

The Mita Campus

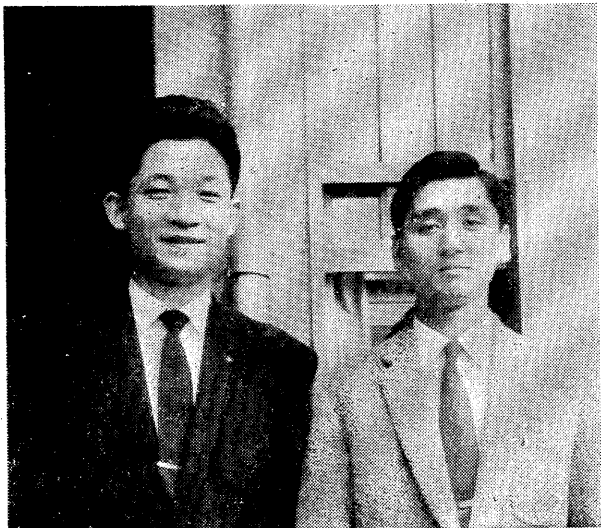
KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

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Ex. Students Nominated; Express Their Hopes



Left to right, Mr. Nishimuro and Mr. Shinohara.

Mr. Hisao Shinohara, the former Editor-in-chief of the Mita Campus, was recently selected as the fourth exchange student from Keio to Stanford.

The Foreign Scholarship Program of the Associated Students of Stanford University is organized and directed by the students of that University. Founded in 1947, it provides eight to ten scholarships for outstanding leaders throughout the world.

The primary purpose of the program is to promote the exchange of ideas among the peoples of every nation in order to develop mutual understanding necessary for world peace.

The program has two phases; first is the opportunity to study at the University, where every award winner is strictly required to study on a regular Stanford Curriculum. Furthermore, these scholars are encouraged to participate in intelligent, well-prepared seminars, where it is hoped that more exchange of ideas will take place than in

ordinary student conversation. Second, and of nearly equal importance, is the participation in non-academic program within and outside the campus. Scholars with leadership potential sought in this program are expected to maintain this high standard.

Keio has the same system with University of British Columbia. Mr. Taizo Nishimuro, chairman of Keio Autonomous Committee, was selected as the second exchange student last December.

Mr. H. Shinohara expressed his hope as follows. "My official position at Stanford is 'exchange student' and the situation necessarily obliges me in every activities to act and think on such standpoint. More concretely, I must always keep 'Give and Take' principles in my mind. What I would like to stress here is that effort not only to 'Take' but also to 'Give' is of equal importance. We Japanese know considerably well of

America, but what about the contrary? People in the U.S. pay little attentions to what happens in Japan, and island in 'Far East.' Americans do not seem to know the earth is round and therefore Japan is located nearest west of America. Well, no matter whether they may learn the fact in primary school or not, our country needs to be understood by them in such aspects as political unstableness, overpopulation problem, disputing trade expansions. Japan should no more remain to be a mere sight-seeing country.

As to the other side 'Take', I am much interested in the educational system, especially compulsory one in the U.S. In view of the present state of chaos in our country including a formidable conflict between the Educational Ministry and the Japan Teachers Union, I cannot but be worried about the problem of children's education who are to steer the future of Japan.

Next is the matter of freedom, which, it seems to me, is overflowing in Japan. I would like to see with my own eyes to what extent personal liberty is to be admitted in their leading citizen life as a component of the community!

Desultory remarks it may have been, I am afraid, anyway I will do my bit for the benefit of both universities to await the day I could share my increased understanding of the U.S. with friends at Keio."

Mr. Taizo Nishimuro, Chairman of KAC, asked about his hope and what he is going to do as the second exchange student in UBC, talked, "As the chairman of the Autonomous committee here, I would like to put a particular emphasis on how UBC students manage their student self government, when I get along with the student life at UBC.

"I am also interested in the student movement there towards political affairs or towards anything concerned about themselves.

"As Canadians are foreigners they must have a different way of thinking from Japanese. I want to see and experience this difference.

"Anyway I will do my best to fulfil my duty as an exchange student."

4980 Freshmen Enter Keio; Ceremony at Newly-built Hiyoshi Memorial Hall

April 10, from 10 in the morning, the entrance ceremony of Keio University took place at the long-awaited Hiyoshi Memorial Hall which had been built in commemoration of Keio 100th anniversary last autumn.

This year 5037 new students including 57 sophomores were admitted to the university and they were given a warm welcome.

It was regrettable that President Okui was away from the ceremony on account of illness; so Dr. Maebara, dean of Faculty of Law, offered his congratulations instead.

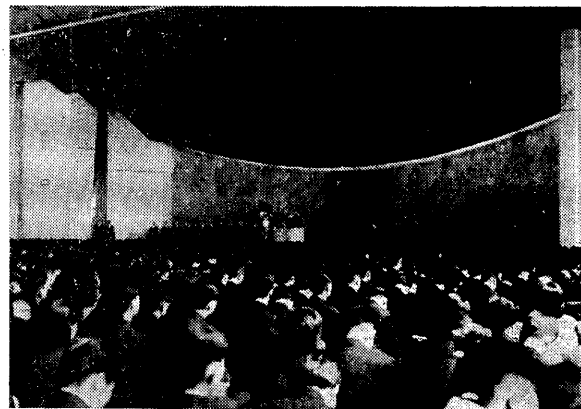
In his address, Dr. Maebara stated to the effect that "the newcomers were most favoured simply because the Hiyoshi

Heights was the best place for training young minds.

So they were expected to give first place to learning and make the wisest possible use of his

own university life."

In addition to this, he put great emphasis on the importance of preserving order in our daily life by observing law."



Student Health Insurance Starts

Student Health Insurance Association made its first start this April.

This plan was under discussion among the staff for a long time, and its realization was promoted by the reduction of the rate of discount in Keio University Hospital, which was decided last September.

The board of directors, after making a thorough investigation and study into the actual conditions of the Health Insurance systems at Kyoto and Doshisha Universities (in Kyoto), made this final decision on Feb. 12.

The outline of the rules are; 1. Every university student is required to become a member of the association.

2. Union dues (¥600 a year) are payable in advance by April. (For those who receive a 100 percent discount of doctor's fees by social insurance, only 100 yen is required to be paid.)

3. The staffs of the association are;

Chief of Student Bureau, Dean of Faculty of Medicine and four other staff members. Seven delegates from the Student body.

Mr. Miyazaki, Chief of Health and Welfare Bureau of Keio Autonomous Committee, recently stated.

"It is a great pleasure that this long-pending plan has been realized through the courtesy of the authorities, especially of the Faculty of Medicine. Hereafter, we will do our best to manage the association efficiently."

SENA NEWS

SENA NEWS No. 11 (the joint paper of Student English Newspaper Association of Japan) is to be published this April.

The first joint edition by SENNA made its debut just one year ago. Since then the publication of No. 11 edition has been under discussion by the delegates from all the universities participating in SENNA.

This joint paper is to be edited under the leadership of the Waseda Guardian (Student English Newspaper Society of Waseda University) and it will feature student political movements the world over.

Employment Season Comes to an End, Over 2200 Graduate

Ninety-seven per cent of the new graduates of Keio University were employed by the end of March.

This is as good a record as last year, but finding employment will become harder year by year, because the number of freshmen is increasing at a remarkable rate.

As in past year, however, all of graduates of the Engineering Faculty secured jobs this year, too. This is due mainly to the fact that graduating engineers cannot meet the national demand. This tendency will become more pronounced from now on.

Details are as follow;

Faculty	Econ.	Law.	Lit.	Others	Total
Mining	24	24	2		50
Construction	13	17	1	1	32
Manufacturing	267	209	33	8	517
Gas, Water & Electric co.	9	9			18
Commerce	182	156	44	5	387
Financing	184	178	7	3	370
Transportation	49	61	17		127
Journalism	36	40	59	1	136
Instructor		1	15	1	17
Public Official	6	8	4	5	23
Private Trade	31	53	16		100
Total	801	754	198	24	1777
Applicants for jobs	818	777	220	13	1823
Graduates	885	900	364	53	2202
Percentage	98	97	90	84	97



Cherry-blossoms in Spring

*The year's at the spring,
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;*

*The snail's on the thorn;
God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world!*

—Robert Browning



Friendship was bridged by Keio and Canadian Rugby Teams. March 4, from 2 p.m. the All Keio Rugby Team played a match against the Canadian team at the Chichibunomiya Rugby Ground. Although defeated with a score of 40-9 in spite of Keio's strenuous attack and defence in the first half, all members played an important role in promoting goodwill between Canada and Japan.

Sports Charm Students of the World

Students of today enjoy their lives in quite various ways. Their pastimes include even seemingly unenjoyable works, and seemingly unstudent-like pastimes. Such activities as the pursuit of majors, tackling of social problems, travelling, playing sports, dating and playing mah-jong can be cited. Among them, playing sports is the one most commendable for youthful students.

Enthusiasm for athletic sports among students is the phenomenon observed not only in Japan but all over the world. The way to enjoy them, however, will differ from country to country depending on the social and historical circumstances of those countries. Here one side of this difference will be seen through the contrast of Japan and Canada.

Nevertheless, for sportsmen the charm of sports is quite the same thing throughout the world.

Japanese Crazy about Sports

Japanese are too crazy about sports. When you take a tram car in Tokyo you will see that half the passengers are devouring sports newspapers which carry big shots from baseball games.

In the season of Sumo and baseball almost all channels of TV stations present with minute explanations by sports commentators the matches.

Generally speaking, Japanese enjoy sports rather by seeing than by actually playing them. Such tendency may be attributed in part to the current marvellous development of mass communication. TV broadcasts of baseball or Sumo never fail to make all family members keen sports fans. Current sports journalism has invented "heroes on the ground," whom young people admire as their idols. Those youngsters wish some day

to become such heroes in their turn.

For university students, too, who are always calculating, these places of professional players are attractive as jobs, all the more so, if the students have some ability in baseball which is the most popular professional sport in Japan.

In the fields of other athletic sports, too, that will not pay as professional ones here, student players of university teams have much advantage in that they are easily employed when other students find themselves in a difficulty in job-finding as a result of the scarce demand for labour.

For such popularity of student sportsmen many reasons will be cited, for example, "They are tough in competition, even in business," "Sportsmen are good at keeping harmony with their fellows," "They pay respect and

are faithful to their superiors."

Besides those, the more direct reason is that university teams with a long history and tradition have many predecessors influential in the business circle, who, as a matter of course, to bookworms prefer students belonging to the teams. But such easiness of job-finding makes some of those sports-loving students take on an easy-going way; they seldom appear in classrooms, seldom read serious books, and pay little attention to current affairs of importance.

What about At Keio

As part of their curriculum Keio freshmen have to take two athletic courses. One is once

every week for an hour and a half throughout the year, and the other, ten days in succession in a vacation. Apart from these times, students have no compulsory course of athletics for the whole four years of their university life.

Those who wish to play specially some particular athletic sports usually participate in teams belonging to the Keio Athletic Association (KAA), directing body of all athletic teams.

At present thirty-odd athletic teams belong to the association, with about four thousand students (30% of all students) as their members. Thirty-odd may be a good number to satisfy the diverse preference of thousands of students to various kinds of athletic sports.

In general, students who do not join teams are apt to disregard playing sports for themselves.

KAA players' life

They train three days a week for about 3 hours from 3 o'clock but when they are having a big match in the near future, training takes place every day for about a fortnight. In vacation, in summer and spring, they lodge together in the countryside to devote themselves to play and drill. This was reported by a captain of a tennis team.

These training schedule may differ a little from team to team depending on the character of the sports concerned, but on the whole, they are much the same.

Usually KAA members find it difficult to attend lectures which are not compulsory, so they are rarely seen in the lecture rooms of "unrequired" subjects. Consequently, such a strange incident actually happened that a KAA student who finished a year's course without recognizing the face of the lecturer one day asked face to face the very lecturer where the lecture himself might be.

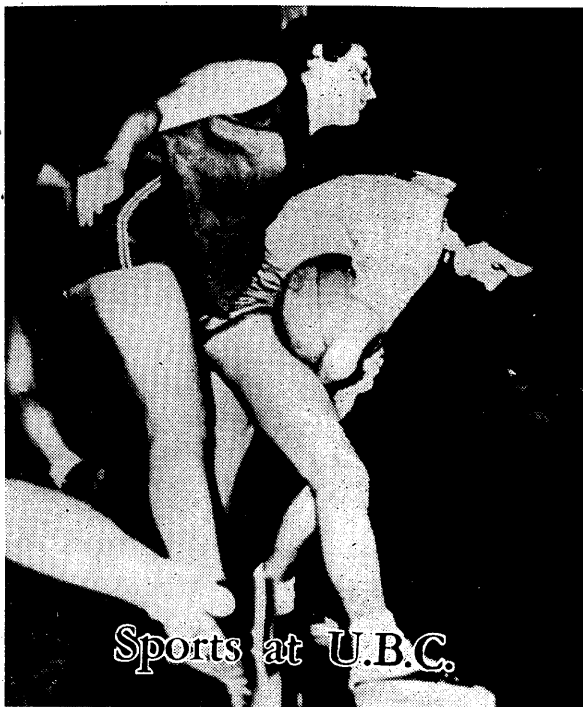
By such extreme enthusiasm for athletic sports they have gained notorious labels for themselves, such as "students of the baseball department of the university," or "students of soccer (or any other respective athletic sports) department of the university."

Wholesome View Of KAA Player

"Last year I attended sixty per cent of all lectures I took. Of course sometimes I am in a dilemma facing the alternative choice of playing and studying, or more often, that of playing and dating. But there will always be found a way out of these difficulties, if we are clever enough to discern which is more important at the moment. And not a few of us are getting along with the university course rather nicely."

"People outside may criticize our alleged easy-going attitude, but there are many lazy-bones who neither study hard nor go in for sports. Aren't we much better off as we are devoting ourselves at least to sports?"

"Anyway I play tennis for its own sake because I like it. I am quite fascinated with the charm of the play. I feel very sorry for the students who do not appreciate the charm of sports."



Co-eds in U.B.C. playing basketball.

By Stanley T. Fukawa

Canadians Score in Classroom, Too

Sports-loving students are smart in the classroom too. Incompatibility of playing sports and studying seems quite out of the question for Canadian students. This became known when Mita Campus reporters interviewed members of the Canadian rugby team which visited Japan from the end of February, and toured round the country for about a month.

On March 3, after the game in which the Canadians defeated Keio team with the lop-sided score of 40-9, a party (here called a "meeting") was held in the Bowling Center near the play ground.

Players and people concerned with both teams attended the party, talking, singing to each other and toasting each team's further development in the future. A totem pole was presented to the Keio team by the Canadians.

"Totems," the Canadian rugby team, is mainly composed of the players of a British Columbia Club.

Variety in the callings of the members is very diverse in this team. The captain is a marine colonel, others are doctors, businessmen, salesmen, firemen, company employees, students, teachers, professor, and so on. Such variety of occupation is characteristic of club teams. In Japan it seems almost impossible to form a team with members of such diverse callings.

Veteran Prof Player

The University of British Columbia sent four players in this visiting squad. Dr. Max Howell, professor of physics or physical education at UBC was a middle-aged gentleman, sharp enough to overwhelm us on the ground and at the same time in a talk.

Asked what is the most popular sports among Canadians he answered, "Ice-hockey is No. 1, football or basketball, No. 2 and rugby comes third."

"What do you think of Japanese players?" "I think in those three teams we had already beaten there was not a single player who has thoroughly mastered orthodox play."

About their training during a season he replied, "One season comprises 7 months from September to April. During a season we train twice a week for about two and half hours a day, and we play on Saturday afternoon. In the first half of training we drill, running passing, scissors passing, diving passing,



We Are Not Monkeys in the Cages!

Introduction

Until everybody enters university, they work hard for their examinations in anticipation of college life. But some of them are amazed, when they enter university, because they find that it is widely different from what they had expected. And they are apt to spend their four years of college life insignificantly. If they are stirred up now and make an effort in order to bring the university close to what they had expected, their efforts will be certainly rewarded and they will be able to spend a satisfactory college life; we are not monkeys who are throwing away our time in cages.

Here are two examples of the college life.

My Club Life

By T. Ibe

When he enters university, everyone thinks how to spend his college life. But after he has spent four years indifferently, he repents, "What in the world have I done to this day? What I have studied is nothing except 'mah-jongg', why haven't I spent college life more wisely?"

I wonder if most students are not in such a condition. It is said that those who are fortunate enough to find a sweet heart have spent their college life to advantage.

I take part in the Wagner-Orchestra, which is one of our club-activities. Of course, I am a member of a group who have spent the greater part of their

college life indifferently. I don't repent in particular. Now I am spending half of my college life in the Wagner-Orchestra and am heartily enjoying college life.

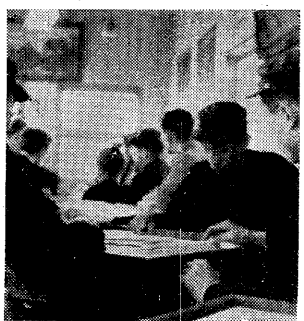
This may be exaggerating, but if this orchestra participation should be taken from me, my college life would be meaningless for me. To that extent the orchestra is an important activity for me. I think that in college life emitting youthfulness through music, is safer than being absorbed in the strange things.

If one is active as the center of some particular club, he will obtain more through his relations with his friends than can be found in books.

Some people feel uneasy if the club activities are not compatible the their studies, but they need not feel such fears.

If they think that their studies are going smoothly on account of not taking part in any club, they are greatly mistaken. Perhaps those who have spent college life without taking part in any club must feel as if something were missing.

To spend their college life well and spend it happily students should take part in some club. They are to know that the club is the best place where they can obtain reliable friends.



Mah-jongg

Book "Modern Colloquial English Grammar"

A valuable and readable book on the subject of colloquial English has been written by Prof. Masaki Harasawa of Keio University, one of the outstanding English scholars of Japan. It is 'The Modern Colloquial English Grammar', which was published as one of the Modern English Grammar Series of Kenkyusha Co., Ltd. To tell the truth, it is not so lately that this book was issued. However, this book, the reviewer believes, is well worth special mention here, because good books are always 'up-to-date'.

Not a few students of English often imagine by the term 'Colloquial English' a low, broken and ungrammatical English. But it would be grossly mistaken, for

they confuse 'colloquial' with 'low colloquial'. The former is said of usage that is characteristic of the daily speech of cultivated persons, while the latter is the term applied to expressions that are widely current in the speech of uncultured and uneducated persons. Before reading this book, it would be necessary to know a clear and accurate meaning about colloquial English.

In this book, Prof. Harasawa is trying to look into a peculiar grammar of colloquial English, which seems to be quite vague, and he consistently maintains that we can find the true aspect of living languages in colloquialism. And the contents beginning with 'The Position of Collo-

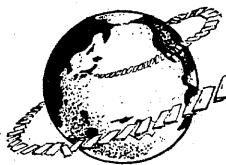
quialism', refer to almost all the colloquial phrases by giving a lot of excellent examples.

So it may be said to be the first and only book of this kind in the respect that it deals with colloquial English so extensively. This book, consisting of 14 chapters, provides us with very interesting knowledge on colloquialism in almost every page. For example, in the chapter of 'The Colloquial Uses of Some Special Words', we cherish a special interest, especially in the uses of 'There', and we can derive valuable suggestions from 'The General Tendencies of Modern Colloquial English Grammar'.

As the writer points out in the foreword, the English education of Japan has usually been in defiance of the study of colloquialism, laying much stress on the literary language. However, it is joyful that the importance of colloquialism has recently come to be recognized by so many people, and I am sure that this book will make a brilliant contribution to the study of colloquialism. Perhaps it is not too much to say that it is an epoch-making book for the English education of Japan. Now I recommend this book to the students of English in this country as well as in our university.

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College Life in Keio

By Asst. Prof. Takeo Yazaki

I congratulate you that you were elected from among a large number of students to enter Keio University.

At present, I think, many hopes and anxieties about how you should spend your future college life, will move in your minds.

It leaves no room for doubt that the more pains you take in trying to find significance in college life, the more your future will be of value to you.

I think that the meaning of the college life is not what you can find automatically with having only entered the university, but you must find it for yourself.

Though in the university you will listen to lectures, read books, have many new friends, and take part in some club activities, how they train you depends on how you take them.

You take up what you are given in the university in conformity with the judgement make up in your minds will be the motive power which brings you up as lady or gentleman.

As the foundation of your judgement depends on the circumstances of your life, the fact that you live as a youth of Japan today and that you are a student of Keio university have an important relation in the forming of your judgement.

In the course of your studies in such subjects as economics, sociology, politics, jurisprudence, literature, medicine, and engi-

neering, and while you associate with many friends, you will experience many things and realize the necessity of changing your accepted ways of thought and action.

You will look at the world, learning, friends and yourself with new eyes.

At any rate Keio University like our country Japan has certain traditions. As they have something good or bad, it is not right to acknowledge all of them.

The valuable tradition of our university consists of the thoughts and the practical activities of Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio university. This has contributed greatly towards the formation of the thought-world in Japan.

His thoughts are still alive in the present. They will be necessary for the further development of Japan.

You must truly understand his thoughts and actions, and practise their thoughts in the present.

The second feature of Keio university is the familiarity and mutual reliance in relation between senior and junior, between friends, in club activities.

Though man is apt to become solitary in the world of mass-communication, the traditional human relationship in Keio university is superior to this.

Thought you may not recognize the mutual familiarity while in college, you will feel it keenly after graduation.

As our human growth depends often on mutual reliance, you must try to make real friends, whether juniors, or seniors.

Many good friends extend their hands to you, if you have the will to accept them.

The foundation of your thoughts and actions is completed while in college.

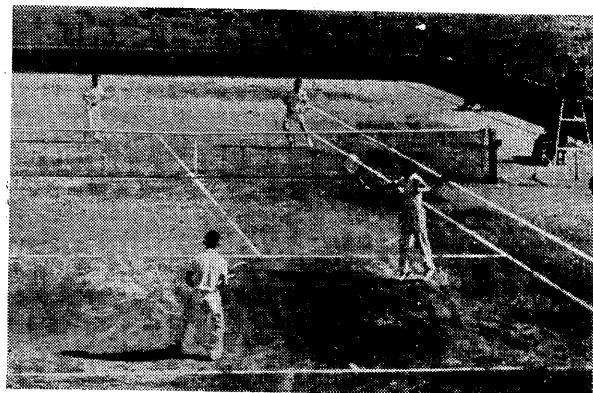
I hope that you will be good citizens of new Japan, by fulfilling the ideals of your college life.

Conclusion

This year, the top university "Keio Gijuku" stepped into a new century. But how many students of Keio university have tried to make it valuable?

Some of them have done so through learning and club activities.

Now there are many difficulties ahead of Keio university. Let's come face to face with them and overcome them by making full-use of our college life.



Enjoying their leisure.

Campus at a glance

On April 18 the first round of the baseball series between Keio and Tokyo university was held at the Jingu Stadium. The general expectation was that Keio would gain victory after victory. But contrary to expectation Keio was defeated by a score of 4 to 2 in the first game. Though Keio defeated Tokyo university 5-1 in the second game, 7-0 in the third game and let the fans feel relieved, the loss of the first game is the repentable fact to Keio nine who aim at the championship this season and to many fans who are expecting the victory of Keio. The reason why Big Six University Baseball was remarkably unpopular recently is said that Keio and Waseda are so weak. Does each nine make such an effort that

they investigate the cause of their weakness? It perhaps depends on the want of "Team-work".

What do you think about this opinion?

Two new University buildings now under construction on Mita campus will be completed by the end of April. The School Affairs Department, the Student Bureau and the Employment Office will move to one of the new buildings.

Three exchange students from Stanford and U.B.C. (in Canada) who are to come Japan in September will perhaps lodge at the Keio boarding house.

Keio Autonomous Committee has exchange student system with these two Universities, but

the trouble is that there is a lack of adequate dormitory.

If the Student Committee of Keio dormitory accepts these three students, this problem will be solved.

The Tokyo Big Six university ball games of this spring season began on April 11, with the opening game between Rikkyo vs. Tokyo university.

This season, there has been aroused a great deal of interest among ball fans: instance, all students players' uniforms are put the number on their back, breaking a long tradition.

The second interest in whether or not Rikkyo Nine will be able to retain a championship with the result of brilliant honor of five straight season winner. However, Keio and Waseda are expected, too, to gain the championship by whipping underfeared Rikkyo Fight, fight and fight . . . it is the nearest way to championship.

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Publicity Activities

The Crown Prince's wedding ceremony was held on April 10, without incident. It is a matter which we offer our most hearty felicitation.

It is true that a few Japanese displayed little interest in the wedding, thinking only of themselves, but the great majority expressed their sincerest good wishes. In addition, there were still others, especially among older people, who opposed the Prince's marriage with the so-called commoner.

It is also true, however, that Princess Michiko has attracted world-wide interest and attention. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that, for the first time in the history of Japan, a Prince of the Royal Blood has married a "commoner". Time and Life magazines, published by the same company in the U.S., recently used a picture of Michiko as their cover design. In addition "Time" presented a feature article on Japanese women. A disturbing point, however, is that the contents did not depict present-day Japan but rather Japan of the Meiji Era. Some of the photos used by "Time" in that article were those which showed Japan of former days.

This may not be too surprising, however, for it is often reported that many pictures used in the foreign text books are those of the Meiji Era. Under such a state of affairs, it is reasonable that foreigners coming to Japan for the first time are surprised at the modern facilities that they find here.

We are apt to take foreigners to Nara, Kyoto and Nikko to see the old temples, Japanese gardens and cherry blossoms and so on. This certainly is important in order to introduce the foreigners to traditional Japanese culture and beauty, but it is even more important to see that they receive the true picture of modern Japan. Japan has and is making great progress in a wide variety of fields. These things too should be brought to their attentions.

Mr. H. Shinahara recently selected as the fourth exchange student from Keio to Stanford University, expressed the following hope;

"Most Americans think of Japan only as the land of 'Geisha girls' and Mt. Fuji, so I will try to introduce a true picture of present Japan. Japan is much more than a mere sight-seeing country."

We sincerely hope that he succeeds in his endeavor.

Students Facing Hardships

From overseas student newspapers

Students are not exempted from the influences of the society in which they live.

It has become extremely difficult for students to become absorbed only in the pursuit of their studies. This can be said universally of students of all countries, though with some different emphasis from country to country.

From this edition on, the Mita Campus is to feature problems students are now facing, quoting what is being said in overseas student newspapers.

As the slogan, "equal opportunity of higher education for all" has been gradually put into practice along with the development of democracy throughout the country, more people have swarmed to the campuses of colleges and universities.

Indeed, this increase in the number of university students is owing to the fact that people's living standard have shifted upward as a result of the economic growth of nations. But, ironically enough, there has come another monetary problem those present students have to solve—how to get along with university life financially.

Situation in U.S.

It has been much harder for students in Japan to find side jobs owing to the increasing number of students who seek for employment.

The same phenomenon has been observed in America and other countries. The recent research on the actual students' condition shows that almost all students of Big Seven Universities in America are earning their school expenses by working.

The Collegian (University of Massachusetts) took up this problem and reported as follows.

"The recent doubling of the tuition has sent an increasing number of students to Placement Office for time part jobs," but it seems rather difficult to find jobs even in America. It says, "The only places on our campus where part-time jobs are available are the dining halls." Yes, certainly it will be ideal to find jobs on our campus, but it is sorry that the number of dining rooms is limited.

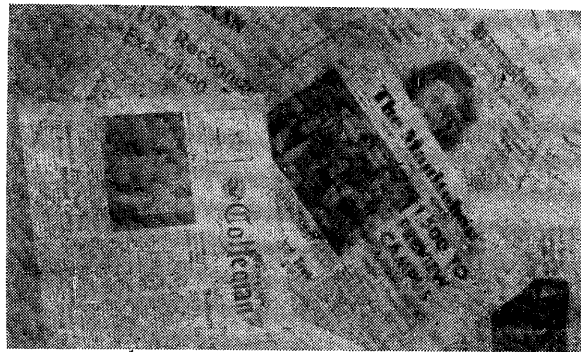
Moreover this newspaper reported, "The exhausting process of finding part-time student employment is only one function of the Placement Office. The Office must also find jobs for graduates."

It is the same trouble everywhere.

Now let's consider the reasons why students have to seek for employment.

First, the problem of tuition must be taken up.

The Daily Texan (the University of Texas) says, "Higher



Student newspapers from foreign countries.

tuition for university students will be discussed by the Texas Commission on Higher Education at a called meeting," and "Students may speak to the Commission with prior permission of the chairman," but it continues, "Final decision on whether or not there will be an increase, and if so, how much, will be made by the legislators."

The Collegian tells, "The tuition rate at UMass was raised to two hundred dollars at a special meeting of the board," and the main reason is "to raise faculty salaries to recruit new people and also to maintain the ones that we (the professors) have." "In the face of this increase, many students will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to continue their college education uninterrupted. Especially hurt will be those families attempting to afford more than one child a college education."

At Keio University, too, it was not so long ago when the tuition rate was raised to thirty thousand yen.

What about textbook prices? Is it too high or not?

The Ubysey (University of British Columbia) reports, "Student Council may probe prices charged by the campus bookstore for textbooks."

In Japan, too, textbook prices is one of the most important problem for students especially of Faculty of Medicine. Many students make a great effort to get money for original books.

Among those who are planning something to raise money however, are such students as

this; according to the New Hampshire (University of New Hampshire) "the annual fund-raising drive will be held. Once again, the funds contributed will be given to the World University Service. WUS is an international student relief organization and its chief aim is the relief of student needs."

The Volante (the state University of South Dakota) has featured the various plans of students during vacations. A certain student "is planning to spend at least part of his two weeks off by working in dance bands," but it seems that its main purpose is to get money for pleasure.

Unhappy Japanese Students

Next, let's turn our eyes on the case of Japanese students. Here have arisen problems of fee hike of private colleges and universities these years, which inevitably caused troubles among students.

One university student who entered a university in Tokyo after a difficult examination, hopeful of his studying in the big city, soon found himself in a monetary difficulty. His parents in the country are doing their best to support his son's expense in Tokyo where the cost of living is much higher than in his native town.

But the amount of money they send to his son is not enough for him to continue his college life. So he had to work for himself taking side jobs. But there were few jobs with good condition for students, he was forced to work even when he should be in classroom. Before long, he gave first place to his job. As a result, he had to repeat another year of the previous course.

What is the solution? First, will be cited scholarships awarded to much more students. They say there is no country but Japan that the government takes such an educational work. In 1958 fiscal year, about three per cent of high school students and twenty per cent of college students were given scholarships.

However, the amount of money is never enough. If the result of scholarship students becomes poor, the scholarship is stopped or the term of it is limited.

This year the sum of scholarship will be increased. But the problem is not solved by such a small increase.

What should we do?

Here is an American way of solving this problem. The Massachusetts Collegian says in its editorial "Let's Pitch In":

"We believe that every student means well. We believe that every student would help another student if the need were great. We believe you are not irresponsible and lax as the Administration claims. University students have always pulled together. Can we count on you as anchor men?"

The situation in the U.S. is not so severe as in Japan. The problem will be settled if they have more new jobs in the U.S. Part-time employment is very convenient for students. But in Japan, if we increase the amount of side jobs, does it become the solution for this problems?

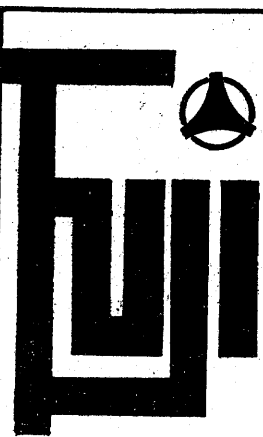
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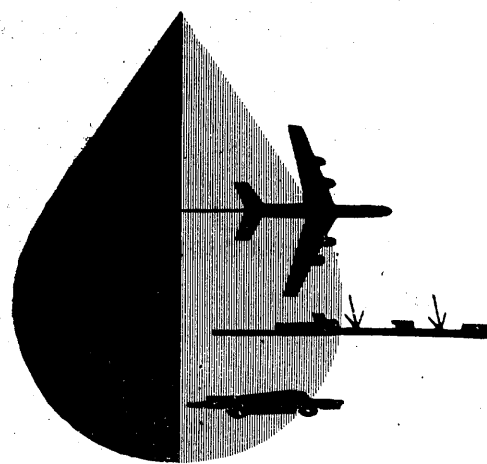


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