

The Mita Campus

1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

Vol. XV No. 5, 98

Mita, Tokyo, Japan

September, 1960 Price ¥10

Hon Degree on Dr Sinclair

On August 2, Keio University conferred a honorary degree on Dr. Gregg M. Sinclair, the ex-president of the University of Hawaii, at the Mita Library Hall, Tokyo, in recognition of his meritorious services to Keio-Gijuku. 50 persons attended the ceremony of conferment of the degree from Keio University and American Embassy.

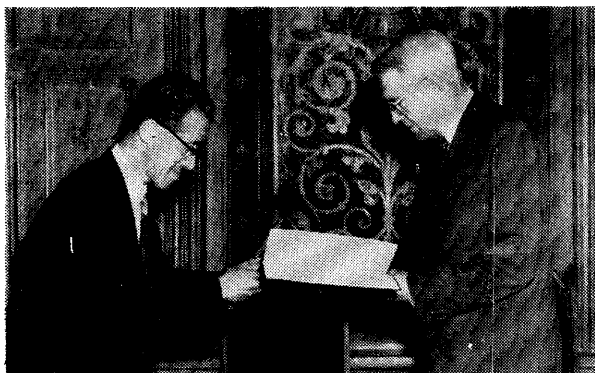
After receiving the degree, he made a speech alluding to Keio as follows: "It is true that Keio has established the Fukuzawa point of view over many years, but there is still much to be done. Keio, with a great heritage to live up to, has a primary responsibility in the century to come."

Dr. Sinclair came to Japan, for the first time, to teach English Literature and to study the Meiji and the pre-Meiji Japanese history. During the study he was

especially absorbed in Fukuzawa's philosophy. Today he is one of the few Americans who understand the spirit of the Fukuzawism.

Dr. Sinclair insists upon the "space-Renaissance" in contrast to the "time-Renaissance" in the 14th and the 15th century. Namely that, through the cross-fertilization of the Asian and the American cultures, Americans, and the Asians alike, should be aware of each others philosophy of life and the way those philosophy are expressed in art and living.

To achieve better mutual-understanding, he tried his best to establish two institutions in West Culture Center which will consist of an international college, attended by young men and women from the countries of Asia and the U.S. The second is a vocational school where trades may be taught.



President Shohei Takamura of Keio University (left) is conferring a honorary degree on Dr. Gregg M. Sinclair (right).

ISSK Expected

I.S.S.K. (International Students' Seminar at Keio) is to be held on October 15 and 16 at Hotel Korakuen under the auspices of I.I.R. (The Institute of International Relation). 45 overseas students in Japan and 60 Keio students will take part in the seminar.

In preparation for the coming seminar, I.I.R. has made a joint efforts with foreign students at Kashiwagi and Komaba dormitories in Tokyo to make their long standing dreams come true. I.I.R. regards I.S.S.K. as a place for true mutual understanding between Keio and foreign students living in Japan. They firmly believe and hope that through discussions and recreation in the get-together they can realize the close international relationship at the hands of students.

The subject is "The Role of

Students in Society". Concerning the topic, I.I.R. is supposed to make a booklet saying: nowadays the actions of the young people are observed very seriously in the whole world. After World War II, they have done much damage to the society and caused many social problems. However, no one can deny that the disorder of the past war is one of the main reasons for such problems. In such society there is no hope but is only anxiety for the young people. So students should significantly think about their roles in it and devote themselves to get rid of social disorder among themselves.

Participation is open to all. However, the number of memberships is limited to 40 students. Those who want to participate in the seminar are requested to call I.I.R. office, Room 23 in student Hall, Mita.

Exchange Prof To Be Here

Mr. Bernard Karsh, an associate professor at the University of Illinois, is expected to arrive at Haneda Airport on September 27. He is a member of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations of his University and comes to Keio under the Fulbright Professor Exchange Program.

His lectures are expected to start from the middle of October. It is not yet decided to what faculty he will belong and on what subject he will give lectures, though it was discussed at the latest Professors' Meeting of Keio University.

He is prepared to give lectures on sociological problems at both graduate and advanced

undergraduate levels. In his letter to Keio, he stated, "I am prepared to offer courses with a principal focus in the areas of industrial sociology and industrial relations. More specially, I would stress method and techniques of research in social science in general, strategies and tactics in the design and execution of field research in industrial sociology in particular."

"Further, I could be available for consultation and discussion, as well as formal extra-curricular presentations on subjects related to the American industrial scene as well as current development in industrial sociology and labor relations in the United States."



5th Business Sem

The fifth Advanced Management Seminar was held at Fuji View Hotel on the shore of Lake Kawaguchi at the foot of Mt. Fuji from August 29 to September 3. It was sponsored by the Committee of Advanced Management Seminar which consisted mainly of members of the Faculty of Commerce of Keio University.

This seminar was held after the model of the Advanced Management Program which is adapted in the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. This year Prof. Vernon R. Alden, Associate Dean of the School, expert in school administration, and Prof. Edmund P. Learned, professor of industrial management, who are in charge of the Program attended as instructors.

The 5th seminar was put to an end drawing a high social reputation with 5 year of its career. There were as many as 80 participants this year. They covered almost all of the leaders of the companies in the various fields of Japanese industry. Mr. Toshi-chiyo Tanimoto, Managing Director of Soda Aromatic Co., Ltd., was praised for being a member for four years. 12 Keio students attended the seminar and helped so that the seminar would be successful.

During the seminar period, participants tackled with cases and studied about "The Process of Delegation", "Communication", and Control and Management in Executive Action", "Use of a Board of Directors" and "The Role of a General Manager". They exchanged their experiences and opinions about such problems to one another spending the summer days under the same roof and promoted mutual understanding between themselves.

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

Lecturer to Harvard

Mr. Noritake Kobayashi, Lecturer at the Faculty of Law in Keio, left for the U.S.A. on July 14. He received an invitation from Dean Teele of Harvard University and is expected to stay there until next February.

To date, Mr. Kobayashi has attended two seminars, a Case Writers' Seminar and an International Marketing Institute Seminar, which had been scheduled for him by Dean Teele. He was greatly impressed by the first seminar. In his report to the Keio University authorities, he wrote about the new experiments in the field of case study. In the Case Writers' Seminar, he reported, trainees could understand the situation of the problem through films instead of reading case books, and he suggested that such a method could be adapted at Keio University.

Until next spring Mr. Kobayashi will be a member of International Teachers Training Program of Harvard.

35 Asian Educators Hold Conference at Keio Univ

The Conference of Asian Educators sponsored by Keio will be held from October 18 to October 25 on the Mita campus of Keio University, Tokyo. About 35 Asian educators are to participate in the Conference including 14 Japanese participants.

Formerly, Asian educators conference had been held under the auspices of a certain government, but the Conference of this year is the first one to be held under the sponsorship of one private university.

Keio University had rendered great services to overseas expansion of Japan since its foundation under Fukuzawa's spirit. However, foreign relations have been inactive since the War except exchange of professors and students.

On celebrating the Centennial two years ago, Keio University planned to hold a world-wide international conference of educators. The plan was not materialized at that time, but a way has been opened to have an Asian international conference of educators this October.

In regard to this state of matter, Keio University stated, "Our Founder Fukuzawa was Japan's first truly modern educator with liberal and progressive thoughts and actions. He pioneered Japan's higher education with lofty and farseeing aspirations. One century and a quarter after his birth we are therefore most happy to have the Keio Confer-

ence of Asian Educators."

The main purposes of the Conference are to promote mutual understanding among Asian Educators by exchanging ideas, to discover and discuss, common aims and problems, and to provide an occasion for the development of meaningful relationships in the future.

To realize these purposes, two main topics are proposed for discussion throughout the period of the Conference. The first is "Education and the Nation" and the second is "Student Problems in Asia". Besides, there are many subsidiary topics, such as, "Place of the university in the community", "National characteristics of higher education", "The responsibility of the university to the student and of the student to the university", "Employment for university graduates".

Participants of the Conference are high-class educators of Asia, such as the minister of education, the presidents, members of the board of directors and the deans of faculties of universities.

Formal invitations were forwarded by the 15th of August to the following countries: Afghanistan, Burma, Hongkong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaya, Okinawa, Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam and others. And interested inter-governmental or international non-governmental organizations have been invited to send observers.

The schedule of the Conference is as follows:

- Oct. 18: In the afternoon, Registration and Orientation on the Mita Campus, followed by a reception given by the Keio University President.
- 19: Inaugural Ceremony in the morning and General Meeting in the afternoon.
- 22: Tour of Keio Campus.
- 23: Free (informal project may be planned).
- 25: Summary reports of results and Closing Ceremony in the Morning.

Exch Students Here



The first coed, Miss Ann Mary Bodine, from Stanford University is expected to arrive in October as the fifth exchange student to Keio. She is a sophomore and specializes in Russian language. She said in her letter to Keio, "If possible, I'd like to study Japanese history and philosophy at the same time, though I'm afraid I could not understand the lecture in Japanese."

Tom Yoneda (senior) from Stanford majors in Japanese and athletics in Keio University at his own expense through a year. Ronald Johnes, senior of U.B.C. has already arrived on the 11th of September as the third exchange student.

He is very intelligent and majoring in economics. Also, he has much interest in Asian problems.

While, in August, three '59 exchange students, Hisao Shinohara (Stanford), Taizo Nishimuro (U.B.C.) and Tsutomu Yoshioka (Univ. of Dehli) returned from respective universities.

Students for N-America

On October 4, Atsuo Ueda, sophomore of Economics major at Keio University, will leave Yokohama for the United States and Canada across the Pacific Ocean stretching 12,500 miles with Fujio Fukushima, junior of law major at Hitotsubashi University.

On the way of the six months travel, they will visit forty seven universities and high schools, giving lectures on the culture and industry of Japan.

The purpose of their travel is to introduce Japanese culture and industry. They will hold lectures at universities and high schools. A. Ueda is in charge of the industry and F. Fukushima, of culture. While Ueda plans to speak about general conditions of Japanese industries referring to the actual conditions of small enterprise, Fukushima is programming to speak about Kabuki and Tokiwazu ballad, especially about 'Oyama', man-actress.

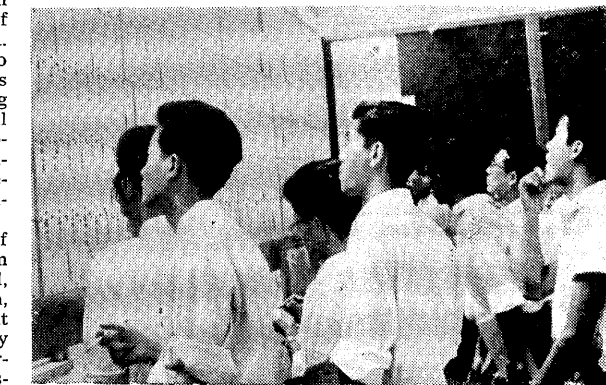
They had been dreaming of a travel in America. Since when they had the idea of the travel, they were absorbed in this plan, and made great efforts to put their dreams into practice. They wrote and wrote to the universities and high schools, expressing their intention. They received invitations from 47 universities and high schools.

They start their travel from California and go to Texas, Mississippi and cross the Florida peninsula and travel on to Washington, New York, Boston and finish it in Vancouver. Though the plan became con-

crete, the trouble still remained; that was passport. They visited the Nippon Bank, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc., to apply for the passport.

They eagerly explained their project and schedule, showing the letters of invitation and recommendations from the president of Keio University and the dean of Law Department at Hitotsubashi University.

Finally, their passports were handed down to them late in July. Mr. Ueda was authorized as a delegate of I.I.R., Keio University.



Job Prospects for Seniors Expected Good

Employment prospects for some 3,100 seniors finishing their school education in Keio University next spring are very good. 1,150 companies are now offering jobs with notifications of their details as of September 20. It shows an increase of near 45% as compared with the same period of last year. But the situation does not warrant optimism because of the new graduates of the Faculty of Commerce instituted in 1957 who may increase the number of applicants for jobs, school authorities stated.

Exchange Students Sample Foreign Life

The Summer Exchange Student Program between three universities, Keio, Stanford and the U.B.C., has experienced its second year. The increase of the participants shows a great development of the program. Last year, we had welcomed five Stanfordites and this year thirteen Stanfordites and five students of the U.B.C. visited Japan under this program. While, Keio sent out five students to Stanford and as many students to the U.B.C. for the first time.

Kindly some of the exchange students reported to The Mita Campus what they got during their trips.

Japan Through Two Pairs of Blue Eyes

by Elenoir Riches

During the past five weeks I have been a member of the University of British Columbia (Vancouver, Canada) summer exchange group and have had many opportunities for discussion with students and graduates of Keio and other universities. I have observed many things and have formed a few opinions which I trust are fairly accurate, but quite possibly I have a few erroneous notions as well.

In Japan it seems that the future of the student is determined very early in life—with students working extremely hard to pass entrance exams, not only for University but to enter good high, junior and even elementary schools. In Canada there are no entrance exams to any school or university, and the public schools are considered superior, education-wise, to any private school. Graduates of all universities have equal opportunity for good positions. Hence the struggle for success begins only after a student has entered university, although with high marks in his final high school year he will have a good chance of winning a scholarship. Once a student has entered University the competition is very keen and the student will seldom be allowed to repeat a year or course more than once if he has failed. In some faculties it is necessary to repeat the full year if one course has been failed and if the summer supplemental exam has not been passed. The failure rate at UBC in first year is very high—between 30 and 35 per cent. To enter certain faculties such as engineering and medicine, honour courses or graduate school, high marks must be obtained. When he graduates, the Canadian student will not write company exams but will probably have the opportunity to choose from several companies or universities, whether he be a scientist, educator, or graduate in business. He may also have many opportunities to change jobs during his lifetime if he so desires. The girl graduate will almost always work at her chosen profession for a few years after she is married.

In comparing the Japanese and Canadian students as individuals I find the main difference concerns the "dependence" or "independence" of the students. Even in high school and sometimes in junior high nearly all Canadian students regardless of family class have part time or summer jobs, or both. In my own case I was able to teach piano and although during high school my pupils were only beginners I was able to earn my own spending money, and during the summers I worked half time as a clerk in a store. During the university term there are few holidays but the summer is long



(almost four and a half months) and most students work the entire vacation period so there is little time left for much of a holiday. Since the Canadian student depends very little on his family financially he becomes socially mature at an early age and considers himself very "independent". As a result of this he makes his own decisions and his family has little to say concerning his university career or social activities. Seldom do we have a feeling of "group consciousness", hence we are sometimes impatient with the Japanese student who finds it necessary to have a small "conference" with his friends before deciding on his actions, or who answers our questions with a "maybe" or "perhaps".

When it comes to activities involving any physical effort I find Canadians in general rather lazy compared to the Japanese. The Japanese student especially has impressed me by his willingness to spend much time and effort to do things and go places which we would consider too inconvenient or almost impossible.

Now I would like to add just a few remarks regarding my sojourn in Japan:

What I like most about Japan: First and foremost—the Japanese people, then, the islands of the Inland Sea, the beautiful temples and shrines, the simplicity and serenity of a Japanese-style room, the coffee shops and the fast city trains.

What I dislike about Japan: The early curfew hour that many Japanese seem to observe, the dirty trains and railroad stations outside of Tokyo, soup for breakfast, seaweed, poor roads, and receiving the reply, "maybe" or "perhaps".

My most frightening experiences: The taxi ride (just after arriving in Japan) in a "kamikaze". I love such a ride now—just like a roller-coaster, only more hazardous! Also becoming lost in Osaka station shortly after arriving and finding no one at the information desk who could speak English. Crossing any street at any time is still rather frightening.

What I found most interesting: The discussions I have had with Japanese people, the experience of staying with three quite different families, my short stay at Jikoh-in, a festival in Tsuru, Bunraku, and train travel (although it can be most uncomfortable).

by Diane Custer

Even though I have been in Japan for three months on the Stanford-Keio summer exchange program I feel I am still a new comer and can only write of my cursory impressions of the Japanese and particularly the Japanese students hoping that there may be some truth to my generalizations.

In meeting, working at the Ninoshima orphanage with the Keio students and living with students I have seen many between the students of both countries. The simplicity of the Japanese living conditions and way of life, a simplicity that allows sensitivity, is largely responsible for the many differences between the Japanese and American students.

First, since there are many people bidding for positions in the business world, the Japanese student is forced to devote his high school years to strenuous study so he can enter one of the "best" Universities in the fields that he wants so he can later secure a job. He rarely changes his major field of study once he is accepted in a department.

In America the student can enter anyone of many good Universities without studying very hard in high school, and once he is in the University he can change his field of study any number of times and still graduate in four years.

Hence, the American student has time to date and usually attends his first dance at the age



of thirteen. The Japanese student has to study, often does not go to a coeducational high school and does not develop a natural social relationship with the opposite sex. Japanese girls college age are usually inexperienced with dating and consequently are considered naive and innocent when compared with the American and European girl. There is an obvious lack of flirting on the street, most boys are too shy, and such things that are common in America are rarely seen in Japan. It is understandable why arranged marriages still are common since it is difficult to meet and date many prospective marriage partners and since the boy has to work many years to accumulate enough capital to support a family.

Second, a large percentage of the Japanese students, I am told, live with their families when they attend colleges. Few students have access to automobiles on much money so they do not

have the same encouragement as the American students who have their own cars and allowances to spend a large part of their day away from home with their peers. In America the peer group is of greatest importance to the teenager, doing what his friends do, wearing what his friends wear, going to parties and dances with his friends, in general, being accepted by his friends becomes his objective.

Hence, in America, students ease from their family ties socially and financially gradually during their teen years, and by the time they are in colleges they are largely independent. The Japanese students in contrast, is still tied to his family financially and socially and can not afford to be independent.

Third, the income of the Japanese family is usually not great and often times is compensated by company benefits. Consequently the traditional home has little furniture, rooms are multipurpose, food contains little expensive meat, entertainment is simple and may be restricted to a family excursion via the inexpensive and efficient railway once a year, learning the tea ceremony and/or flower arranging, sumie, calligraphy and how to play an instrument.

The income of the American family is large enough to allow the family to buy furniture, automobiles, sometimes two or three to a family and respond to the ever present advertisements and buy many products and gadgets, package mixes, labor saving devices and to travel and be entertained. There is no pressures to spend time in the home, as a family, and find enjoyment in the traditional arts that require skill and years of practice.

The Japanese refinement as seen in the Haiku and Sumie and the Japanese politeness and gentleness are greatly admired and respected by the people of the world. However, I have seen many young people in Japan who have rebelled against all tradition and who have blindly mimicked the Westerner, absorbing good as well as bad and who have lost the most beautiful part of their culture the refined simplicity.

Today in America there are many people who have recognized the dangers of a high standard of living and who are making concerted efforts to enjoy the simplicity that exists in the things about them. I hope the Japanese do not make the error of turning away from their traditional arts and losing their unique and enviable qualities of simplicity and sensitivity as they have higher standards of living, more labor saving devices, more access to cars, paid entertainment, divorce courts and Westernization.



Five Keio university students enjoyed their 3 months Canada Trip immensely with full support on the side of U.B.C. Above photo shows their trip to Banff National Park with U.B.C. students. Mr. Higashide raising his hat.

Canada and the Canadian

by Isao Higashide

Canada seemed to me a little strange country when I got to Vancouver. I saw quite a few Canadian flags in comparison with the British flags, "Union Jack".

This indicates that Canada is not completely an independent nation. I had several chances to visit famous theatres to appreciate dramas or musics by orchestras, because the international festival was just being held when I was staying there. Everytime when dramas or orchestras begin, audience stand up and the British national anthem "God save the Queen", or Canadian national anthem named "Oh Canada" was played by the orchestra. I could not help thinking that Canadians, generally speaking, have some longing toward England or an idea that Canada belongs to the U.K. in some way.

I had much interests in the general feeling of Canadians toward the Royal Family and Queen Elizabeth, so I tried to ask them what opinions or ideas they had on the Royal system. And I was impressed that the Canadians' feeling toward the Queen and the Japanese feeling toward the Emperor are close ones.

As well as Canada's "political" connection with the U.K., she has very close tie with the U.S. economically. Frankly speaking it was not so easy to find enterprises owned by Canadians and purely invested by Canadians.

For instance, cars which are necessary for daily life on Canadians, are all made in foreign countries or made in Canada by factories built by American capitals. Also almost of industries like food industry are branches of American company.

To Sum up Their Views.... Editor

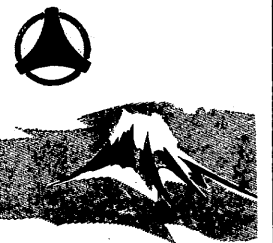
The above two views of coeds from abroad offer us some materials for reconsideration.

They were impressed with the simplicity in our way of life. The simplicity, we think, is of two kinds. One is what can be seen in our traditional arts, such as architecture, flower arrangement, Sumie and so on. The other is rather connected with the low standard of living which belongs to the major middle class in this country. The simplicity in its latter sense sounds like monotonous. The minor upper class enjoy the high standard of living, blessed with high civilization which prevails in the main cities. But middle or lower class which is not in the light of material civilization by the lack of assets lead a monotonous life with fewer entertainment. Haiku and Sumie have little to do with the concern of a great number of people. They are and will be inherited by those who are much interested in them.

What we most sympathize with is their views concerning the strong family ties. From the standpoints of filial duty and affection, this phase can be honored. But childrens brought up under the care of their parents until they become a grown-up, often lack the spirit

of independence. Boys and girls in Japan are obliged to be supported financially. For the study and work or students' and workers are socially separated. It is the prevailing feeling among parents that students should devote themselves chiefly into the study. Furthermore we Japanese students can not easily gain a job during our vacation. Lastly Japanese parents seem to have stronger affection to their children and do not like to live apart from them.

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My Two Weeks with ISS

38 students from 11 countries gathered at International Christian University in Tokyo on the morning of July 11 to take part in the 12th International Student Seminar (I.S.S.), which was held until July 25 under the sponsorship of AFSC (American Friends Service Committee), a Quakers organization. As one of the students, I registered at the entrance of the Second Women's Dormitory on the campus where two weeks were spent with foreign delegates.

The subject of '60 Seminar was "Nationalism and the Outlook for Democracy in Asia." To discuss from various viewpoints, students were divided into four discussion groups, political, economic, social and culture. I sat at the social table where we discussed such topics each day as the difference between Asiatic and Western societies, feudalistic and tribal remnants in the social systems, industrialization and modernization of technology, family systems, religious and educational systems, etc., with a good advice of honorable discussion leader Mrs. Sumiko Tanaka, a famous critic. Throughout the Seminar she stressed, and some students agreed with her, that Asian people could not follow what she called Western individualism but we should form "Asiatic individualism" because of our characteristics and cultural background peculiar to us. But I could not fully understand her idea of Asiatic individualism, thinking that if there could exist something like that, it could no longer be individualism.

In the course of the seminar 9 lectures were given by specialists and heated discussions

followed. Especially when Miss Akhtar Qamber, Lecturer at International Christian University, spoke on "Mahatma Gandhi and Ahimsa," there aroused so many questions about non-violent attitude and the Indian situation from the seats that we had another meeting on the topic in the evening. These lectures were instrumental in discussing the main topics.

These lectures and discussion studies took place in the morning, and in the afternoon we usually had no official program, so we could foster intimacies among ourselves through sports and recreations as well as personal discussions.

In the evening forum meetings were scheduled which, according to George L. Msibi, a gentleman from Ghana, is basically to gain knowledge and also to enjoy a brain-trust through discussion. Through forums, which I thought most interesting and stimulated, we were able to increase our knowledge about each country through respective delegates.

The tenth day, July 20, was set as Japanese Day. In the morning seven Japanese delegates explained about the recent domestic situations, Zengakuren and the disastrous demonstrations which caused the cancellation of Mr. Eisenhower's visit. After Japanese delegates' reports many questions aroused from the foreign delegates asking why we justified the violent demonstration of Zengakuren and if not, why we didn't form another organization against Zengakuren. Foreign students, especially American delegates, strictly rebuked the use of violence on the

by Katsuki Manabe

ground that by resorting to violence democracy could never be achieved. But I believe in the long history of the world as in the cases of France and America anti-violent attitudes have been useful as the means to maintain or to carry out democracy not to realize it.

Toward the end of the seminar a Japanese delegate pointed out that prejudice against communism on the part of so called "democratic" students had disrupted our discussions, and he proposed more "democratic" discussion.

July 24, the 13th day, was Open House Day. Many friends and relatives of participants were invited to the seminar and enjoyed the colorful displays presented by the delegates. Later, we heard a lecture by Prof. Nobushige Ukai under the title of "Nationalism, Internationalism and Democracy in Japan." In the lecture he stated that Japanese people could not realize democratic country until they became Christian.

Campus at a Glance

Special Course for Regular Nurses

The special institute of Kosei Joshi Gakuin School which was attached to the Medical Department, started making a series of lectures in September. The foundation of the school was decided in the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Keio Gijuku. The entrance examination was held on July 11 and 12 and the competition rate was pretty high, 7.4 applicants to one. This special school is designed to give semi-nurses an education to be a regular nurse.

Personnel Affairs

According to the publication of the personnel section of Keio Gijuku dated August 16, Prof. Mitsuo Maehara, the Faculty of Law, Prof. Masao Amamiya, of Economics, and Prof. Takaaki Ninomiya, of Law, were appointed to posts of chief librarian of



K-W Handball Game

The annual 8th K-W handball match was held at the National Stadium, Tokyo, at 7:30 p.m. on the 9th of September. Keio team was beaten by Waseda by the score of 17 to 12 as a result of feverish extra frames.

Consequently, Keio has had straight defeats these two years and marked 5 wins to 3 losses in this annual series score.

On that day Keio led Waseda by 7-4 in the first half, but it could not keep the 3 points ahead to the last. In the latter half, Waseda eleven stirred up, and scored 8 points to tie with Keio which scored 5. In the extra frames Keio team got no point while in Waseda 5 scores were increased. The causes of Keio's defeat were chiefly bad physical conditions of Kimoto, pointer, and miscarriage of strategy.

Keio Univ., principal of Shiki High School and principal of Keio Girls' High School, respectively.

Mita Festival

Mita Festival as an established annual event of Keio Univ. is expected to take place on Mita campus from November 19 to 22. The admission ticket with a pamphlet explaining the outline of the program is now on sale.

Some items of the pamphlet include: the exhibition of designs by Advertisement Study Club, of masterpieces by Palette Club, the conference with invited collegiates outside under the title "How young people should be." Also lectures by Keio-Waseda exchange teachers such as Prof. Shinjiro Igarashi of Waseda at Mita Festival and Assistant Prof. of Keio, Yasaburo Ikeda at Waseda Festival.

Moreover, many various functions are expected.

Keio Wins the First Game

On September 19, Keio punched both of Rikkyo's hurlers, Ishikawa and Godai, by smashing 15 hits to win a 5-2 victory over the Rikkyo team in the opening series of Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League at Meiji Shrine Ball Park. This victory over the powerful team brought about hopes for Keio's pennant chances in the fall season.

The Fall Tokyo Big Six University Baseball Championship Tournament was opened there with the first game between Hosei and Tokyo University on the 17th of September. The next tussle between Keio and Rikkyo University was called off by rain in the bottom half of the sixth inning with the score of 2-2.

The match was fought again at the same stadium at 1:30 p.m. on September 19. An outburst of Keio nine's strong batting in the early inning smashed Rikkyo to give Keio a virtual win over St. Paul's, making it decisive in the fifth frame. Tokai, Keio's center fielder, hit the first scoring single to the center field after Kojima, right fielder, slammed a triple over the center fielder in the top of the first inning. Keio snatched one more run with a double and a single in the third frame, and Rikkyo's southpaw Godai took the mound then in place of starting hurler Ishikawa. But he also suffered a fierce at-

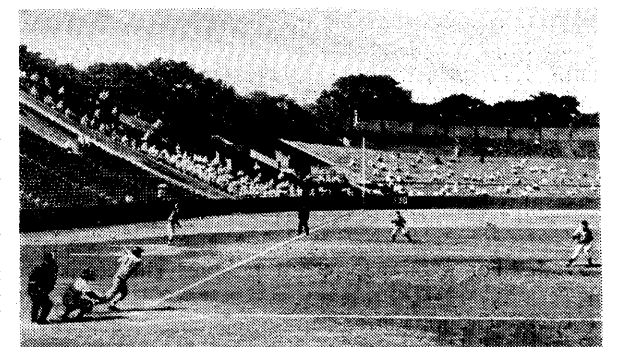
tack of Keio's batters. The Keio team added to one fortunate score by center fielder's miscatching in the top of the fourth inning. He fumbled the ball hit by Taura. Keio's batmen still heavily damaged Rikkyo's pitcher to mark two decisive runs with four singles in a row and a sacrifice hit to the center field in the fifth inning; Kojima, Tokai and Muraki, Keio, consecutively pounded single hits to right and left to fill each base. Yamada and Ohashi batted two runners home with a sacrifice hit and a single, respectively.

On the other hand, lefty Kiyosawa, Keio, hurled Rikkyo with few-hit giving it no score until the fifth inning. But in the sixth inning the Rikkyo team batted out its first run with two long hits over outfielders.

Kiyosawa allowed St. Paul's to mark one more score in the last inning, but his well-controlled pitching, behind batmen's powerful 15-hit batting, gave Keio a victory over the Rikkyo team in the first game of their best-of-three series.

In this game, Tokai slammed a double and three singles in five times at bat and became a hero of Keio nine with Muraki, who made three hits.

Keio . . . 101 120 000 5 15 1
Rikkyo . . . 000 001 001 2 7 2
(W)—Kiyosawa. (L)—Ishikawa.



Muraki, Keio, smashes a scoring single to the right field after two away in the third frame in the opener of Keio-Rikkyo series.

ASC Tops in Camp Store League

Advertisement Study Club of Keio university opened a camp store during this summer vacation on Hayama Beach in its usual way. The management of the camp store is one of the main activities of this club.

A.S.C. has a long history of about forty years since its foundation and it has about two hundred members now. The activities of this club are the practical training and studying of advertisement. Saying more closely, the members are in full activity, separated into four parts, that's to say, designing, copy-writing, research of theories and market investigation. And they have the opening of the camp store in summer as described above, in addition.

The camp store is a tea shop sponsored by Morinaga Confectionary Company. The purpose of the camp store is not only the practical study of advertisement and propaganda, but the cultivation of mutual friendship among the members.

Five universities, Waseda, Meiji, Rikkyo, Hosei, and Keio take part in managing the camp store every year.

This summer, the members of A.S.C. opened the store from July 10 to August 24 on Hayama Beach.

Each store of the five universities is actively engaged in a contest concerned with the business of the camp store.

It is just like the Big Six Baseball League. The winning team is decided by judging the effect of advertisement and propaganda and the results of management.

As long as Keio team is concerned, it has never got a winning. So, this year A.S.C. began to prepare for the open-

ing of the camp store, in March. Preparations:

1. Borrowing a camping house.
2. Learning practically about a waiter and a counter in Morinaga Candy Store.
3. Account training.
4. Negotiating with National Electric Company about borrowing electric goods, such as a TV set, a stereo phonograph, a refrigerator, and a toaster.
5. Making a pamphlet and a commercial tape and a picture for advertisement.
6. Preparing with uniforms.
7. Decoration of the store.

Business:

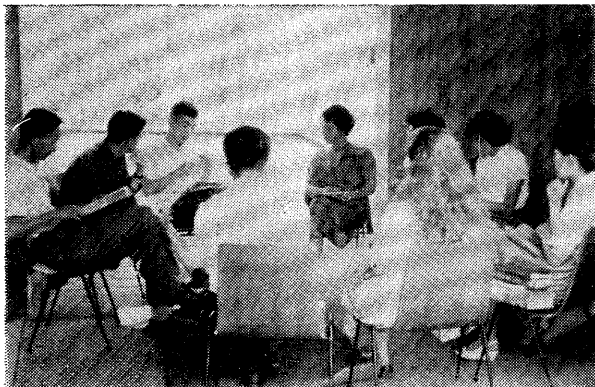
The store opened at nine o'clock in the morning. Main items of commodity were ice water, juice, coffee, tea, toast, sandwich, and so on. As a matter of course, the members took a charge of waiters, counters and many other chores in shifts of a week. They were on duty for six hours a day and the rest time was for relaxation. The store used to be closed at nine in the evening.

The weather, as a whole, was fine through the period. Consequently the profits they got by managing the store proved much more than expected. These careful preparations and earnest business were rewarded with its success in getting the winning for the first time this year.

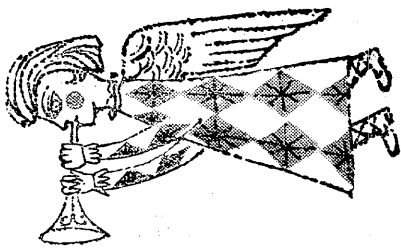
"The unaccustomed job was so hard that it brought us various kinds of mistakes and failures, but looking back to the business, it is full of pleasant reminiscences."

This is their average impression expressed in the evaluation meeting which was held after closing the store.

(by courtesy of A.S.C.)



Group study in International Student Seminar.



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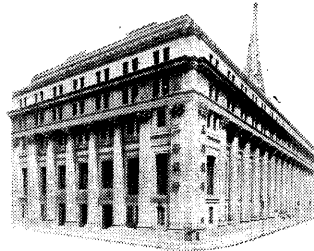
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THE MITA CAMPUS, Keio University, Student Hall Room No. 20, Mita Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (451) 2318

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)

A Gap in Our Daily Lives

The new term has begun. Each student must have many plans for this season. Very often, however, he can not carry them out in spite of his efforts to live up to those plans. His plans are not attained for several reasons. Some are personal, some are not.

In the latter case social conditions often prevent him from accomplishing what he planned. Even if we are eager to fulfil our own plans, we are often led to change our original plans by strong external hazards. It is inevitable that there exists a gap between what we planned and what we are ended up with. However, it should be reconsidered that we tend to find always an excuse for his fault in the inevitable gap. This sort of negative attitude should be the last one for a student to take. It gives us a grave concern that social situation around us often reflect this kind of our negative attitude.

Consequently, the social situation can not be improved. For example, recent political situations of our country.

Demonstrations after demonstrations against Kishi Cabinet and US-Japan Security Treaty were held in Tokyo a few months ago. Why the demonstration grew larger in its scale? It was simply because arbitrary attitudes of Kishi Cabinet made even these people antagonistic against it who were essentially for the US-Japan Security Treaty. Upon the dissolution of Kishi Cabinet, the pent-up feeling of the people was dissolved. However, soon after the withdrawal of Kishi Cabinet, we had to witness undemocratic affairs in our political world. The New Cabinet was formally organized through the voter in the Diet. But, it is said that actually this cabinet came into power by a Mamuever peculiar to any power politics.

This sort of political deal will be contrived unless the people become aware of it and begin to watch their Diet man.

In reality on the contrary, the majority of them do not even try to criticize it. Without considering the way the present new Cabinet has been organized, the man in the street seems enjoying a "sweet mood" being brewed by the new premier. An English reporter in Japan once said, "Japanese industry has 20 century technology, but political affairs are all of 18 century." If his comment is acceptable, the wide cultural lag pointed out could be what a general negative attitudes of the people to over-look the source of the lag is essentially responsible for. Students who will shoulder the society in the future, must contribute to filling up this kind of lag. The narrower does the lag become, the more hopeful will our lives become.

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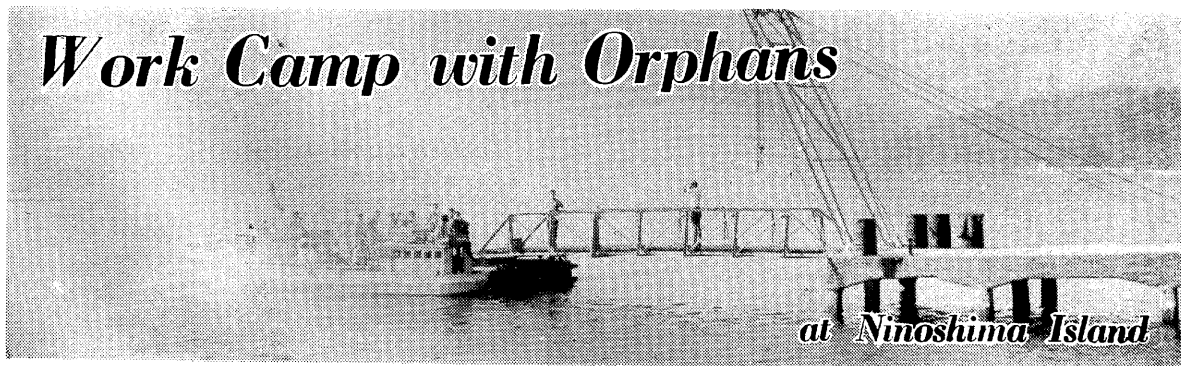
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Work Camp with Orphans



Stanford and Keio Univ. students had the work camp at an orphanage in Hiroshima City to build a friendship through orphans for 12 days during this summer vacation.

From August 17 to 28 about 32 Stanford and Keio students had the work camp at Ninoshima Orphanage in Hiroshima City. It was held there so that they might make friends with one another by teaching English to orphans, by working and playing with them, and they might know orphans in poor circumstances and help them realize that they could make company with anyone who expects to be a friend with them.

There are some 150 orphans (boys and girls) at the orphanage on the Ninoshima Island. The orphanage was built after the war to accommodate war orphans who lost their parents and relatives by the atomic bomb. Now there live boys and girls who are thrown out of the world because of poverty. They seem to hate to see anything outside of their own society and think

they are isolated from the world with no care.

Stanford and Keio students devoted themselves to giving orphans light as to open their eyes to outdoor world.

Before breakfast students worked in picking grass off the field with orphans. In the morning a pair of Stanford and Keio Students taught them English words for everything around. Even 7 year-old orphans are in the class. Afternoon they swam in the sea and played baseball with them to form two teams of Lilliputians and Brobdingnagians. At night they had a good time in singing American songs with them and showing a juvenile play to them visiting each dormitory.

Did the work camp bring anything better to them all? Was it significant that they had the

work camp with orphans?

Orphans became attached to students, that is, spoke to them to study, swim, play baseball and to work together. Some of them willingly helped even dig clams for students soup and became to say "Morning" and "Goodbye." These changes of their attitude indicate that they began to trust students and that they are now gaining the very thing they could rely upon.

When Stanford and Keio students wholeheartedly made friends with orphans, a never-to-be-forgotten friendship between students naturally came to be engendered.

All students hashed for 12 days and went shopping for the best dinner with least expense. At night boy students slept on the board without Tatami and mattress and some of them on the beach. They must have had

the most precious experience they have ever had on the work camp.

The purpose of the work camp at the orphanage was not understood well by all students and the students of University of British Columbia could not participate in the work camp on account of the oversight of the executive committee. The assistance of each teacher at the orphanage was much more needed to execute this work camp successfully.

From next year it seems to be very necessary that the students who participate in the work camp and the teachers at the orphanage should band themselves into it. It is expected that the program of the work camp will be planned for the summer exchange students project supposed to continue every year.

Alumni in the News....

Dark Ducks

Dark Ducks, one of the most popular quartetts in Japan, which consists of Mr. Takamisawa (top tenor), Mr. Sasaki (lead tenor), Mr. Kiso (baritone), and Mr. Tohyama (bass), returned on Aug. 12, putting an end to a three-month journey to the Soviet Union and European countries.

Since they got a formal invitation by the Soviet Culture Department, their public performances were seen only in the U.S.S.R.

To the question how the situation of their recitals over there was, they answered, "We held our first recital at Lenin-gard. The repertory we chose in Soviet was nearly the same as we do in Japan, that is, Japanese ballad, Russian ballad, chanson, jazz, etc. It can be said that among the Japanese songs "Suzukake no Michi" and "Akabito" enjoyed great popularity. However, the tempo of Japanese songs are in general so slow compared with that of European that Westerners do not seem to be suited for Japanese songs."

"It does not matter whether a song is welcomed or not, but it does matter whether it can be rightly appreciated or not," they added.

Dark Ducks made a further comment which gives a wee bit as to the general manners of Russian audiences.

"There was no affection seen in terms of the manners of audiences. They are merry also, and they usually take the same attitude toward vaudeville or jazz as they do toward opera or orchestra. To our surprise

jazz was a most popular favorite to the Russians, but some music critics of the country gave a severe criticism on jazz. The present international situation might have made them criticize jazz like this, though."

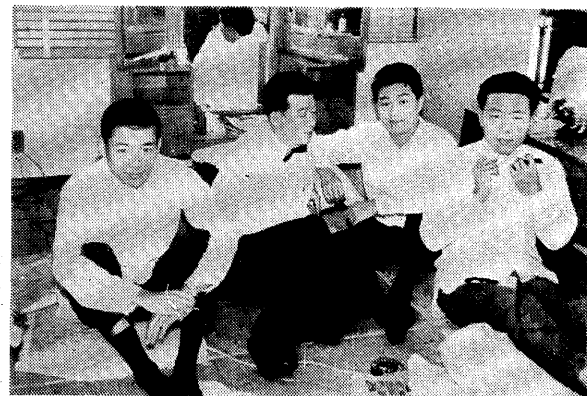
The main difficulty, which the Japanese usually come across while they are in foreign countries, will be the language barrier. In the case of Dark Ducks they must have had some troubles to make their songs understood to the Russian audiences.

They stated about this, "It is true that especially the Japanese ballads seemed difficult to be comprehended by the audiences, so that a simple explanation was given to them for their easier understanding. We are sure, however, that there will be no special need of such explanation, because as a common property of music, it has something to be understood even without the help of words or explanations."

One of our concerns is how much the Japanese and Japan are understood in foreign countries.

They said, "As a whole the knowledge of Japan and the Japanese is in Soviet rather poor. The fact that we were so often taken for Chinese, Koreans, Indonesians, or Mongolians, in the street may be a proof of it. But the Russians are indeed much interested in Japan. In Europe they recognize the Japanese fairly well."

They added that the Japanese residents in Europe hoped the Japanese youths to visit there, and they were greatly annoyed at the fact that some Japanese politicians often disgraced them-



Dark Ducks: left to right, Mr. Takamisawa, Mr. Sasaki, Mr. Kiso, and Mr. Tohyama.

elves in such a place as hotel.

All the members of Dark Ducks are said to be feminists. Here, let's ask about women in Soviet and Europe.

"As might be expected, Russian women are generally sturdy. Yet, European young lasses are equally beautiful. Above all women in Northern Europe are so pretty, even if they are old-aged, that men do not necessarily make a careful choice for a date."

"And European gentlemen are willing to take care of ladies. We realized that "Teishu kanpaku" (husband as a ruler of his home) is a thing peculiar to Japan. However, German husbands in general unexpectedly have something similar to Japanese husbands."

"Dark Ducks" graduated from the Economic dept. of Keio Univ. one after another from 1953 to 1956. What is their impression of today's Keio Univ. students?

Making an introductory remark that they can not give an adequate answer to the question because of late they have little chance to get in touch with Keio

univ. students, they made just a brief comment on them:

"They could be distinctly patterned two types of students, that is, perfect play-boys and diligent students. In our students days the average student of Keio Univ. used to be pertaining of the both two characters."

The quartetto, asked, in conclusion, what Dark Ducks' motto is and how they think of their future line, answered:

"Our motto is 'the self-independence and self-respect'. This spirit is, we think, absolutely indispensable, especially to such an unique world on which we live. We can neither depend on others, nor be sensitive over every others' remarks."

"We are fortunate enough to have a wide range of fans. Accordingly our repertory will be liable to be expanded. We think that we will have to pave our way to introduce Japanese songs into the world by laying emphasis on Japanese ballads. More than half of our repertory have been occupied with European and American songs so far, though."



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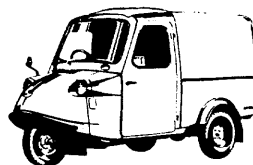
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