Maehara, the dean of the faculty of law, as chairman. Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka, the honorary president of the Mita Campus, was selected as one of the prize-winners for his contribution to education. The name of the eight prize-winners and their objects of study are as follows.

\* Award for the contribution to the scientific researches.

Fukuzawa Prize:

"On pathologic physiology of pulmonary tuberculosis", by Jiro Ishida, a professor of the physical department.

Keio-Gijuku Prize:

"A study on Socrates" by Minori Mural, an assistant professor of the literary department.

"A study on the land-owner system—An analysis of Japanese agricultural structure after the reformation of farms", by Motoyuki Koike, a professor of the economics department.

"A study on the formation of the law in modern Japan", by Kikuo Nakamura, a professor of the law department.

"A surgical study of chronic dyspepsia" by Nobukatsu Shimada of the Physical Department.

"A study of fault and detection of abnormal states at the

insulation of electrical machines" by Motoyoshi Mori of engineering department.

\* Award for the contribution to education.

Keio-Gijuku Prize:

Eiichi Kiyooka, a professor of Law Dept., head of the foreign affairs section.

Sadao Murata, a lecturer of Literary Dept., former manager of Keio Gaiko.

In addition to these prize-winners, eight persons who served for thirty years, and thirteen for twenty years, were also honored.

## First School Festival entertains many visitors

From November 13 to 18 Keio Festival (previously called Mita Festival) was held at Mita and at the other places and also on larger scale than before.

The festival began with jazz concert on 13th, November, at Shinagawa Public Hall.

There was a long queue outside the hall before persons were admitted. On opening the gate, the hall was filled to capacity.

The concert began at 6:15, behind schedule by 15 minutes. Besides the Light Music Society, K.R.R. Coral Islanders, Keio Red and Blue Society Hula Hawaiians of Doshisha University, Dark Ducks, the best vocal quartet in Japan, and a lovely singer Misao Nakahara appeared on the stage.

The conferent ceremony of the Fukuzawa Prize and Keio Gijuku Prize for 8 professors took place on the 14th at Speech Hall. After the awards were made, a lecture-meeting by the professors granted prizes was held.

From the 15th, exhibitions and entertainments by many groups and clubs were shown at Mita for three days. Nearly 100 groups participated in this Gijuku Festival. They were those of the Cultural Associa-

tions, Academic Associations, National Keio Student Associations and Seminar Committee. The Cultural Associations took pride in their exhibitions and entertainments, movies, dramas, puppet-shows, shadow pictures and a model-court procedure.

Seminar Committee and Academic Research Associations made public the results of their studies on various problems under the same theme, "The Present Situation of Japan". The exhibitions by the All Keio Sport-clubs' Associations, the present situation of the correspondent-course, the introduction of characteristic Independent Societies' activities were shown.

Booths and the traditional fancy-dress parade were seen on Sunday, the 17th. A dance party was held on the 16th from 5:30 p.m. at Sankei Hall in Otemachi under the auspices of Executive Committee.

There were big crowds in spite of rainy weather. And, at about 6:30, the Hall and Lobby were filled with persons, with many persons crowding at the entrance looking forward to be allowed to enter.

The Festival successfully ended with a Japanese Music Concert (Hogakukai) held on the 18th from 1 p.m. at Ginza Gas Hall.

## Keio blasted by Waseda in Rugby and Soccer

Waseda university's eleven won the traditional Keio vs. Waseda soccer game 3-2 for the first time in three years.

The game was held at Korakuen Bicycle Race Track on November 23.

In the first half, although Waseda team led Keio by one goal, Waseda's eleven overpowered Keio's with keen attacking and swift pass-work and its shooting was precise and clean.

On the contrary Keio's chance-makers Right-wing Ninomiya and Left-wing Jino did not show their usual acute dash as they injured their feet and moreover the goal-getter captain Shiga was out of condition, so that the attack-ability of Keio's forward was inferior to Waseda's from the kick-off.

But in the second half covering above-mentioned weak point, Keio rallied and attacked Waseda's field vigorously and had often a chance to tie the game, but missed these chance not to get only a goal.

Consequently, three goals which the Waseda team got in the first half decided the game.

The score:		The score:	
Waseda 3	2 Keio	Waseda 20	9 Keio
0-0		17-3	

The 34th periodical Keio vs. Waseda Rugby-game of Kanto Universities Rugby League took place on November 23 as usual at the Chichibunomiya Rugby Stadium with 27,000 ardent spectators, Waseda defeated Keio 20-9.

Consequently the result between Keio and Waseda becomes Waseda's 21 wins, Keio's 10 wins and three tie games.

The game was kicked off by the Waseda team. In the first half Keio made a try at 4 minutes as the result of powerful scrum-work. On the other hand, Waseda's forward rallied and displayed a swift dashing to tie the game 3-3.

In the second half, the Waseda fifteen gained advantage over the Keio team through great activity of its forwards.

At 3 minutes Waseda's Ozaki made a try and at 6 minutes Waseda scored a decisive try to crush Keio's team.

The reason Keio lost the game is the unexpected dull dash and inaccurate kick of Keio's forward.

# Advices from successful job-seekers given to juniors and sophomores; lowdowns on 'job front' presented

The "job-hunting struggle" beginning with the end of the summer vacation seems to have passed its peak with many big companies concluding their selection of new employees. The Mita Campus at this time planned to gather senior students who have been rewarded employment for their wise and valorous actions on the battle-field for a "symposium about job-hunting."

It is the editor's sincere hope that their experiences will help students who will have to march on to the battle-field next year.—Ed.

## Use of personal connection argued

Ed. I am very glad you've come here to talk about what you've experienced in the "struggle for ob-seeking", and other things concerning it.

First of all, I'd like to extend my sincere congratulations to you on having got the jobs that you wanted.

Well, what do you think is the important or decisive factor in getting jobs, Mr. M?

Mr. M. Oh, yes, I've found employment in a bank. I believe that personal connection helps much in securing jobs. Of course, before that, you must decide what sort of job you are going to take. Needless to say it is, besides personal connection, a must for you to make every preparation for the qualification examination. The earlier, the better.

Ed. In your opinion, it seems to me, it is not evident why personal connection is so important and useful.

Mr. M. Well, ah, suppose there are two men, one has an examiner or two who are acquainted with him and the other does not. Then, who is in a better position? Moreover in many cases students do not always show much difference in knowledge tests. You understand why I stress the importance of personal connection, don't you?

Ed. I see. Mr. H, what about you?

Mr. H. Mr. M. has now put forth his opinion on personal connection. I'm opposed to it though. It is questionable to what degree personal connection works. Of all things what is important is one's character and ability. It is solely they that tell in job-hunting.

Ed. Mr. E?

Mr. E. If you have personal connection, you should take advantage of it. You, however, need not be overnervous simply because you are not blessed with any connection. I know several friends who've been able to succeed in gaining jobs, with nothing like personal connection at all.

Ed. Mr. B, what are your views on personal connection?

Mr. B. Almost the same as Mr. E's. In case you have no personal connection, what can you do but get as good marks as possible in knowledge tests? Personal connection is not everything. But you shouldn't stint yourself in seeking personal connection since it is surely helpful.

Ed. You are rather optimistic about personal connection, eh?

Mr. E. I know a few had examples, that is, students who are so confident in their personal connections that they showed a disagreeable demeanor while interviewed by firm executives with the result that they failed to enter the companies they had wanted to. Seen in such a light, every job-seeker has to exercise every precaution.

Ed. What do you think of it, Mr. A?

Mr. A. Well, I myself do not make so much of personal connection. In my opinion, if you truly wish to find employment in such and such a firm, you ought to be zealous enough to discover or exploit personal connection, or else you will find yourself depressed with your failure. Moreover, outside of the question of personal connection, your plan is to be established after making your choice of which company to enter.

Ed. Thank you, Mr. A. And Mr. N., How about you?

Mr. N. On personal connection, I share the same opinion with Mr. A.

Ed. Judging from the opinions that you've now expressed, it appears to me that it is improbable to get jobs only with the aid of personal connection.

Mr. N. No, not exactly. There are some who've won the job-hunting race, which is attributable only to their personal connections. But generally speaking...

## Motivation in job-selection

Ed. Now changing the subject, I'd like to know what motivated you to choose the firm where to work.

Mr. M. The main reason why I took the qualification examination for my bank is that the examination date was the earliest as it has been every year. My principle is to take every possible examination that offers itself.

Ed. Well, then, you had not any particular desire to work for a particular company or a kind of industry?

Mr. M. That is half right. I thought of several firms where to work from now on. But I could not see which will best suit me.

## Contrast at the starting points seen clearly

Ed. Why had you determined to work in the transportation field, Mr. H?

Mr. H. God knows. I had failed in several examinations and at one time I almost gave up on job-hunting, but finally I barely passed the examination for my company. Doesn't it constitute the reason? Nobody can do all the things as desired. Leave it to god! That's all.

Mr. E. Mr. H's idea is very interesting, anyway. But doesn't it sound like defeatism? I've made up my mind to devote myself to foreign commerce. Once I thought of bank, but I hate to move around or sit still like a prisoner in a jail. Compared with it, foreign trade is not so monotonous, say, just the opposite and furthermore abounds in variety although this business is quite instable. I admit. In short, this sort of business has very much that attracts me, though wages are comparatively low. Yet it does not matter much.

Mr. B. I'm employed by a chemical industrial factory. This has been my cherished aspiration. I think I'm very fortunate to have been able to see my desire met without much ado.

Ed. Mr. A., will you?

Mr. A. Motivation, eh? It's rather hard to tell mine. Each man has his own motivation. It's matter of course, isn't it? It is necessarily concerned with one's outlook on life and therefore varies a great deal, depending on his ideas. But one thing I can say that is common in most students' motivation is for a company that is big and stable with a bright future. Hence they can hope their life, not only present but also in the future to come, is secured. To circumscribe the matter to my own case, I had the luck of being given the notification of hiring from a motor car manufacturing factory. I chose this industry only because I like it. I'm sure this applies to many other students too.

Ed. Your motivation is very similar to Mr. E's, Mr. A? Mr. N., you....

Mr. N. I'm in a bit different and special status from others. I think, I had somewhat strong personal connections with executives of several companies and so I've never worried about it. The problem to me was which to select. I was one of the luckiest on this point. I'm going to get engaged in maritime trade from next year. What actuated me to pick this business up is its cosmopolitan nature and the great necessity of the English language in this business which I've been learning since my primary school days and I rather flatter myself

## Early preparation put emphasis on

I'm at home with this language.

Ed. Well, turning to another subject, what preparation did you made prior to the examination and how?

Mr. N. Not particularly. I was studying hard in order to get the necessary qualification for a government official. Well, its direct purpose was for it but looking back at this time the preparation helped me well to pass the examination to enter the company aside from personal connection. As far as I'm concerned, it was necessary to get good marks in the knowledge test. I had a connection as to be able to enter the company but I loathed to be looked askance by my colleagues and others after entering the company with less ability than other colleagues.

Mr. A. My family members are all government officials, so naturally I intended to become a government official also at the outset, but I failed in the examination. I'm now sure the study for it became automatically the preparation for the entrance examination for my factory too, as it did for Mr. N. I can say with confidence that you should start preparing when you enter the school. You are estimated by your A marks before personal connections and knowledge tests. That's why I stress the significance of study at school. It's a common sense though. You need to get at least 30 A marks so as to get the recommendation from school to first rate companies. Without recommendation you won't even be given the right to take the examination. You must keep this in mind first of all.

As for the interview, I had made no particular preparation in advance. I only tried to show what I am. If you are a member of a certain seminar, you'd better be always ready to tell the summary of the content of your graduation thesis. If there is a preparation for the interview, I believe it is the only thing needed.

## Importance of health stressed

Mr. B. To tell you the truth, I was dumbfounded, when I received the report for the third year, which is most momentous, to find an extremely small number of A marks. So, I couldn't help determining to study harder than anybody else. It was a shock to me. About the interview, be relaxed. And about the graduation thesis, I think as Mr. A. does.

Mr. M. Now, I wish to advise juniors to keep themselves in good health. Health is one of the decisive factors in the examination. You would not be wrong to take it that about 50% or more of the entrance examination is made up of minute physical check.

# Keio and Japan as a German engineering student sees them; education facilities compared

By Mr Horst Helle

After the establishment of the students exchange program between Technische Hochschule Aachen, Germany, I got the privilege to study in Japan for one year. Since my arrival in May I have often been asked about my impressions of this country and especially of Keio University. In fact, I heard these questions already after having been in Japan for only a few days. It is impossible, of course, to form a definite opinion of a whole country and its people or of the various aspects of university life before even having been able to glance around.

Meanwhile, seven months of the granted one year elapsed, and I have travelled extensively all over Japan. Furthermore I lived with Japanese all the time and made many friends. As to studying, I became a member of the graduate course of the technical faculty. Though I cannot have as early as now a thorough knowledge of all the things I met here I am going to utter some of the more distinct impressions which have been shaped by observations and the custom of daily life, particularly among the students.

Keio university is the oldest private university in Japan; it has a venerable history and brought forth a great number of outstanding people worthy of its founder Fukuzawa Yukichi. The technical department was added to the other institutes not

Nowadays, there are many students who are taking up a large variety of part-time jobs to make up for their school expenses or personal ones and what not.

But the most popular and suitable job among students is teaching senior and junior high school boys and girls at their homes because they just recall what they learned in their high school days and can help them to solve similar problems. You have had experiences in teaching someone or in instructing you brother or sister, haven't you? Though there may be some differences between teaching your own brothers or sisters and strangers in your business as a tutor, you will no doubt get something instructive through it.

On the other hand, teaching of course requires diligence and earnestness and devotion.

Difficult problems often afflict students, but furthermore annoying human problems seem to occur in this side work too when a boy student is looking after a girl in her teens. That in many ways, particularly on this devotion turns to fascination and fascination turns to love. In these many cases, three

types can be seen in a boy.

1) Continuing teaching keeps closer contact with the girls and both enjoy the studies and recreation.

2) Stopping teaching because of perturbation of his mind out of flickering of the thought of the affairs during their dates. But keeping the relation, he calls her up on weekends and holidays.

3) Stopping teaching because they are on such good terms with each other that he can not bear teaching. A boy who is too shy does not have enough courage to maintain the friendship and consequently the two go out of sight.

Another case is that students instruct Japanese to Americans or Englishmen, especially everyday conversation and easy sentences and in doing this the students get accustomed to English conversation.

After all getting into strangers' home and meeting the families, new human relations will develop which will have an influence on student teachers in many ways, particularly on their human growth and it will give them a tendency of self-dependence to some extent.

too long ago when another eminent man, Mr. Fujiwara, conscious of the requirements of this technical era, laid the foundation for the new faculty. In the course of the last war this alma mater was badly damaged; so the quick recovery is surprising. But the restoration of the engineering institutes seems to be somewhat neglected. Though I am not going to bring the situation in my country into consideration I cannot but state that the equipment of the technical school is rather poor as compared with that in a German technical university. Of course, the economic situation in both countries is different, but evidently the development of research as well as the education are hampered when financial resources are not sufficient. This was often emphasized in talks I had with teachers and students. Under these circumstances the efficiency of the school is astonishing, and everybody does all he can to live up to the great tradition of Keio Daigaku.

Students' life differs very much from that in Germany; it

is more restricted. The German student enjoys what we call "academic freedom", for instance, he can choose the time for his examinations and can decide whether or not to attend the lectures. As I see it, life in a Japanese university resembles life in a German high school, and it took quite a time before I got used to it.

Here students' activities are closely connected with the university, in my country, students associations are independent from it. Furthermore, I missed in Japan the active participation of the students in matters of administration, distribution of scholarships and aid for needy students, and the joint consideration of programs for studying what we have at home. They have a so-called "National Federation of Students Self-Government Associations" (Zenkakuren) in Japan, but as far as I see this is merely a political group, influenced by the Reds, which has no influence at all on the above mentioned matters.

A great advantage for education (Continued on Page 4)

After school  
Quo Vadis?



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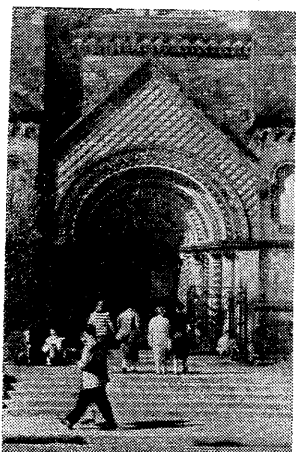
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読売発行の日刊英字新聞

# "Are Canadians and Americans the same?"

by Tamako Yagai

It has been almost three months, since I last heard such expressions as, "Americans do this way," "Americans say such and such." Truly, Canadians are self-conscious people, almost too much concerned about their status in North America. They try hard to be Canadians, distinctively different from Americans. Sometime ago, when our country was filled with more American G.I.s, the Japanese people, in general, took most of the Europeans and North Americans for G.I. This got Canadians' nerve. What they like to know is how they are different from each other. I myself, have been asked by friends of mine if I enjoyed my life in America, since I came home. Only very closed friends of mine to whom I continually wrote my experiences and impressions of Canada during my staying there have been asking me about Canada in more details, and telling you the truth, I am filled with excitement and enthusiasm to tell them what I thought, saw and experienced for two years in this new and unknown country.



We must realize, of course, that each country has its own characteristics, and the individualistic colors of nations must be encouraged to be kept and developed during the history of each country. How uninteresting the world would be, if it

was painted with one color. Therefore, this article attempts to help the readers create appreciation of Canada; differences between America and Canada, as well as the similarities of these neighbouring countries.

To the eyes of the outsiders of North America, the two countries are extremely alike. May be, there are no other countries which are so freely opened to each other that visiting other country is done without complicated official documents. They are truly sister and brother. For instance, the reason we use such a term as "North America" is not only because of geographical classification, but to indicate the common cultural denominators, existing in both America and Canada. In the first place, they speak the same language, although, if you allow me to be particular, American speak American English and Canadians use Canadian English. Those who have some experiences to hear the two at the same time may understand why I say so. In terms of nation's material-wealth, the two countries share the highest living standard today. Canada, having broader land with fewer people than U.S.A., is looking forward to their development in future. U.S.A., on the other hand, is expanding her power in politics and economics to no end. Thus, a sign put up at a border of U.S.A., and Canada near Seattle and Vancouver, "Children of one mother" proves itself not incorrect.

As one knows, Canada is, however, different from the U.S.A. in her historical setting. It was opened by French at late 17c, fought between British and French, fallen into the hands of the British sovereign and now is the largest country in British Common Wealth. Canada lived beside a great established country, the powerful country and its ideas have washed place in their neighbourhood. (remind you, Boston is less than 500 miles away from Ottawa, the capital of Canada.), but finally I found a small column about the election. There were only a few sentences under the title of "Canada's green government."

How many people in America know about a group of seven,

the Canadian painters? How many have read Louis Hemon's "Maria Chapdelaine" other novels of Canada. There are surprisingly few. They think that they have everything that Canadians have, therefore, there is nothing new to them to know. Light of a light house is really hard to reach at the foot of it. Canadians' complaints about Americans are rooted in such place too.

I had never understood the loneliness of Canada, until I saw the vast land of praries, the untouched mountains of British Columbia in the summer of 1956. Towns and cities are isolated from one another, in a land where the largest city is a frail wink of lights in the darkness of the night. Lonely and awed by the immensity of space around them, by the cold sweep of he praries, by the empty sea at their door, and by the fierce northern climate which colors and toughens the weather of their spirit. Their land sense dominates all their national thinking, their politics, their economic system and their personal habits. It makes their artists instinctively rush out to paint, not the abstractions of other artists, but the hard material of lock and pine tree. Therefore, the paintings of Canadian group of seven are typical Canadian work. In fact, I could not appreciate their work so much as I do now, until I actually saw such nature of Canada.



The unshakable will to make a nation, a home, a life of their own make the Canadians conscious about being different nation from Americans. If they gave not yet had settled national character, it is, assuredly, the soil out of which a character is growing as surely as a boy grows into a man. When Canada come out to the surface of North America, its characteristics become apparently different from what they are today.

I hope that the readers will forgive me for saying that during my trip to USA I used to long for returning to Canada and appreciate it more than before when I return. Is it simply because that I lived in Canada long enough to miss her and that I have good friends there?

## Keio downs Waseda in annual judo match

This is a contribution by N. Okamoto, junior member of Keio Judo Club and 3rd graded judoist, which tells how they fought on the very day.

The traditional annual judo match between Waseda and Keio was held at Kodokan Arena, Tokyo on November 24th and was ended up with spectacular victory for Keio. This victory was more or less attributed to the well-trained, high-spirited fighters on the side of our members.

In the first half of the competition, Keio has enjoyed steady beats over Waseda, one fight after another, and defeated eight enemy fighters in total, whereas Waseda squeezed only one point with Wada's 'Ippon Seoinage', one of the standing techniques. Hirose, Minami, and Takada of Keio fought good fights using their sharp techniques freely. Admirable was Fukuda's vigorous fighting spirit, with which he felling down two apparently rough opponents. I think he is one of the best judoists in a true sense of the term. On the other hand, all the fighters of Waseda seemed to be lacking somewhat in fighting spirit and self-confidence. However, Wada of Waseda attacked Sato of Keio constantly with his various keen techniques and won a point. In the latter half of the competition, there were many ties because of their equal powers between Waseda and Keio. Among the fourth grade fighters of Waseda, Okumura alone showed his real power thoroughly and defeated three of Keio smartly with his favorite technique, "Osotogari". He is quite an excellent fighter. Miyake and Sakamoto, who had been greatly expected to take active parts, had nothing outstanding and both were easily brought into ties by the third grade fighters of Keio.

Although Waseda was beaten by Keio, I personally feel that Waseda side has showed many and courageous fight.

Waseda Captain	Keio Captain
4th gr. Miyake	4th gr. Yamagiwa
Vice-Captain	Vice-Captain
4th Sakamoto	4th Watanabe
4th Okumura	4th Ogura
3rd Hiramoto	4th Takeuchi
3rd Fujii	3rd Ishida
3rd Hakano	3rd Okamoto
3rd Ono	3rd Abe
3rd Setani	3rd Shinohara
3rd Azuchi	3rd Hashimoto
3rd Kuriyama	3rd Shiroshima
3rd Yamashita	3rd Watanabe
3rd Wada	3rd Toyonaga
3rd Hase	3rd Fukuda
3rd Kitai	3rd Ito
3rd Yoshitake	3rd Ohya
3rd Shinozaki	3rd Sato
3rd Tani	3rd Shimada
3rd Tokuma	3rd Suzuki
3rd Maeda	3rd Minami
2nd Nakajima	3rd Uchida
2nd Kogure	3rd Hiayama
2nd Imaoka	3rd Ichihashi
2nd Hamada	3rd Hirose
2nd Hashimoto	2nd Kusano
2nd Abe	

## Mita Campus to stage dance party shortly

The Mita Campus announced its plan of holding a dance party in the previous issue.

This annual Mita Campus dance party which has been suspended for these four years is now creating a sensible topic among dancers.

The party will feature Teruo Yoda and his Six Lemons, one of the high-ranking jazz bands in the recent popular poll, and Tsueko Shimaoka and her Queen Sisters, a unique Hawaiian band composed of only lovely ladies famed for their delicate performance on the program.

Tickets are running out of the office of the Mita Campus. It is expected that the tickets will soon fall short.

Those who want to go to the party are asked to visit the Mita Campus office or call 45/2318.

Remember the time is Saturday December 14. The place is Hotel Fuji where five minutes' car ride from Ebisu Station will bring you. If you take streetcars, pick them up on the tracks No. 7 in front of Yotsuya Station or No. 34 at Shibuya Station.



screen

## Bitoku no Yoromeki

Here is a screen-version of one of the latest bestsellers, "Bitoku no Yoromeki" (Tottering Virtue) by Yukio Mishima. Although the novel went over big with the man on the street, its film-version is, generally speaking, rather so-so.

Heroine Setsuko Kurakoshi (Yumeji Tsukioka) is a 28-year-old woman favored with a charming gift. Well bred in a good family she grew up to be a solid lady. She has been married three years to her present husband, Ichiro Kurakoshi (Rentaro Mikuni), who was of her father's choice, and now they seldom share bed and board.

A firm featured young man, Tsuchiya (Ryoji Hayama), sometimes looms large in her dull mind with somewhat different appearance and lyrical lips of his. They met and kissed once in a summer resort before her marriage. The kiss, though momentary, bears importance upon her memory because of its awkwardness.

She dreams of a moralistic love affair in her own way: "Whatever happens, what is important is not to give all of me to him." One day Tsuchiya offers to her a suggestion of dining together with nothing on. "How he could be so ill-mannered!" She utters a naive cry. That night she envisions in the bed a sensual picture based on Tsuchiya's proposal with her husband dead asleep.

However, even when they find themselves alone in the mountain hotel of off-season, her nobility in blood and breeding keep her from satisfying her carnal desire with her lover. But even after that she continues to meet him secretly, hiding "the fear that she hasn't had her period of this month." Well knowing that the child is by her husband, she undergoes cures as if it were an illicit conception.

Then there is trouble. Her intimate friend, Yoshiko (Chikako Miyagi), is stabbed by her lover, and consequently her husband Makita resigns his post of managing director of his company. Setsuko's father says to her, "Should such a thing come up around me, I'd behave just like Mr. Makita. But I'm extremely happy to have such good children as you, Setsuko." These words make her determined to be through with Tsuchiya.

Tsuchiya also makes up his mind to go to Osaka. But the wrench of parting with him proves greater to her than she expected. She writes a letter yearning for Tsuchiya but she doesn't post it and throws it away.

As the novel is rather off-beat, racy, and unreal, its film-version considerably amended especially in the latter half. For instance, in the novel she has sexual intercourse with him in the mountain hotel, but in the film she doesn't. This makes the film rather pure in the one hand, but owing to that there is no gainsaying that it has something to be desired and its plot become monotonous on the other. Broadly speaking the fatal drawback of the film may be that the story is absurd and trashy. And also it will not be too much to say that its extraordinary popularity is merely out of curiosity as to sex.

Heroine Yumeji Tsukioka, though over the hill, gives a good account of herself in expressing woman's beauty full of a sense of fear and shame. On the contrary, leading actor, Ryoji Hayama, may throw his performance is awfully awkward and intolerable. Rentaro Mikuni is funny. Only Koreya Senda, as Setsuko's father, performs his role with brilliance. (Y.S.)

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THE MITA CAMPUS, Keio University, Student Hall Room No. 20, Mita, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (45) 2318.  
 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.  
 Single copies: Price ¥10. Annual subscription rate: ¥200. (12 copies)

## Keio Gijuku Festival

From November 15 through 18, the often-controversed Keio Gijuku Festival was held on an allegedly larger scale than ever before.

The Keio Gijuku Festival, formerly called the Mita Festival, attracted many people ranging from children to the aged, students to their parents, to the exhibition rooms and shows, some of which were featuring hilarious and fabulous programs and others scholastic.

According to the president of the Execution Committee of the Festival, the object of this festival was to make known what seminars are making their studies of and how clubs are operating, not merely to Keio students but to people outside our campus.

Thus the fact that the campus was swarmed with upward of 20,000 people every day all during the festival despite the inclement weather appears to serve the purpose fully.

But one should see this apparent success a little critically. For our Mita Campus analysis shows that the greater part of the visitors to the campus were family members, friends and acquaintances of students' coming just with the sense of capricious theater-goers and festival-seers of shrines and temples.

We, as a matter of course, do not mean to totally disapprove of this as meaningless. It is well and good that the doors of Keio are opened once a year to those who want to know what Keio is but have no chances for it. But the question is the way the festival was conducted.

What a pity it is that we have to point out that there could be found so many students who stayed home during the festival period diploting the festival had nothing that interested them.

In autumn a lot of other universities and colleges in Japan hold such kind of festivals under various names with nearly identical features. And Keio is not an exception.

A school festival should be one planned and carried out by all the students of the school—should be students' own festival.

But it is not so with Keio. That is why many Keio boys and girls turned their backs to the festival. It is the time for us to reconsider the festival and to hammer out some effective alternative proper to Keio which will be able to shatter the mannerism seen in those in the past.

Another thing precipitating the indifferent attitude students show was that admission fee was charged from students even to go to their own school.

Although we acknowledge it was the easiest way to pay the necessary expenditures, couldn't another remedy for it be sought out for?

## Topics from overseas

News Letter (John Hopkins University Oct. 11) reports that a sophomore student at J.H.U. hit the U.S. headlines from Baltimore to Mexico.

The story dates back when a sophomore Bio-Chemistry major got a summer job at Hopkins, working for an institute as a firefly collector, as the head of the Institute needed hundreds of thousands of the fireflies to find more about the "cold light" of the Bug's tail.

The Institute paid for those insects by weight: eight cents per gram, that is, about 33 fireflies weigh one gram. The sophomore's job consisted in collecting and weighing bugs and paying the catchers. Many young collectors went out through the Baltimore countryside at dusk with firefly nets in hands.

But trouble arose when a few of the more inventive collectors discovered that stones and small bolt added to a netful or firefly increase day's pay. Against this, the biologists countered with barred further dealing with the cheating firefly catchers. They at last went on strike presenting four demands one of which said the replacement of the sophomore who stated that he was planning to import scabs.

However, newspapers throughout the States rushed to defend the young collectors fighting for "high pay and better working conditions." Soon AP relayed the news all over the country and newspapers in every state reported a new villain to show their readers—this sophomore.

He commented on his sudden fame, "God only knows how I get into these things and I wish I knew why things like this always happen to me."

The Sheaf (The University of Saskatchewan Oct. 4) says the student body of the University decided to create a student court, which may be the first of its kind in the world.

The function of the purpose of the student court is, the paper says, to serve as a disciplinary agent, dealing with all the functions on and off campus of a social nature. The jurisdiction held by the court will cover all matters of a social nature as the Committee on Students Discipline will designate from time to time.

The court will be composed of a Chief Justice a Clerk and representative Justice from each of the colleges.

A motive of the creation of the world first student court seems owing to a series of unfortunate incidents perpetrated by a small number of "unthinking immature students."

In the editorial column, the Sheaf says that there lie many difficulties ahead of the new court such as inexperience or lack of precedents, but its successful functioning will be largely dependent upon spirits of mature cooperation between the students body and the tribunal.

The Manitoban reports about the Ukrainian student's disposition in the issue of October 4. Darlene Nernick is a nurse-in-training, and she, not incidentally, is the fresh queen of Gamma Rho Kappa, an organization for Ukrainian Catholic students. The spontaneous opinions that follow each subject below may sketch some of her personality.

Segregation of White and Colored: "We are all the same. I don't think there should be segregation."

Filter-tip Cigarettes: "I think they are safer."

Marlon Brando: "I like him in a way; sometimes I think he's queer."

Cigars: "They are all right for some men. They smell hideous, though."

Jane Mansfield: "She doesn't know what she is doing half the time."

Poker: "I have no use for it."

Glen Miller's Music: "I like it I really do. And the trumpet is my favorite instrument. Anything with horns."

Momo-sexuality: "I don't think that it is something that can be hoped or controlled."

Dior "Fat Shape": "I don't care for it. If it becomes more common, I might change."

Beer: "It has its place."

Elvis Presley: "He's nauseating at times."

Nursing: "It was something I had always wanted to do."

The Asian Student reports, in the issue of October 29, that the 105-year-old American Society of Civil Engineering urged that schools in the United States abolish the summer vacation and keep going 12 months a year. The directors of the society took his stand after accepting a report of a committee on engineering education. The committee had made a protracted study on the shortage of engineering.

Louis R. Howson, the president of the society, said, "The Present school year system of nine months in class and three months on vacation during the summer months is certainly inefficient, if not out-moded. If we can keep these plants open throughout the year, it is obvious that we can turn out more trained graduates for employment in the professions where the need is so critical."

It was pointed out that if students attended college throughout the year, they could be graduated in three years instead of four. However, those who opposed the proposal said that it would disrupt family vacation plans and bar financially needy students from working in the summer.

## German Student—

continued from page 2

tion is the close relation between teachers and students I found at so often, particularly as I in Japan; The professors have a personal interest in the progress of each individual student, they guide them and are always ready to give advice. This is a great help and more encouraging than the anonymity you find prevailing in German universities (caused by the great number of students in each course.)

I want to say that my life here has become most enjoyable since I got so many friends who all helped me along very much. You sometimes encounter animosity among certain people, as they easily recognize you as a foreigner against whom there is still a prejudice. Yet this attitude you generally will not find among students. Also, in the beginning I was

much annoyed by being gazed at, but once you get acquainted with Japanese people they are extremely kind, their hospitality is unsurpassable. So it is easy to feel at home in Japan. This is, naturally, only a general description of my impressions; they are too manifold to be written down in detail in a short essay like this, which cannot be complete. Yet, finally, I have to mention that I am very grateful toward Keio University for providing me the opportunity to live in this lovely and in many aspects-amazing country besides teaching me in my own field of study.

## English oratorical contest held

On November 15, the All Keio Oratorical Contest was held as one of the main events of Keio Gijuku Festival at Mita Library Hall. Entries only from Keio undergraduates were accepted. It was sponsored by KESS with the support from ASAHI EVENING NEWS. The 1st prize went to Mr. Shigenori Takeuchi, a junior of the faculty of Economics who gave an energetic discussion titled 'A way of grasping the underlying spirit of Democracy.' The second was Mr. Yoshio Murakami, sophomore in Economics with 'Japan's attitude towards the Afro-Asian Countries,' and the third was Mr. Kichitaro Ueki, freshman of the faculty of Literature with 'What is needed today's.' On the succeeding day, the 6th All Kanto Inter-High School English Oratorical Contest which has become one of the familiar figures in the Festival was given. This also was sponsored by KESS supported by the Japan Times. Originally there were 37 applicants, too great a number for one afternoon, so a preliminary elimination was employed to reduce the number to 20. Declared as the best of all was Miss Sachiko Hyakuhara of Ferris Girls' School under the title of 'We must help our Mothers'. The second was Miss Mikiko Matsumoto of Poetry', and the third was Mr. Yoshiharu Fujisawa of Keio High School with 'Walking together and talking together' which described the lives of high school international exchange students. Some of the high school students were considered to be good enough to compete with the college boys on equal terms.

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