

The Mita Campus

1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

Vol VIII No. 5 83

Mita, Tokyo, Japan

September, 1958 Price ¥10

10 Economical dept sem to be moved

The ten seminars of the Economical Dept. of Keio Univ. are to be moved from the Economical Dept. to the Commercial Dept., informed sources said.

This plan has caused a great shock among the students at Hiyoshi, who are now in the course of the Liberal Arts Faculty.

Now the Economical Dept. has 32 seminars, including the ten seminars which will move.

After the disappearance of them, there will be only 22 seminars which take charge of 900 students next year.

The maximum capacity of one seminar is now 30 students.

About 300 students will not be able to join any seminars, in spite of their eager application.

The names of the seminars planned to move to the commercial dept. are as follows; Takahashi seminar, Odaka, Sono, Kinbara, Suzuki, Mori, Wadaki, and

Yoshida.

All of them are now specially studying the commercial science and has a great many application of the students who has gotten their promotion from the second grade at Hiyoshi.

At Hiyoshi, among the students, it is said that they carry the campaign to obtain signatures for the objection to the elimination of the number of the seminar.

It is one of the things to let the students of the second grade join the seminars which will move to the Commercial Dept. next year.

However, fundamentally, the number of the seminars in the Economical Dept. should be increased toward the end of the students.

This plan will be formally decided at the conference of the professors of the Economical Dept. this fall.

"Mikuni hut" opened by KWC

The Wandervogel club of Keio Univ. has built its hut, named "Mikuni Sanso" or the Mikuni hut.

This is completed with the co-operation of the seniors and the parents of the members of the club. It is located at Yuzawa in Niigata prefecture.

It takes two hours from the Yuzawa station on Joetsu Line by bus.

The idea behind building this hut is that the members of this

club has recently increased, so they had wanted the place where they will be able to drop in, in winter skiing and in climbing mountains in summer.

The hut has the land of 200 tsubo and the two floors of 60 tsubo and its capacity of 50 adult persons.

They will be able to use it in the expense of 50 yen a day as a fee of lodging.

There are not any electrical facilities and the telephone.

Leading businessmen attend Harvard Business Seminar

The Third Advanced Management Seminar by Faculty Members of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration was held from Aug. 24 to Aug. 29 at Fuji View Hotel on the shore of the Lake Kawaguchi at the foot of the Mt. Fuji.

97 businessmen had participated in this seminar under the sponsorship of the Committee of Advanced Management Seminar with the support of Keio University.

It was at 2:00 p.m. on Aug. 24 when the opening ceremony was held. President of Keio Univ., Dr. Fukutaro Okui attended to give an opening address before the instructors, participants and others who had gathered on the green garden in the hotel.

After Okui's making his speech, several guests of honor's speech followed. Prof. Okui expressed that according to the great progress of the recent industry, not only in Japan but in the world, the special knowledge and the experience of the managing of a company is needed of the man who takes charge of his enterprise.

The people of Keio Univ. have been greatly interested in these affairs since a few years ago.

As the result of our endeavors, with the cooperation of Harvard University the first seminar had been held at Kawana Hotel at Izu Peninsula.

He also hoped that these participants will further the knowledge of the management of the company through this seminar with the excellent guidance of the instructors from the United States.

They will be instrumental in furthering the close ties of friendship among the managers in Japan who will be able to develop the future Japan. This year's seminar was the 3rd event.

In 1956, the first seminar was held for the purpose of giving a new various knowledge of the management of those who were industrial leaders in this country.

It is not exaggeration to say that almost all of the leaders of the company in the various fields of the industry in Japan participated in this seminar. The instructors of this seminar were as follows. Harry L. Hansen, who is prof. of Harvard Univ., is an expert of the field of Marketing, Advertising, and Sales management; he takes charge of the Department of Market Development and that of Sales policies at Harvard Univ. He was once the dean of this department.

Prof. E. Robert Livernash, prof. of the Graduate School of Business Administration and the conductor of courses in Labor Relations. Associate prof. A. Zaleznik, conductor of courses in Human Relations at Harvard Univ.

He is specially studying Organization Behavior (especially Behavior in Work Group), and was once a staff of Program for Advanced Training and Research in Human Relation.

Mr Aso donates library to Keio

About 70,000 volumes of the Shido Library were donated to Keio Univ. as a contribution to the centennial by Mr. Tagakichi Aso, president of the Aso Industrial Company.

Almost all books of this library are of Asian classics, such as Confucianism, Buddhism, Japanese history, Asian history and Chinese literature.

They are now in the laboratory near the Hiyoshi dormitory and are in preparation for opening to the public. The time of this public presentation has not yet decided. The special exhibition of this library was held in the Imperial Hotel from August 16 to 18. These books are worth hundred millions yen.

It is surprising that the Shido Library could collect so many



Businessmen are seriously attacking the case, being instructed by the instructor, standing in front of the windows, left side at center in this picture.

There was a great many who had wanted to participate in this event in comparison with the affairs of the last year and the year before last. Many professors and the concerned of Keio Univ. attended the seminar to cooperate the lecturers and the students or the participants.

Thanks to the careful preparation made by the committee, the instructors from Harvard Univ. and the eager attitude of the participants, the seminar was a greater success than the any previous seminars.

The seminar has two big characteristics different from other events which are similar to this one.

First, they could exchange their experiences and the opinions about the business management to one another while the participants spend the summer days, together at the same time,

same place.

Secondly, they are studying the high technique of the management on the basis of the "Case Method."

Likewise, collective life under the same roof promotes the mutual understanding among them.

The next session will be held during the summer of the next year under the sponsorship of Keio University. The details are not yet decided.

Exch students arrived here

The second exchange student from Stanford University, Mr. Richard Stacey Malcolm Anderson arrived at Japan for his one year's study at Keio.

He is 19 years old and junior of the faculty of medicine.

He told his desire for future experience in Keio and in Japan as follows.

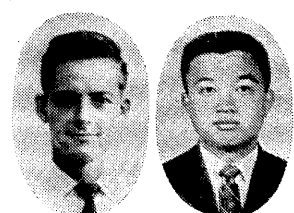
"My first impression of Japan is very nice, so I trust and, at the same time, hope my new coming life in Japan is to be delightful.

I'm majoring in Medical course at Stanford, but now as I cannot speak or understand Japanese so well, I will study general studies, especially American Philosophy at Keio.

I can not state my impressions for Keio because it is not so long since I arrived.

But I place my hope very much on one year's life at Keio.

As for my taste for sports, I am much interested in boxing and in Japan I want to learn Judo."



R. Anderson S. Fukawa

Stanley T. Fukawa, the first exchange student from the University of British Columbia, Canada, came to Japan in the middle of August.

A handsome, 20-year-old nisei (the second generation) boy speaks very good Japanese which he learned at home.

His purpose of coming Japan is to study Japanese and, at the same time, to get every information of Japan where his parents were born.

He is to join the course of Japanese History at Keio University. He is now staying with his cousin in Yokohama.

Centennial Construction mounts



This is a side view of the new library at Hiyoshi Heights. The entrance is at the left side of this building.

Most of the centenary construction has been completed and part is now under construction at the campus of Keio.

Buildings and other installations accomplished until this summer are a library, a Youth Buddhist Hall, a new school building at Hiyoshi, Junior High School building, Grammar School's swimming pool at Ten-Genji, Primary Medicine Rooms, Practice Rooms, and a Museum at Shinanomachi where is the attaching hospital of the Medical dept.

Hiyoshi Memorial Hall is now in the course of construction and expected to be established until the centennial in November.

The hall can receive ten thousand students and is usually used as a gymnasium equipped with three basket-ball courts.

The centennial will be held in this autumn. The Emperor and the Empress will honor the centenary with the visit. Many official and the guests of honor will also attend this ceremony.

The new buildings consists of "A" and "B" buildings and has

been built since Aug.

"A" building is about 5445m². and "B" is 5576m². "A" is built at the site of the Speech Hall and "B" south of the campus.

"A" building consists of four floors and two basements. "B" has five floors and one basement, including four rooms which takes in 150 persons, and twelve 100-persons' capacity rooms.

According to the second plan, these two school houses are extended to 1968m² in total.

When the second plan is completed there will be perfectly satisfactory situation, in respect of the school building.

A museum (pathological practice rooms for students) was built in the Keio Medical dept. attaching Hospital.

It is a modern studying room in style and one of the boasts of the Medical Dept. Many rooms are distinguished with the difference of viscera.

Students and teachers sitting around the table at center have a discussion, using the materials which are put on the shelves on the whole walls of the rooms.

The rooms on the second floor are for slides and movies.

Facilities planned to be made in the future are 50 meter swimming pool and Sports club Gymnasium at Hiyoshi.

A swimming pool will be located in the site of the present basket-ball court south of the stadium.

The Gymnasium will stand north of the Memorial Hall, at the site of the previous cafeteria "Green House."

The new modern library is constructed on the height of Hiyoshi and now being furnished hurriedly that it opens on September 10.

It is a brick building of two stories with heating apparatus and its site is 509 tsubo.

The placement of the rooms in each story is as follows; Basement...the night duty room, a cloakroom, a stock room.

The first floor...a reference room, a lobby, an office room.

The second floor...a reading room, a stack room.

The capacity of a reading room and a reference room are 202 and 90.

A reference room adopts the open access system, so that students can read any reference book they like to, and the reference books are going to be decided on the recommendation of professors of each faculty.

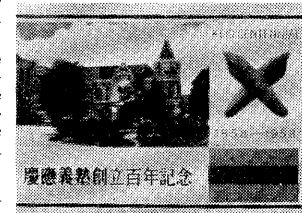
A clerk said that as they have a lot of works left undone, they fear the opening of the library will be delayed.

Mr. Mori Awarded

Tameyoshi Mori, associate prof. at Engineering Faculty of Keio Univ. was awarded the 1958 Asahi Scientific Award.

Mr. Mori, together with Prof. Yasumori Miyoshi at Nagoya Univ. of Engineering, received 600,000 yen for their cooperative studies in "spark discharge mechanism".

This is the first time that Keio scientist won this award.



These two kinds of seals were published from Keio Univ., celebrating its centennial. Above one is printed in natural color, showing the library at Mita on it. The other shows the famous words, "calamus gladio fortior." This is only green-coloured. These are to be sold in September.

Rioting teachers' rating system in review

With the coming of new semester, the controversial problem of teachers' rating system is attracting the attentions of every parent of the world. The situation has become more serious in character as the Socialist Party, Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions) and other red-colored political groups clearly set forth the stand of supporting JTD (Japan Teachers Union.)

Now the problem has changed into that of politics, instead of education. Could such development of the state of affairs be passed by without questions? For whom does the education stand at all?

The Mita Camps will feature the problem on this page and leave the matter to the readers' judgments.

Whole framework of Gov't's plan

What is TERS

Let's fix our focus on the teachers' efficiency rating system itself, apart from the pros and cons to it.

According to the system, principals and schoolmasters of all public schools rate the efficiency of their teachers by the set criteria by giving marks of five degrees to the teachers, just as the latter do to their pupils. Then principals submit the rating reports to the educational committees concerned.

The immediate purpose of this plan is to obtain some standard for judgement in deciding teachers' wage promotion and human affairs.

Efficiency rating system of this kind is commonly adopted in every private business firm, governmental office, and other institutes. The National Public Service Law and the Provincial Public Service Law regulate that all public employees shall be rated their efficiency in some way. However, there is another stipulation set by the National Human Affairs Bureau which reads: The efficiency rating might be enforced only when it can be measured objectively.

The Government has been making every effort to practise this system contesting that enforcement of it is nothing but an observation of law. In response to the Educational Ministry's request, All Japan Educational Committee chief's conference was held last December where a tentative plan on the method of rating was made public.

Aim of this system

The object of executing the teachers' efficiency rating system is, according to the Government, to design a proper personnel administration and to better the working record. For what reason is not this statement believed? Generally speaking, the above aims are considered to be the ostensible ones. People fears if there is anything more serious behind the outward purposes.

Nobody knows what is the true intention of the Govern-

ment to enforce the rating system in defiance of strong nationwide outcries against it. What did the Education Ministry lead to this reportedly reactionary system? One may well think the situations have something to do with the educational reformation forced after the war.

One of the aims of the education after the war was to elevate the speciality of education, that is, to make the art of teaching a "Profession". In accordance with this aim, every normal school was raised to the level of university. At the same time, licence system for being a teacher was strengthened.

Paralleling with this, there was one more important object in the reformation. It was to establish the so-called "layman control system", instead of Government-controlled educational structure existed at the prewar days. "Layman control" is the system prevailing in America. The core of this system is the educational committee, composed of non-experts elected publicly from civil persons.

Don't you think this two major aims, specialization of the art of education and layman control, are contradicted with each other? The Government officials and people concerned should have studied on this problem, more seriously when the reformation was done. And unfortunately enough such state of things has brought about today's chaotic situation in the educational world.

The Government is contesting that the teachers' rating system is necessary to specialize the job of education. "The system is scientific in character and will undoubtedly serve to this specialization of teacher's work. By rating the teacher's work rightly, we will take the "ability-first" policy, wiping out the traditional human administration based on personal considerations. Why can it be unreasonable as the reds are insisting?" said a certain high-ranking official.

Clue of problem

How did this problem appear before us? What is the clue? By looking back the matter carefully at a starting-point, you readers may get something to this question.

Let's think back the case oc-

curred at Ehime Prefecture. The educational committee of that prefecture decided last November to execute the teachers' rating system on account of the financial shortage. To lessen the teachers' regular wage promotion, if temporarily, is the direct motive of starting this rating.

Principals with rank-and-file teachers, not to speak of JTU, strongly opposed against it. The struggle at that time ended in 30 principals' punishment of salary cut.

It was the time when the Education Ministry made up its mind to enlarge the rating system throughout Japan in order to crack down the relations between JTU, which are composed of rank-and-file teachers, and the principals. The Government authorities thought it the shortest way to oppress the communist-like JTU. The official announcement of "over-all enforcement" of teachers' rating system stimulated the bellicose JTU who immediately stood up against it.

Is it possible to rate?

As everyone knows, even the Government authorities, under the existing regulations, cannot make out a concrete plan for the rating system, despite the one-sided autonomy of the restrictive educational committee. Therefore the tentative plan made public at the educational committee chief's conference held last December is considered to be the Government's idea, because the committee consists of Government-nominated members.

The objectives of rating is divided into four groups, such as principal, teacher, associate teacher, would-be teacher and clerk. To these each group, the method of rating is shown from many angles, that is, result of duty, personality, etc.

According to Michio Nagai, Assistant Professor at Tokyo College for Technology, these are composed at the image of "ideal" teacher. He classified the criteria of rating into three

groups by the capability of measurement.

- (1) Outer facts which are observable by anyone
- (2) Inner facts which are unobservable by anyone but the rated himself
- (3) Facts which are partly observable by such specialist as psychologist

He says: Part (1) occupies 14%, (2) 6% and (3) 80%. These figures show clearly how it is difficult to rate the efficiency of the teachers' achievements com-

pared with those of doctor or technicians.

Students voices

The extra meeting of Federated Association of All-Japan Private University was held last June where the following decisions over the issue of the teachers' rating system were made.

- (1) Supporting the rating system in its intent but on the method of which, most careful deliberation will be needed.
- (2) Don't make unreasonable oppression against JTU.
- (3) JTU must not throw up its duty, that is, abandonment of classes.
- (4) JTU must not wear political color. Be more cool-headed.

These decisions were sent to both the Government and JTU headquarters.

Echoes in various quarters

Specialization of education does not mean to put the education into the hands of the Government. But the fact was that the Government authorities, under the pretention of elevating the quality of the education, switched off the public election system of the educational committee to nomination system. It was in 1956.

The supporters of this switch-over policy thought that layman control of education has some boundaries in view of the educational structure of Japan. The educational committee should have more scientism and speciality in character. This is the reason why they should have advocated the switchover policy.

Judging from the successive reshuffling of educational personnel, the above-mentioned point of view proved to be most childish way of reasoning.

Starting from turnover, the education for the benefit of public was handed over to bureaucrats while people at large were not aware of it.

Under the control of bureaucrats, is the speciality of education able to elevate? As you know, the answer is clearly given in the following terms: "trained incapacity", "professional deformation".

Anyway the Basic Education Law declares: The education must be done with the responsibility for the whole people of the country. It must not surrender to any powerful or political forces. The educational committee must be operated through the will of whole nation.

The voices of people to the teachers' rating system are always appearing on everyday papers.

All the left-wing groups are

Struggle note

1957

Dec. 20

The all-Japan educational conference for the district committee chief decides to enforce the teachers' rating system and, at the same time, makes clear a tentative plan.

22

Japan Teachers Union declares a state of emergency describing the rating system as a "crisis of nation."

1958

Mar. 20

Metropolitan Teachers Union plots a strategy of boycotting entrance ceremonies in April.

Apr. 21

A 35-year-old junior high school teacher tries to kill himself in front of the entrance of the Metropolitan Educational Board's building protesting against the system.

22

Japan Educational Association, all-Japan mothers' convention, scholars and progressives state the opposition to the system.

23

Metropolitan Teachers Union walks into strike. Almost 90% of the classes are deserted.

June 3

The educational committee at Wakayama Prefecture suddenly enforces the system.

10

Blood-shed struggles between the police and demonstrators. Some 100 are injured.

July 6

55-year-old principal commits suicide troubling the matter of the system.

9

Pupils of elementary schools and junior high schools at Kyoto City stage a demonstration.

15

The Education Minister meets with the leaders of JTU without success.

Aug. 7

Principals at Aomori Prefecture present the case to the Aomori Local Procurator's Office, protesting that they have no obligations to rate his teachers.


16

The second-wave demonstration at Yakayama Prefecture brings about 70 injuries.

Sept. 4

JTU boss is arrested at home.

驚異的な ガソリン




モービルガス



スタンダード・ウエイク・ム石油会社

FOR COMPREHENSIVE BANKING
and FOREIGN EXCHANGE FACILITIES



THE MITSUBISHI BANK LTD.

CABLE ADDRESS: CHYODABANK

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo New York Branch: 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.
Branches: 155 Throughout Japan London Branch: 7, Birch Lane, London, E.C. 3



THE
FUJI BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Otemachi
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

187 Branches throughout
Japan

Overseas: London; Branch
New York; Agency
Calcutta; Representative
Office

Keio crew wins 3rd straight victory; Student speaks

Unprecedented record in the history

The 38th National Championship Regatta was held over the 2,000-meter Toda Olympic Course on August 24 with the honor of attendance of Princess Chichibu. The Keio University eight-oared crew won a victory in the final race, started 4:30 p.m., and became the first crew in Japanese rowing history to win an unprecedented third straight victory, nosing out Hitotsubashi University by two and a half boat lengths.

This is the fifth national championship for Keio since the foundation of Keio Rowing Club in 1909. In addition, the four-oared crew of Keio also won the victory and attained the third national championship after the War. The order of the final race and the crews are as follows.

1. Keio Univ.6:33.3
2. Hitotsubashi Univ. 6:33.3
3. Tokyo Maritime Univ.6:48.2

Keio Crew A:
B Iwasaki
2 Watanabe
3 Takahashi
4 Hashimoto
5 Shimokobe
6 Takeda
7 Suzuki
S Takahashi
C Eda

Average height 17.0 cm
weight 71.5 kg

Owing to the heavy rain which was caused with the Typhoon 17th and has been falling since the previous night, the Toda Course was full to the brim with water. Fortunately, both the rain and the wind had almost ceased at the starting-time, and without the fear of sinking as happened in the annual K-W race over the Sumida River last



The last spurt of Keio Crew. The photo is by courtesy of The Hoshi Shimbun

year, the game was started in a highly competitive atmosphere.

Hitotsubashi Univ. led Keio and Tokyo Maritime Univ. at start and kept leading till 400-meter mark. At 500-meter mark both Keio and Hitotsubashi Univ. placed their heads in a row and by 800-meter mark Keio led Hitotsubashi Univ. by one boat length. Thereafter Keio oared his way as the sole master of the game and led Hitotsubashi Univ. by two and a half boat lengths at the goal and Tokyo Maritime Univ. by five and a half.

The splendid rowing of Keio crew completely charmed a big crowd lined the banks of the river.

Judging from his real power, it is quite natural that Keio,

including four Olympic rowers should win the victory. But it is the admiration of all that Keio attained the amazing third straight victory which, even Tokyo Univ. who has gained eleven victories in the past, could not have attained yet. Keio crew this year can be said as the strongest one all through pre-and-post war Japanese rowing field.

Report

10th Tokyo Int'l Student Seminar was held

by Kuniyasu Toga

This year international student seminar was held from July 16 to 29 at Tsuda college in Tokyo.

The first seminar sponsored by the American Friend Service Committee was held in 1930 in U.S.A. and in 1949 in Tokyo. About forty students from thirteen countries participated in this Tokyo Seminar. Though the sponsor is a religious organization, the seminar students came from different religions, and we had not discussions on "Science, religion and international peace" without any religious restriction.

We lived together in the same dormitory without interruption for the two week period. As the result, we could promote international student friendship in this seminar. Half of us were Japanese, but most of the foreign students came to Japan especially to attend this seminar.

As stated before, our theme was "Science, religion and international peace. As the theme was rather academic, we, seminar students, were divided into four groups in order to take close interchange of information.

The theme of group A was Science and Religion, and that of group B was Science and Peace. Group C and D discussed on the same problem, Religion and Peace. Each group consisted of about ten students and one discussion leader. Most of discussion leaders were professors of leading universities in Japan.

Daily routine

Every day, we got up at 6.45, and after breakfast, we would take part in Meditation out of doors when the weather was fine. The short period of silent meditation plays an important part at a Quaker Meeting. But many of the participants of the seminar were not christians, so the nature of

meditation at our seminar had no religious aims. It was a pleasant and significant opportunity for us to have silent Meditation, sitting in a circle under pine trees in the early summer morning.

After the meditation, group discussions would begin except Sundays in different rooms. As for the details of the discussions, I will write you later on.

From 10.30 to 12.00, we usually attended lectures of many professors. Mr. Bailey of Tokyo University lectured on "Individual responsibilities and the problems of science religion and peace."

Prof. Tamamushi of Tokyo University gave us a lecture on "Modern Science and its His-

torical Background."

He said that there was a long conflict between science and religion. But nowadays this conflict seems to be not fundamental. Science and religion are two main aspects of human nature.

In the afternoon, plenary discussions were held several times.

One day Forum Committee took up the problem of Japan's rearmament. Most of Japanese students were strongly against the rearmament. But when a Japanese student stressed the necessity of Japan's rearmament, a delegate from Republic of China reproached him openly. This Chinese student said that, still now, the Japanese have an intension to invade. However, to

European and Japanese languages. I wonder why the Ministry of Education who is so eager in carrying out the current teacher efficiency rating system, would not try a development of the situation.

by Mr. T. Koyano (junior)

The way of science

A few days ago U.S. and U.K. held a conference to decide not to make the A-bomb test anymore.

Almost at the same time, second United Nations International Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy was held at Geneva.

At the latter conference, it is reported that much more delegates were present and much more articles on the peaceful use of atomic energy were put in than at the former one. At this time, we must consider the relation between war and science.

Those who persist that war promotes science see only the results, forgetting how the cursed war prevents the normal progress of science.

We must not believe the crazy endeavor of those who think nothing but war, but must confirm that the efforts of a man of good sense will make the slow but steady progress and only through it we can be truly happy.

by Mr. K. Saito (senior)



A delegate from Africa is reporting.

our surprise, a delegate from Vietnam supported the opinion the Japan's re-armament is necessary. He emphasized the misery of a country without forces.

We set aside every evening for recreation time. We had a pleasant time every night. Especially at an international night, most of foreign students appeared before us in their own national costume, and played their interesting folk dances.

July 27 was an Open House Day. On that day, we invited our relatives and friends to our seminar.

Dr. Kaya, president of Tokyo University lectured on "the present situation of Japanese Science".

Group discussion

I was a member of group C, dealing with the problem, "religion and peace". We started our discussion with the definition of religion.

A Japanese student reported that religion had to do with the relationship and communication between man and someone or something greater than himself. A delegate from America believed that religion was something which man has created for himself in order to satisfy a sense of uneasiness. Another suggested definition was that religion consists of these creeds or beliefs by which a person actually acts. This definition is much wider than the previous one, and could include ideologies such as Marxist Communism.

Next we gave the definition to peace. And we discussed on the sources of tensions that cause wars. A delegate from America who is now studying at I.C.U. reported that national pride, hates and hopes were the most important factors in the causes of war, while a delegate from Vietnam stressed the importance of nationalism. The relation between nationalism and internationalism! This we found the most difficult problem of all. During the seminar life, we shared personal experiences and exchanged information about our cultural backgrounds. And through the free discussions and the recreation together, we could find a deepening appreciation for one another and could promote international friendship.



Captain Iwasaki

"It is easier to preach than to practise. Aiming at the third straight victory for the past one year, we all the members of Keio Rowing Club have made utmost efforts. And now our efforts were reward. We were deeply excited with boundless joy at the victory."

"First of all, we express our heartfelt thanks to the school authorities and many superiors for their incalculable support which enabled us to devote all our energies to training. Speaking something about our training, we never turned our hands

to anything new this year. Comparing with the past two experiences of championship, we arranged what we had done during two years and got them, to some extent, into shape. And we followed it thoroughly, accurately, faithfully, with attention to the 'unguarded point of the mind'."

"I believe that the condition to be a powerful crew depends upon the passion for training, the spirit of inquiry, and the extraordinary abundance of training in quaternity. It is my firm confidence that however many the competitors are, if we do not have the 'unguarded point of the mind', we shall not be defeated."

"Our most eager ambition this year was to break 'six-minute wall' and to row up at the level of five minutes by 2,000 meters which has been a dream common to all the boatmen. But we could not have our ambition realized. This strongly induces me still now to become attached to boat and will be the aim next year together with the forth straight victory."

I wish more excellent crews than us will devote themselves to break the 'six-minute wall' with the following words in mind—"Do tomorrow what you want to do today, try next year what you want this year, and do prove your ability this autumn!"

Read

The Japan Times
ALL THE NEWS WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR
¥ 360 per month

THE JAPAN TIMES, LTD. 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

THE JAPAN TIMES INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Daily by Air Mail • Monthly Bound Copy



THE JAPAN TIMES JUNIOR WEEKLY

The Student Times
¥ 100 per month

日米会話学院

本科・予科・英文タイプ・英文速記・商業英語

新学 期 受 付 9月1日→18日

学 則 ・ ¥ 20 及 下

新宿区四谷1—21(四谷駅下車2分)

Campus at a glance

Keio Motor Club breasted the tape for the fourth time in front of the Sangyo Keizai Newspaper Office near Otemachi, Tokyo, at 2.27 p.m., Aug. 20, winning the

sixth Keio-Waseda Round Japan Motor Race.

The race, started from Tokyo and ended at the same place after 19 days, was sponsored by the Ministry of Transportation, the Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, and Nissan Motor Co. Ltd.

This race covered about 6,000 miles over Japan excluding Shikoku with two Nissan Juniors, carrying 5 members from each university with I inspector of the other party.

The race aimed at testing the skill of drivers, the amount of gaso-line consumption and the reliability of the cars rather than speed. Keio took title, 16 to 55 in scores.

	Keio	Waseda
Time	188 h 29 min	188 h 50 min
Gaso-line	607.2 l (-12)	623.6 l (-54)
Damages & Accidents	-4	-1

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY ENGLISH PRESS SOCIETY
 Honorary President: Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka Adviser: Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu
 Editor-in-Chief H. Shinohara
 News Editor K. Sakurai
 Feature Editor I. Sugino
 Art Editor Y. Fukumoto
 Managing Editor Y. Miyazaki
 Business Manager N. Miyabe
 Circulation Manager T. Morita
 Photographer K. Suzuki

OFFICE

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: ¥280. (12 copies)

Crisis in educational field

Clashes and struggles between J.T.U. (Japan Teachers Union) and the Government authorities around the problem of controversial teachers' efficiency rating system have been hot and furious. It is feared if it will get more serious because the matter has now come to the stage of enforcement.

With the supports or reinforcement of such well-known left-wing groups as Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions, Zengakuren (Federation of Students Self-Government Associations) and the Communist Party, J.T.U. was determined never to say yes to any Government-issued "reactionary plans" at any cost.

Meanwhile the Education Ministry brands J.T.U. as "reds" and is taking a rigid attitude toward them. According to an official at that Ministry, the Government could by no means allow to let the proper-minded teachers go to the hands of such reddish people.

Strange to say, both sides call themselves to be the genuine guardians of the neutrality of education. Then, what is the "neutrality of education?" Such being the case, both sides would not yield a step but are attributing the trouble to each other. What is worse, the problem has now developed into a power-strife, conservatives versus progressives, apart from the matter of education. This is the problem. All the measures imaginable should be taken to get the problem back to its original place.

There would be no more regrettable things than the recent Sohyo's decision that they will keep the children of the members of its wings out of school on September 15 when the teachers' all-out strike is scheduled. Disastrous are the children. They are as good as dumbs to these situation. How do the teachers think about it? Isn't anyone against the directions? Could they confidently call themselves the "second father and mother" of their pupils if they dare to neglect duties deserting their darlings?

Of course we do not think there is nothing to be desired with the rating system, particularly in its method of rating. There could not be too much deliberations so long as it is concerned with its method of rating.

Some kind of rating system may be necessary with the teachers too. But how it should be is a matter of serious considerations. So we think much more studies and investigations through the cooperation of both sides will be the only way to break through and settle the problem. Not only the Government officials but also the teachers are parents of children. Aren't they? They must talk with each other despite of all bygone things. That will be their duty to the beloved children and to their indignant parents.

Sayings

A new lecturer delivered his inaugural address, "it is my great honor to teach the brightest students in the best school building with the cream of modern architecture." How would you say about these words?

Lots of stamps with a portrait have been issued. But, is there any cultured man who appeared twice except Yukichi Fukuzawa?

Smith-Corona

THE WORLD'S FASTEST PORTABLE



KUROSAWA

GINZA 6, TOKYO (57) 8446

Guide business gives you a great deal of experiences

Nice job for students

In the last several years, the guide business is before the lights as the most profitable side-work for student. The another reason why this job is popular among students is that it gives them the chance to use English. Furthermore, if students get the license, it becomes the proof to prove the efficiency of speaking English. And he is qualified to write on a curriculum vitae that he has the license. This is said to be an advantage when he enters some company after graduation. Besides the fact that he is favoured with the chance of speaking English, he can travel various places without using his own money. Those advantages make the guide business attractive to the students.

Today's alien tourist industry in Japan

Apart from the guide business as the part-time job for student, lots of efficient guides are needed, as the tourist industry has begun to be taken seriously as the important resource of foreign currency.

Before we comment on guide business, it may be significant to know how significant status foreign tourism occupies in Japan. Last year, Japan earned \$64 million from the spendings of 128 thousands foreign tourists. It was the biggest single income in the noncommodity trade account. The future of the tourist industry is so bright. The government launched the five-year plan for the advancement of tourist industry, which aims to realize by 1961 the annual visit of 300,000 visitors from abroad with a resultant income of \$120 million.

This year it is expected to see at least 150,000 guests from abroad. 20 per cent boost over 1957 is expected this year. Thus, the world today is becoming more and more tourism conscious. The guides play a great part in promoting tourism. The organizations concerned, both government and private are working toward improvement of motor roads, hotel and travel facilities and easing of entry procedures. Japan Tourist Association is advertising hard to invite tourists from abroad.

Act shows nationality

Fifty per cent of the total tourists come from America, 10 per cent from China and 9 per cent from England. Though not so many in number, tourists come from other countries and even from Africa.

Before the war, most tourists are rather well-to-do people. But, nowadays, this is not necessarily the case. Many teachers come from America, taking advantage of the summer vacation, on monthly payment system. Travel to the foreign countries is becoming more possible for the people in general. The guides can see the character of the people from various countries.

Most people from America are annoyed by the long stone steps in the temple compound, because they have forgotten to walk as they have a car.

People from European countries seem to feel Japan very far away from their country, so that they feel very uneasy during their trip. They may be happier if Germany, French and Italian are spoken as much as English in Japan.

English tourist are very limited to use pounds. They have to go scotch, while Americans are inclined to buy many souvenirs. People from southeastern countries are so amiable.

Hardships and joys

All tourists use a large amount of money for his tour. They want fully enjoy their trip. If they find anything unsatisfactory, they instantly re-

proach it. The guides cannot always comply with their complaint in the midst of tourist season. But, were these trifling complaints are accumulated, clients will lose their temper. Supposing the weather is bad, and they cannot see even Mt. Fuji, what a pity it is! Their stay in Japan is too short to be delayed until a fine day. When they are favoured with a sunny fair day in Spring, they enjoy a drive whistling down to a beautiful national park. Many tourists have a movie camera, but some cannot use it for bad weather. Good weather makes tourists happy.

Guide examination

The writing examination, covering the test of English, history, geography and commonsense about economic and political problems, is done on a Sunday in the end of April at Tokyo, Sapporo, Osaka and Fukuoka. The second test of English conversation is done in June. The successors in the first test sit for the oral test. There are no limit concerning age, sex distinction and school career. The questions are difficult enough to be given to the graduates of the junior college. The content of the examination will be seen in the magazine such as Juken-shinpo, Current of The World, The Study of Current English.

The question about the knowledge of tour occupies a greater part. In English question, technical terms, used in the hotel or travel agent, will often found. Licences are issued to the Spanish or French speaking guides.



A guide explains about a samisen or a three-stringed Japanese musical instrument to the guests. (J.T.B. photo)

In the near future, Chinese will be added as one of the foreign languages. Every year more than one hundred people get a guide license in the test.

As reference books for the test, the tourist library, Japan Official guidebook, Japan pocket guide and Quize, published by Japan Travel Bureau is recommendable. The preparation will be perfect, if you are attentive to the news and articles of tour in the newspapers.

How to get assignment

If you want to be a guide, you are to pass the test done by the Transportation Ministry. If you fortunately succeed in it, you will have to get the license from the governor of your prefecture. So long as you have the license, you can work freely. But, you are hard to find tourists by yourself. So, you register your name on the list of J.G.A., and you are recommended to a travel agent. There, you will get an itinerary. You lead clients according to it with the limited fund. Under such circumstances, you need to win the clients' satisfaction with the tour. Here exists the difficulty of guide business. Most new guides find it difficult to deal with the client rather than to explain about the things of Japan. The efficiency in speaking English is a matter of course for guides. On the basis of the ability in the foreign language,



A female guide is explaining to a group of tourists at the Golden Pavilion, Kyoto. (J.T.B. photo)

guides gradually master the technique of treating the guests.

The allowance for one day is 1,600 yen including tax. If you escort more than twenty tourists, you earn 2,500 yen a day. The guests pay for the meal and hotel charges of the guide.

Requisites for guide

Whether or not those tourists, attracted to Japan with the

Some factors cannot be obtained without experiences, while other factors can be got through books. In the examination of guide, the problems concerning the later field are given to the applicants such as history, geography, commonsense questions about politics, economics and culture. The Japan Guide Association sponsors the training course of the new guides every summer.

Japan Guide Association consists of licensed guides. The association recommends guides to the travel agents. Most guides are registered on the list of J.G.A. It always keeps close contact with the other organizations concerned with foreign tourism. They publish a monthly, "Travel Companion" that is chiefly read among guides. The magazine carries lots of useful articles for guides.

Variety of excursion

In most case, the guide escort the tourists with the purpose of sightseeing. Their tour is divided into several types according to the difference of entry procedure and the tourists' contract with travel agents.

One of the most typical tour is, what is called, "Shore excursion". When a liner from abroad calls at a harbour in Japan, the passengers and crews get the temporary permission to land and do the sights around there while the ship lies at anchor. In the case of Yokohama, the crews or passengers make one day or two days trip to Hakone or Nikko National Park as well as Tokyo.

Supposing the foreign ship calls at Kobe after the anchorage at Yokohama, the passengers aboard go to Kobe by train and enjoy sightseeing on the way. The tourists aboard the cruise ships such as the Caronia, the Kungsholm and the Statendam, do their sightseeing in this way. This kind of tour is called "overland tour". In this case, local guides lead them to the noted places and historic spots. Overland tour has to be done in fifteen days, if tourists want to travel Japan without a visa.

On the other hand, the travel agent divides tour into three types such as inclusive independent tour, inclusive conducted tour and pay-as-you-go basis tour. In the case of inclusive conducted tour, a guide escorts the tourists from the beginning to the end, while in the case of independent tour, a local guide show them the places. The former may be the de luxe tour. The guide may well be happy to escort it.

But, the longer the journey is, the more difficult is to lead the client. In consequence, it needs a long experiences for a guide to be able to escort the inclusive conducted tour.