

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

Welcome Freshmen! New Term Begins

At the beginning of April, cherry blossoms come into bloom. The Hiyoshi campus is alive with freshmen full of youthfulness. New students walk along the drive with maidenhair trees. Now the term has begun.

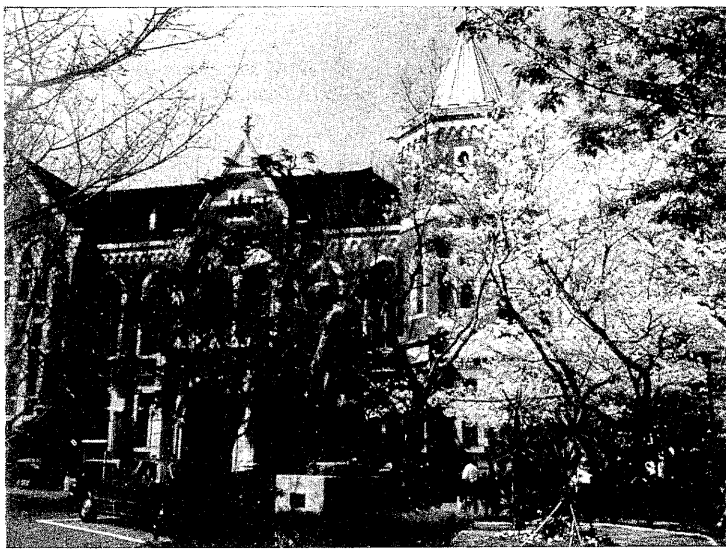
In this year's entrance exams, the number of applicants increased slightly over that of the last year. Successful candidates amounted to 8000 in all.

As for the faculties of law and engineering, mathematics and Japanese were eliminated from the entrance exam in the former. But the writing of composition was introduced. As for the latter, Faculty of Science and Engineering was reestablished. From this year on, it has three systems. Each faculty examination was carried out smoothly.

Result of Entrance Exams.

	quota	ap- pli- cants	candi- dates
Literature	600	8,205	633
Law	800	11,412	1,031
Commerce	700	8,290	1,942
Economic	800	6,950	1,504
Medicine	75	2,833	81
Science and Engineering	650	9,725	2,605

As for school expenses, a peculiar system has evolved which depends on the percentage of the rise in the salary of public officials. So entrance fees and school fees rise slightly every year. There are many difficult problems with



Mita Campus

(PHOTO BY KEIO YEAR-BOOK COM.)

this school system. But for the present, this system will continue.

The entrance ceremony will be celebrated on April 3rd. President Ishikawa and deans will be introduced at that time. Freshmen will become aware that their new university lives have begun.

After the ceremony, orientations and guidance for classes, clubs and circles follow. New students are invited to many clubs and circles.

To list some of the popular circles, Wagner is well-known for their chorus and orchestral music, Kess for English

speaking society, along with many baseball clubs and tennis clubs. Each circle holds a reception party for newcomers.

Lectures begin on April 9th. The length of one lecture is ninety minutes. The timetable is as follows:

1	9:00 - 10:30
2	10:45 - 12:15
3	1:00 - 2:30
4	2:45 - 4:15
5	4:30 - 6:00

Students have about three classes a day for two years. But actually some professors absent themselves from their lectures.

The schedule of main events for this year

I. Commencement of lectures
April 8th (Mita)
April 9th (Hiyoshi)

II. Sokei-sen (At the end of May)

Last year a lot of students caused a disturbance around the Jingu Stadium. Consequently, waiting at the stadium overnight has been forbidden. But who knows what will happen this year?

III. Exams (Mid-July)
Period: a week

But most of the general education subjects are held at the end of the school year.

IV. Summer Vacation

Period: about two months.
Many of the clubs hold camps during the holidays.

V. The Mita Festival (at the end of Nov.)

No lectures for a week.
It's a time when students can do as they wish.

VI. Final Exams

Period: two weeks
A time for diligence.

VII. Spring Vacation

Period: about two months
Not only in summer but also in spring, we have a two-month break. But better watch out for the results of the tests will be mailed!

33rd Japan-U.S. Student Conf. to Be Held (July-Aug.)

Participants Wanted, Theme "Toward Co-operation and Progress in the Changing World"

The first conference was held at Aoyama Univ. in 1934 with one hundred Japanese students and seventy Americans. Its purpose was to improve the relationship between Japan and U.S., which had been worsening since the Mansyu incident. Since then, it has been held every year alternately in each country, only being interrupted by unfortunate accidents twice.

This conference is run entirely by students. The executive committee prepares all the event, and this summer it will be held from Jul. 24th-Aug. 21st in Japan. It is composed of 11 branches, that is, 'Arts and Culture section', 'Education and Society section', 'International Relation section', and so on. If you pass the exam held by the committee, you can take part in the section of

your choice and discuss the topics with young Japanese and Americans.

Moreover, many famous lecturers in various fields are invited to discuss a wide range of interesting matters with the students.

Anyway, what is the most important is that this is a conference for students, as Mr. Tomikawa says. (He is the chairman of this committee and a student of Keio Univ., Economic Dept.)

* * * * *

In international relations, the White House's leadership in the World is reducing, the Kremlin is confronted with enormous difficulties in economy, EC nations, especially France, are setting forth to show their originality as you well know from the last Olympic Games

boycott or the Middle East problems.

On the other hand, the third world's power is getting gradually stronger and it can't be ignored in any respect. Besides, energy and resource problems make things more complicated.

Of course, you must follow these issues in papers, magazines or on TV, and ponder the matters yourself. So next why don't you discuss them with American students and exchange opinions? Then you will be sure to see Japan, this world and even yourself in a different light.

Nowadays, it is often said, "The present is an international age". Many political and economical books are published. It seems as if every person (*nekomo shakushimo*) is a critic. But to say is one thing and to do is quite an-

other.

For you, it is a good chance to widen your knowledge and experience. Now let's participate in this conference as a "Little Diplomat". It is to be hoped that many Keio students will play an active role in this year's conference.

* * * * *

Outline

The 1st selection: April 26th. Japanese and English treatises, English ability test.

The 2nd selection: May 4th. Personal interview in Japanese.

For farther information; Japan and America Student Conference c/o Nichi Bei Kaiwa Gakuin in Yotsuya Call 03-359-9621.

Review of Current Issue

Northern Territories

Feb. 7 was designated as "Northern Territories Day" by the Japanese government. They claim that the four islands, the Etorofu, Kunashiri, Habomai and Shikotan Islands, which lie to the northeast of Hokkaido, are Japan's indigenous territories and should naturally be returned to Japan.

Is this claim reasonable on an international standpoint? If so, what should we do? If not, what is wrong? First of all, we have to survey the history of territories issue between Japan and Russia (the Soviet Union), on which the Japanese government's claim depends.

1. The Edo Period

Before the Edo Period, not only the four islands in question but also all the Kurile Islands including them and also Sakhalin had yet to be definitely possessed by any country in the world. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Russians proceeded to these islands to make them their possessions. At the same time, the Edo Feudal Government started pioneering Hokkaido; exploring the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin. The Russians came from the North while the Japanese came from the South. Frictions sometimes arose between the two, but they were not serious.

2. Russo-Japanese Friendship Treaty

In 1854, the Edo Feudal Government yielded to the demand of the U.S.A. and European countries to give up Japan's national isolation policy, which had lasted since 1639, and concluded Friendship Treaties with the U.S.A., Russia, Britain and Holland. Russo-Japanese Friendship Treaty prescribes: in Kurile Islands, the border lies between the Urup and the Etorofu Islands; in Sakhalin, there is no border and the Japanese and the Russians live together.

3. Sakhalin-the Kurile Islands Exchanging Treaty

In 1868, a new government was formed in Japan. It started the civilization and modernization of Japan and pro-

moted the development of Hokkaido with great rapidity. At the same time, the Russians, who gave up advancing to the Near East for a moment because of the defeat of the Crimean War in 1856, rushed to the Far East. The Japanese government, fearing that the Russians would solely possess Sakhalin sooner or later, concluded Sakhalin-the Kurile Islands Exchanging Treaty in 1865. It prescribes: the Russians possess Sakhalin by themselves; the Japanese possess all the Kurile Islands. This is the last treaty concluded without war.

4. The Treaty of Portsmouth

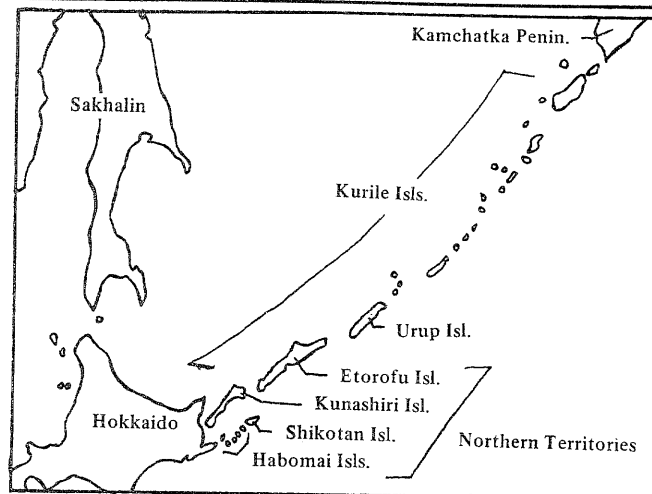
Towards the end of the 19th century, the Russians added pressure upon the Far East, especially upon the northeastern China, which Japan intended to add to its sphere of influence. Finally, War broke out between Japan and Russia in 1904. The War was going in Japan's favor, when a revolution occurred in Russia. By that time, Japan had used up her ability of continuing war. Through the mediation of the U.S.A., Japan and Russia concluded Portsmouth Treaty and put an end to the hostilities in 1905. It prescribes that Russia gives the Southern half of Sakhalin to Japan.

5. San Francisco Peace Treaty

In 1951, San Francisco Peace Treaty was concluded between Japan and most of the countries which sided against Japan in the World War II. It prescribes that Japan's territories are reduced to the four main islands: Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku. It means that Japan loses the Southern half of Sakhalin and all the Kurile Islands. However, the Soviet Union didn't sign this treaty.

6. Soviet-Japanese Joint Declaration

In 1956, the Japanese government made a joint declaration with the Soviet Union to put an end to the legal hostilities between the two. It says that there is an unsettled territories issue between Japan and the Soviet Union.



We asked some questions of Professor Ikei Masaru, Law Dept. of Keio Univ.

—What kind of advantages are there in possessing the Northern Territories?

First, some economic value exists in the territorial waters around those islands: we can fish freely; if natural resources are discovered in the continental shelf, we can own them. Secondly, there is military value in them. The Soviet Union has built fortresses on them to get military superiority to the U.S.A. and China in the Far East.

—What is the purpose of Northern Territories Day?

First, to unite the various kinds of movements for the return of Northern Territories. In realizing the return of Okinawa, the movement for return to Japan by more than million Japanese living there had a great effect. However, there are no Japanese living in the Northern Territories. So it is essential uniting and strengthening the various movements for the return of the Northern Territories. Secondly, to raise the anti-Soviet public opinion and to promote the militarization of Japan secretly.

—Where does the possibility of recovering Northern Territories lie?

There is no example, in history, of the land lost as a result of war, recovered through diplomacy. As a rule, Japan can never recover Northern Territories without war. The return of Okinawa is a most rare exception in history. So, first and only, as a rule, means of recovering lost land is through war. But it

is next to impossible to wage war against the Soviet Union. The second means is to bring a suit to the International Court. But unless both Japan and the Soviet Union have intentions to go to court, the suit won't be accepted. The third means is to appeal extensively, taking a lot of time, to international opinion. The fourth is to give up, for a moment, the return of two of the Southern Kurile Islands, and to realize that of other two, the Shikotan and the Habomai Islands more easily. The fifth is to offer, for the return of the Northern Territories, investment necessary for pioneering Siberia. But so far, such a linkage theory hasn't worked well.

—Is there any country but Japan and the Soviet Union, which has any interests in the Northern Territories issue? If so, which country and what kind of interests?

China has great interests in it. China has been deprived of a large amount of land by Russia in the past. If the Soviet Union returned the Northern Territories for the reason that they are Japan's indigenous territories, China could demand the return of the lost soils more strongly. In addition to it, if the anti-Soviet public opinion runs high in Japan, China can strengthen the concert with Japan against the Soviet Union. So China openly backed the campaign of Northern Territories Day. The U.S.A. didn't openly backed it, but the return of Northern Territories to Japan is favorable for the U.S.A., because it will contribute to an increase of its military advantages in the Far East.

お使いみち自由の〈三井給振・フリーローン〉もご利用いただけます。

三井の給与振込み

カード1枚で、支給日の朝から
お給料をご自由にお引出しになれます

三井キャッシュサービス

三井銀行
MITSUI BANK

The Seventh Citibank Public Seminar

JAPANESE CHALLENGE TO INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT

TIME/DATE 9:00-13:00 MAY 9, 1981 (SAT.)
PLACE NIKKEI HALL, OHTEMACHI, TOKYO

Citibank, N.A.
2-1, Ohtemachi 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100
phone: (03)279-5411

CITIBANK

GUIDANCE

How to Study Abroad

Recently many students are interested in studying abroad. In Keio university, more than 80 students are studying in foreign countries as exchange students or at their own expense by submitting to the International Center of the university. Besides, an unidentified number of students attend English language programs held in the United States in the summer vacation. Following is some brief information for studying abroad as regular students.

Exchange Student

At present Keio Univ. exchanges students with Western Michigan Univ., Dartmouth Univ., Univ. of Maryland in the United States, Chung Chi College in Hong Kong, Univ. of Melbourne in Australia and Paris III Univ. in France.

Generally speaking, school expenses, travel expenses and living expenses of 50,000 yen-100,000 yen monthly are borne by the university. (There are several exceptions.)

Students of the third grade, the fourth grade and master courses can take the qualification exams. (The first and the second grade students can apply for only Western Michigan Univ. There are the first and second exams. At the first exam, they judge your application form, personal history, transcript of records, plans of study and TOEFL score (Test of English as a Foreign Language.)

Usually the total number of applicants is around thirty. Though the competitive rate isn't so high, Mr. Sato, Associate Gen. Secretary of the International Center, said, "An exchange student is a representative of Keio sent to a foreign university. Suitable academic records, positive motives and purposes and sufficient English ability are required."

At your own expenses

It is said that Universities in the United States are "easy to enter but hard to graduate from." This is a misunderstanding. For us foreigners, "to enter" is also difficult, particularly universities of high standard.

-Motive and purpose-

First of all, you have to clarify your motive and purpose. Why do you want to study abroad? What do you want to study? And consider carefully your future after coming back to Japan.

-Time-

You should go abroad after you complete the courses at Hiyoshi. The best time to transfer to the undergraduate course is the fall of the third or the fourth grade. You come back to Keio the next year and your graduation will delay for a year. "If you really want to specialize in your major, I advise you to enter graduate schools after graduation from Keio," said Miss Honda, staff of International Center.

-Academic records-

Colleges and universities strictly consider your academic records for admission than you expect. How many A's have you got? You have to prove your excellency on the transcript of academic records.

Besides your intellectual ability and achievement, your character and personality, extra-curricular activities, activities outside of school and recommendations written by your teachers are also important. Moreover your TOEFL score should be at least 550 to be admitted to well known universities. 550 is rather hard to get for a Japanese.

-Financial support-

The expense of studying in America for a year, is about 5,000-9,400 dollars (public) or 6,600-11,200 (private) including school, living and incidental expenses except for travel expenses. You have to certify who will support you during your stay in the U.S., and send the university a bank balance statement.

Then if you decide to fly to America, a troublesome procedure which requires great patience, that of obtaining admission will be waiting for you.

Begin preparing one year before you go abroad. If you plan to go to America in September of next year, you ought to start from the summer vacation of this year.

-August-December-

Decide the universities of your choice by looking in the University Catalogs at International Center of Keio Univ. or Japan-U.S. Education Committee at Akasaka.

Then request each university to send you an application form. Along with the application form, they will send you some papers which indicate which tests you must take and forms you must submit to the admission office. Complete the tests by December. Following are some tests you are asked to take by certain universities other than TOEFL mentioned earlier.

- For undergraduate courses:
SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test)
ACT (American College Test)
- For Graduate courses:
GRE (Graduate Record Examination)

-January-April-

Wait for the outcomes of these tests. If you are admitted, you will get a

heavy envelope inside which you can find a letter of CONGRATULATIONS. If you are not accepted, the envelope is very light and the letter is filled with kind comforting words.

Miss Honda said, "For a male student, studying abroad holds the meaning of looking at the world outside Japan. It will be a merit when he hunts for a job, if he gets regular marks. But for a female student, circumstances are very different. Even if she receives her masters in America, 'What was she doing alone in America?' would be the society's reaction. Not only that, she would be considered to have a high pride and be hard to get along with."

Finally, Mr. Sato gave us the following advice: "First of all, clarify your motives and purposes. Have enough time to prepare. And of course, make preparations by yourself; we can only assist you."

For details, please go to the International Center at Mita.

STUDENTS STRETCHING HANDS FOR REFUGEES

Liaison Office Opened in Tokyo
Japan Volunteer Center

Students of Sophia Univ, Tokyo Univ, and Waseda Univ. . . etc., who had worked at refugee camps in Thailand as volunteers, established the Tokyo Liaison Office of the Japan Volunteer Center last December. (JVC is a private voluntary organization operating rescue activities at refugee camps, villages in Northern East Thailand and slums in Bangkok.) The Tokyo Liaison Office assists activities of JVC by sending volunteers to Thailand and raising funds.

Nowadays, refugees have escaped the starvation. They don't need "emergency" assistances. At the same time, the concern of Japanese people for the problem, which once seemed to be enthusiastic, has disappeared just like a fashion fad.

Mr. Junichi Kawai, Editor in Chief of "Trial and Error" (a monthly magazine of JVC), a student of Chuo Univ., said, "Students go to Thailand with only good faith without any knowledge. Then they find their limits. Under the emergency conditions, they carry out their reasons for being in camps, for example, by carrying patients to doctors. But

these opportunities have decreased. They seriously think, 'What can I, as a foreigner, do to help refugees stand up themselves and restore their country?' I, however, believe this question is the basis of a fresh start."

By the way, students of various universities work for the Tokyo Liaison Office, but no Keio students. When the office recruited volunteers to build recreation facilities for children in Northern East Thailand, students rushed to the office, but there were no Keio Boys or Girls among them. You may have few opportunities to work in refugee camps because UNHCR (the United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees) prohibited volunteers, who cannot remain in camps more than 6 months, to enter camps. Still you can work for villagers of Northern East Thailand, people of slums in Bangkok and refugees even while residing in Japan.

For more information, call 460-3994, JVC Tokyo Liaison Office (Monday, Thursday, Saturday after 5 p.m.)

"Your sympathy cannot help a refugee, but it is a beginning." (UNHCR)

▶▶ あなたも外国の家庭で暮らしてみませんか ◀◀

EILの国際生活体験

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING

'81夏期国際生活体験生募集中! 各コース5月6日受付〆切

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|
| <p>アメリカコース</p> | <p>●中学生・高校生向プログラム</p> <p>☆一般コース (外に7月25日・27日・29日出発コース)
7月21日～8月19日 (30日間) ¥690,000</p> <p>☆東部コース
7月25日～8月21日 (28日間) ¥622,000</p> <p>☆西部コース
7月23日～8月21日 (30日間) ¥510,000</p> <p>☆短期コース
7月31日～8月19日 (20日間) ¥595,000</p> <p>●大学生・社会人向プログラム
7月24日～9月4日 (43日間) ¥698,000
7月23日～8月21日 (30日間) ¥420,000
其他米国全8コース、メキシコ、カナダコースあり</p> | <p>ヨーロッパコース</p> |
| | <p>●高校生向プログラム</p> <p>★スイス・イギリス
8月2日～8月29日 (28日間) ¥695,000</p> <p>●大学生・社会人向プログラム
7月25日～9月3日 (41日間) ¥646,000
8月2日～8月29日 (28日間) ¥678,000
このコースはイギリス/スイス/西ドイツ/フランス/イタリア/スペイン/デンマークへの各コースがあります。</p> | |



社団法人 日本国際生活体験協会 (EIL) 国際係
☎ (03)261-3451・9080 〒102 東京都千代田区豊町4-5 橋ビル6F
旅行取扱い=日本交通公社国内・海外団体旅行新宿支店(運輸大臣一般登録第64号)
後援=文部省・日本ユネスコ国内委員会



SECURITY PACIFIC BANK

Head Office: 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, CA.

(with over 600 offices in California)

Asia Headquarters: 6 Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong

Tokyo Branch:

Yurakucho Building, 10-1 Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku.

Telephone: 214-2721

'The Ship for Youth' Makes Mutual Understanding among ASEAN

The Ship for Southeast Asian Youth, sponsored by the Prime Minister's office, is the project which gives the youth of Japan and ASEAN countries the opportunity to get together and understand each other to promote friendship through joyful parties and

frank exchange of opinions on general subjects. The ship makes sail with the Japanese youth, and then stops at ports of each ASEAN country and picks up more youth along the way. They discuss and introduce cultures and traditions and promote mutual understanding between Japan and ASEAN.

This project was started by the former Prime Minister Tanaka, when he realized during his visit to Thailand that the anti-feeling of Southeast Asian people towards Japan had got more and more serious, and that it was necessary to better the situation.

The participants from the ASEAN countries are those who are in fact playing an active part in their home countries. One of the Japanese participants said that she found ASEAN people really human and attracting, because they were active and light-

hearted. They study hard and are always ready to ask the Japanese youth about the culture and the policies of Japan.

We Japanese tend to admire Western countries and look down upon our neighbors, Asian countries, regardless of the fact that we ourselves are Asian. We are too concerned with getting along with Western countries, and overlook Asian countries, thereby hurting their feelings. From an economic point of view, also Japan doesn't assist them enough. It is high time for us to reconsider the relations between Japan and Asia.

As the voyage drew to a close, all the members express regret at parting, since they have got on well with each other. Some have found good sweethearts, and some are said to have gotten married.

It is difficult to argue if this project is in fact significant or not, because the result is invisible. But all the participants believe their experience will surely result in the furtherance of mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and Southeast Asian countries in the near future.

ANECDOTE



I am a
Vanilla

a cross-cultural case

A student made a visit to California during his summer vacation last year. One day he felt like some ice-cream, so he went to a famous ice-cream shop in West Wood, near U.C.L.A.. He wanted some vanilla ice-cream but he wondered if there were not a neat way to order ice-cream.

"What should I say to make them think I can speak English fluently?" He kept trying to find the right words, while waiting in a line. "I want some vanilla ice-cream" would be too ordinary, he thought. "I like vanilla" would be no better.

Suddenly it struck him, in Japan I usually say "Boku Vanilla." So he decided to directly translate this phrase. When his turn came and the young man at the shop asked, "What can I do for you?" He answered, "I am a Vanilla!" The young man looked stunned for a while then he began to laugh. "Oh you are Mr. Vanilla! My name is Mike. Nice to meet you."

Just for your information, this student happens to be the editor in chief of Mita Campus!

Don't Let Them Fool You

APPRAISAL OF PERSONALITY Or Just Playing with Words

Many people seem to hold interest in personality and refer to books and magazines for information. But how dependable are they?

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

Here is an appraisal of personality for you to consider.

1. You have a strong need for other people to like you and for them to admire you.
2. You have a tendency to be critical of yourself.
3. You have a great deal of unused capacity that you have not turned to your advantage.
4. Although you have some personality weaknesses, you are generally able to compensate for them.
5. Disciplined and controlled on the outside, you tend to be worrisome and insecure inside.
6. At times you have serious doubts as to whether you have made the right decision or done the right thing.

7. You prefer a certain amount of change and variety, and become dissatisfied when hemmed in by restrictions and limitations.
8. You pride yourself on being an independent thinker and do not accept others' opinion without satisfactory proof.
9. You have found it unwise to be too frank in revealing yourself to others.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

How accurate is this appraisal with reference to yourself? Do you think that this personality sketch applies to you? Most people do! The appraisal is so general as to apply to most if not all people.

See how easy it is to produce and "sell" such highly general accounts and how useless they are. This kind of assessment is just one of the pitfalls all of us need to guard against in the important but difficult matter of appraising personality.

Club Introduction The Mita Campus

- KEIO ENGLISH PRESS -

Keio University English Press, Mita Campus, was founded 36 years ago in 1945, by some members of the Keio Univ.'s English Speaking Society. This was the first English newspaper ever to be published by the student body. Since then Mita Campus has flourished for 30 years. Mita Campus published over 5,000 copies monthly, and was top of all the English papers published by students of other universities, with its members exceeding 50 students at one time.

However, about six years ago, Mita Campus began to decrease both in its members and in its activities. There was even a stage when this club could no longer continue.

The club was reunited by this year's graduating seniors. Mita Campus consists of only about ten members who do just about everything from writing column to getting advertisements while trying to make the best of their four years of university. Right now the club holds a meeting every week to study other English newspapers and to publish their own.

Anyone interested in English, or anyone who wishes to have a column published is welcome to join. It does not matter which field you are interested in, art, music, culture, or international affairs. Illustrators and photographers are also wanted.

部員募集

三田キャンパスでは、学内ニュース、経済問題、社会問題と全般にわたって活動しております。新聞の編集および英語に興味を持たれる方は、一緒に英字新聞をつくりませんか。特に一年生の入部を歓迎します。

慶応大学英字新聞学会

三田キャンパス

場所 三田・学生会館33号室

電話 03(453)0216

月曜日～金曜日

12時から1時迄

Answer of the puzzle of page 6;
22 words

英検コース

1級・2級

当校の英検受験コースでは過去の実績から作りだした予想問題を作成し、1クラス定員15名の少数制にて授業を行います。

TOEFL

週3回(月・水・金)夜間部受験準備のための7週間集中コースです。

聴取力・表現力・読解力・速読力の訓練を重点的に行ないます。

●その他コース

実務英語科・イタリア語・スペイン語・フランス語
高校生英会話・ポルトガル語・ドイツ語・中国語

英会話

基礎～上級・昼夜間部

週1・2・3回コース・少数制
ししなどの機械は使用せず、生徒対教師の直接対話方式にて授業を行います。

英文タイプテックス

入学時・時間自由・学費低廉
手動からIBMまで完全な添削とマンツーマン指導です。

タイプから国際テレックスまで一貫した指導を行なっています。

商業英語

入学時・実務直結・少人数制

商業英語検定試験A級に4年連続合格を出しています。

各目的英語力を生かしたライティングの徹底練習と、即時添削で個人レベルにあった指導。

授業時間(週1回曜日別選択制)

月～金 6:30～9:30

土曜日 10:00～1:00 or

2:00～5:00

聴講歓迎!

(案内書急送!)

渋谷外語学院

〒150 東京都渋谷区桜丘町15-15 ☎03(461)8854代 渋谷駅より3分

家庭教師



を求む。

- 熱意ある者来たれ!!
- 長髪、ヒゲ禁止。
- 時給1,500円より
(交通費別支給)
- ＝国電・代々木駅前＝

☎03(370)4366(代)

(株)代々木家庭教師センター

Fresh Passion for Music; Miss Mariko Senju

Spring—it is a season, even if your heart is injured bitterly and a regretful dense fog hangs over your mind, such things melt in soft rays of the sun. It is time for a new step forward. You all seem to have begun to make your way with a new hope.

Now, our comrade to be introduced here, Miss Mariko Senju, is going to make a new start, too. She, as an violinist, is taking an active part in the classical music world, so it is assured that many of you already know her.

This is the report of a young lady who cherishes a fresh passion in music, venturing to avoid the road to music school or studying abroad, deciding to enter university. The interview is as follows.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
—Please tell us how you came to take violin lessons with Mr. Toshiya Eto?

“When I was 3 years old, I started violin lessons under my elder brother's influence.

At first I went to the lesson half for pleasure. But since winning 2nd prize in the Mainichi musical contest for students, I started lessons more earnestly. After that I met Mr. Eto, came to take his lessons. By chance I played with Mr. Eto in the concert entitled ‘A Young Shoot Concert’ under the sponsorships of N.H.K. I met Mr. Eto once a week for two lessons (Each of which is 50 minutes long.) I concentrate on the lessons, so I can have a substantial time.”

—What point do you want to learn from Mr. Eto?

“I'm sure that no one is as great as Mr. Eto with regard to how to produce a tone. He has his own features of tones and has a separate mind in his tone. So I want to have my own ones, too.”

—Do you admire any other musicians in the world besides Mr. Eto?

“Yes. I have great respect for the musicians called ‘maestro’, though they are not limited.”

—Would you tell us something about the 46th musical contest, in which you won 1st prize?

“All right. There were 62 subscribers in the violin group. At the 1st preliminary selection, I was a 55th player. Finally at the last selection 6 subscribers were left. Then I played the concerto by Dvořák.”

—Do you have a sense of rivalry against fellow players?

“Yes. When I see those who are exerting themselves, I also feel inclined to do my best. It is said that a valuable lesson may be gleaned from another.”

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
—Is there any difference in your attitude of mind between recording and the stage?

“In my case, I perform more enthusiastically on the stage. Because I try to give something to the audience. While at recording I feel a little lonely. Then I play the violin to convince myself, I'm doing my best. After all, music varies between the two cases.”

—In what point do you think you made great progress in music from junior high school age to high school age?

“Firstly technique, secondly the spirit of music itself. When in junior high school, I tried to appeal to the audience through music. But now I realize the meaning of suppression.”

—Do you limit yourself to only classical music or do you feel the necessity of studying others?

“Yes, I think so. To study only classical isn't sufficient at all. Mr. Eto also often tells me thus. So I listen to the whole field of music to some degree. Especially I listen to popular songs or popular ballads songs in Japan (called ‘Enka’). They give me a hint for the flash in playing the violin.”

—What have you experienced on the foreign stage?

“I have only been to Italy. (to enter the 26th Paganini International Contest). But I have experienced many things. Particularly, I have an interest in the audience response. The audience in Japan, irrespective of the success or failure of the concerts, clap their hands concluding, ‘Today's concert is over without any serious errors.’ The response falls into a rut. On the contrary,

the foreign audience express their true feelings. So in my concert, they clapped with enthusiasm as if they had taken to me with joy.”

★ ★ ★
—What hobbies do you enjoy?

“I like swimming, playing tennis, readings so on.”

—You are so attractive that we are often afraid you are too much absorbed in the base on star to train your music. Is there any excess response from music fans?

“It is very pleasing to receive bunches of flowers soon after a concert. But I reject people sending me letters except for the object of encouragement!”

—Do you have any plans this year?

“This autumn I'm going on a concert tour of East Germany for nearly a month.”

deeper music, showing her strong interests to not only music but also other fields.

In the music world, above all the classical world, it is necessary to take lessons from an early age, so it is true that there are many people who go ahead improving technical skill rather than the artistic. Among such people, she didn't choose the common course (going to music school or studying abroad) instead, she enters Keio Univ. Then she will meet a diversity of people, attend various lectures and so on, which we believe will make her create and perform more complete tunes. ‘The sense of proportion’ is important in any case, as an English man often says.

Well, just as she does, let's devote ourselves to anything we like and dash through this spring avenue. Good Luck!



Miss Mariko Senju

PROFILE

1962: Born in Tokyo
1973: Won 1st prize in the 27th musical contest for students
1975: Studied under Mr. Toshiya Eto for the first time
1977: Won 1st prize in the 46th musical contest
1979: Won 4th prize in the 26th Paganini International Contest. Made a record entitled ‘The Fire Bird’ (By Yasuo Higuchi)
She will enter the Literature Dept. of Keio Univ. this year.

—Has the program been decided yet?

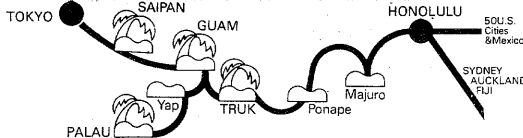
“Yes. I'll play the violin concerto by Paganini, Mendelssohn and Tchaikovsky. I'm happy to be able to play my favorite program.”

—Thank you very much for cooperating in this long interview.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
After the interview, we realized especially that she would grow in the sense of her inner mind and create a

We only have one season, but we do it better than anybody else.

(See Guinness)

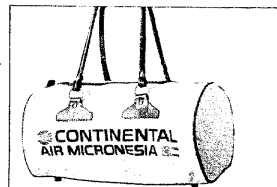


★ Flight Bag Present for Keio Boys & Gals ★
Questions

Q1. Only () flies to Saipan, Guam & beyond.

Q2. Continental flies to () from Narita in only 3 hours.

Please send the answers by postcard to Continental Airlines, 〒100 2-14-2, Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Five Continental flight bags will be presented to you by lottery among correct answers.



CONTINENTAL AIR MICRONESIA
〒100 2-14-2, NAGATA-CHO, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO TEL (03) 592-1631
GSA for **EASTERN AIRLINES**

Honorary President: Prof. Noritake Kobayashi

Adviser: M. Vass

Editor-in-chief E. Suzuki General Mgr. K. Ohmagari
 Vice Editor-in-chief R. Hattori Advertising Mgr. . . T. Hasebe
 Student Editor M. Miyagi News Reporter . . . R. Kuwata
 Culture Editor S. Sakai Feature Staff M. Momoi
 Feature Editor M. Kubota

OFFICE

THE MITA CAMPUS, Keio University; Student Hall Room No. 33 Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (453) 0216 Policies of THE MITA CAMPUS are responsibility of the student editors. Statements published here do no necessarily reflect the opinions of the school authorities or any department of the University. Single Copy: Price ¥60.

Prospect

Abbreviations and shortening of words seem to be à la mode of things these days. For example, V.S.O.P. sounds 'nau' than actually pronouncing the words very special one pattern.

However this does not mean you can abbreviate any word. At times there are abbreviations which mean something completely different.

Many of my readers are most probably acquainted with the magazine "Better Sports". At a bookstore, this magazine caught my eye. The magazine asked its readers to call the magazine 'B.S.', short for better sports. So what's wrong with that? If you knew what B.S. stood for in American English, you wouldn't be asking such a question.

'B.S.' stands for bull shit which is not really a polite word to use. People who are too shy to pronounce the words "bull shit" say 'B.S.'. Bull shit is a slang used quite often meaning a whole bunch of lies. So the magazine 'B.S.' may well be thought as a magazine with whole bunch of lies.

The Japanese have learned and copied many things from the Western world thinking it 'nau'. Who am I to criticize that? But if you are going to use something of other people's cultures, be extra careful and don't do it half the way. At least take the time and energy to make sure that's what you want. And you may be of a really better sport.

EDITORIAL

The Japan's export trade has seemed to be in a flurry since last autumn. Japan, depending upon it, has exported a lot of industrial products which have high productivity and quality. This is suspended by the "Japanese employment system" and many educated labors. But with the similarity of industrial structure in western advanced nations, the industrial exports such as IC transistors, color TVs, automobiles and so on, have become objects of what we call economic friction, because they are the chief industries which make up the core of this new era at them. Through the markets abroad the demands of foreign people concentrate on articles of Japanese make, which will mean that the strength of the Japanese economy is recognized by other countries. Or put another way, their lesser efforts in research, better worker training and other means to increase their manhour output promote the "economic friction" at present.

The mere criticism of Japan by other advanced countries—those of the EC and the U.S.—can't be regarded as a solution. The need for action to eliminate such economic tension and to restore balance to these economic ties is confined to them. Japan too must unite her efforts with them and try not to nip their endeavors in the bud.

There is a key point required of Japan, which is about fundamental technology—Japan is advanced in practical use of technology but still needs to import the fundamental technology to begin with. In this sense, Japan is a trading country, not a technological, and developing as well as advanced. The economic invasion of Japan after further industrial countries has caused them dissatisfaction.

It is desirable that an economy should give birth to a new fundamental technology and that this lead to the growth of that. Japan has to do this by all means and if so, she will be able to increase the right to speak in the world.

PUZZLE

How many words can you find?

Find the hidden words in the block of letters below. Some words are hidden horizontally, some vertically and others diagonally.

F K U E A Y D E L A Y C
 L R R O L E X P O R T M
 U E I P B M A J O R K F
 R M P C T H E T O E F L
 R A E F T A S L U M C Y
 Y I V A N I L L A V E K
 T N E B H D O J M N R B
 A H N A D V A N C E T L
 E U T S U B M I T A T Z
 R C M I T A C I Z T F I
 T X K S C A M P U S Y C
 F T A U D A R G E X A M

(Answer on Page 4)

THE PREVIOUS ANSWER

T	H	E		M	I	T	A
H	E	A	D	A	C	H	E
A	S	S	U	M	E	D	
T	I	T	L	E	D		
	T	E	L	L		C	F
B	A	R		O	R	A	L
A	T		I	N		M	E
R	I	O	T		A	P	E
G	O	N	E		G	U	T
E	N	E	M	I	E	S	

—輝く伝統—最高の権威—日本—の実力—

虎門タイピスト学校

1. 入学金不要
2. 学生超割引
3. 自由時間制
4. 就職率 100%

お問い合わせは

☎ 03 (464) 3969 (代表)

THE
 LARGEST
 STATIONER
 IN
 GINZA



GINZA ITO-YA

2-7-15, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Phone 561-8311

Now the only nonstop
 to New York feels even
 faster.

Clipper® Class is Pan Am's way of shortening the longest business trip with express check-in, preferred seating, complimentary drinks and more. Available on all our nonstops from Japan to the world.

Tokyo (03) 240-8888
 Osaka (06) 271-5951
 Nagoya (052) 571-5488



PAN AM