

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

From Campus To The Outside World

Job-Hunting: A Major Concern For Seniors

Introduction

After the Golden Week in May, the job-hunting consciousness of graduating college students is gradually rising. The job-hunting campaign has started. By October 1, students will search for various information and hence make up their minds as to the choice of companies.

It is said that the prospect of this year's job-hunting front will keep as high a standard as last year when employment was the best since the oil-shock and that it won't, however, expand remarkably and a severe situation will continue for female students.

Separate industries, manufacturers, especially automakers, electronics and general machinery companies are highly willing to offer more jobs to graduating students. There will be no major difference between this year and last year in other industries like insurance, banking and trading companies.

It is safe to say that there will be no major change as compared with last year on the job-hunting front.

Distinctive Features About Keio's Students

Yoshio Sato, the professor of the Business & Commercial department and the chief of the employment section at Keio University says, "The number of job offered to the students of this school will increase a bit this year over last year when about 6,200 companies offered jobs to graduating students from Keio."

He also adds, "As far as Keio's graduating students are concerned, there are some distinctive features about job-hunting. Almost all of them have obtained their positions with 1,000 out of the 6,200 firms. 73% of the students who belonged to the literary course last year work at large-scale companies. Only 12.3% of them work at minor enterprises."

Another feature is the inclination of centering in Tokyo. 72% of them now work in Tokyo while only 9% of them are located in the Kinki district.

As for Keio's female students, I can state that those who want to work at companies after their graduation can obtain positions without fail. However, if they are made to work at minor companies where they are unwilling to work, they will leave there with good grace and stay at home sometimes taking side-jobs."

Inconsistency on students

For the past several years, popular industries among graduating students have been banking, trade and electronics. Stability and the scale and reputation of

the company have been two major factors in making their choice. In addition, some overly-protected students have chosen companies where they could live with their parents. College students seem to have been getting more and more conservative.

However, distinctive traits have appeared recently. Besides the above factors, having a worth-while job has been one of the reasons for graduates in making their choice. With such a favorable job-hunting market for graduates, some of them have preferred worth-while jobs to "Madogiwa-zoku" (tribe that sits by the window) at large-scale companies.

Into the bargain, firms of great promise have also had bearing on the problem. They think that the tide of technological innovation may come and firms with high technology capable of dealing with it will grow then. Graduates who expect the firms of their choices to grow in the future will decide on the firms which are small-scale and have a low profit. These have become two new trends for graduates in making their choice.

But if these situations are considered more deeply, the inconsistency and indulgence of graduates can be seen. Many graduates are likely to take jobs in leading companies of industry, especially city banks and Sogo-Shosha (general trading companies) and great promises in electronics companies. These leading companies have always been the most popular.

However much they may make of worth-while jobs and the great promise and growth of firms, the pattern of choosing firms has remained almost unchanged.

Prof. Sato's Advice

Anyway, graduates will have a hard time getting many informations from books, friends and seniors to make up their minds as to the choice of the companies by October 1. Thus, on October 1, 2, 3, they will visit the companies of their choice and sit for interviews which play a vital role in their success.

Prof. Yoshio Sato says, "The persons in charge of examining students will perceive the total personalities they have only in 5 minutes. It is no use putting on a front on the spot. Those who succeed in interviews are determined even without dwelling on their personalities."

What is important is how well and polite they can respond to the questions by the examiner and how fluently and confidently they can speak about their achievements at university or in outside activities. This is the key to success.

The more attractive the student is to the examiner, the more easily he can obtain a position. The number of A's is less important than the personality and charm of the student. I believe that half the graduates from Keio have distinctive objectives before they sit for interviews."

To sum up, the professor gives the following advice to this year's Keio graduates. "It is most desirable that students can afford to do what they should do, say, studies or sports on the one hand and do adequately activities for

job-hunting on the other hand. I don't want students to devote themselves only to job-hunting and to be aggravated as they were in preparing for university examinations. I want them to carry out their duties as university students while thinking of their own futures."

It is my advice that they should have at least one thing they have done well during their university lives and can take pride in with composure and confidence as Keio men and women."

Dash! KEIO

— Club Introduction 'The Cheer Leaders' —



Photo by Camera Club

The Keio University baseball team sat in the last rank in the spring Tokyo Big Six University Baseball Series. The standings of this season are as follows, Meiji, Hosei, Waseda, Tokyo, Rikkyo, Keio. Keio suffered a defeat in the traditional K-W matches and gained no victorious points at all in this series. (The score of the first game was 0-4, and the second game was 3-4.) This is the stagnation since 1966. However, in spite of that, members of the cheer leaders were cheering the baseball team along very hard, yelling at the top of their voices, and dancing in a lively fashion.

Now, let's introduce the cheer leader.

The history of the cheer leader is also the history of the K-W matches. K-W matches started in 1903. At that time, there is no permanent party, but a temporary one was established every baseball season. In 1933, the permanent party was born, and an inauguration was held on August 11. After that, in 1936 it broke up owing to internal affairs. In 1946, it was reestablished in response to

revival of K-W matches. In 1950, the brass band started. In the fall season of K-W matches, of 1960, a baton girl appeared for the first time in Japan. She is an original of the present drill team named "Blue Red and Blue". And now, the drill team, composed of 11 members, is indispensable to baseball games, particularly to K-W matches. It is very flowerly in contrast to the manly cheer leaders. But they are like the two wheels of a cart and stand shoulder to shoulder.

Miss Yamazaki, leader of the drill team, said "Keio baseball team was very stagnant in this series. And the students on the Keio stands were less than Tokyo Univ. or others. Those of us who belong to the drill team will cheer as hard as we can according to our motto 'always with a smile'. So, I hope that more students will come to the Jingu Stadium."

We, Keio students, have been looking forward to the championship for many years. So, we should not only hope for a bracing-up of the baseball team but cheer them along together.

Feature of Foreign Capital Afililiated Companies

Introduction

It is said that "Now is the time for internationalization not only in politics but also in economics. "When it comes to economics, Japan has many problems to deal with in relation to America, the E.C. nations and Asian countries.

Also the type of enterprise is changing, from a domestic one to a multinational one. Large Japanese companies have entered the world market and foreign firms have also entered Japan. In particular, the number of foreign firms entering the Japanese market has increased dramatically in the last ten years. The figure is about 1,400. (in first place—U.S.A. 52.6%. 2nd—West Germany 7.2%)

The total sales revenue amounts to 11,400 billion yen. It's 1.9% of all corporate income in Japan. For example, I.B.M. of Japan ranks in 12th place alongside domestic firms.

This feature article is concerned with Foreign Capital Affiliated Company (F.C.A.C.), and its aim is to introduce the features of F.C.A.C. (their institutions-wage system, entrance exams, etc.).

The First Interview: POLAROID CORPORATION OF JAPAN

First of all, we asked some questions of Mr. Akira Ohtomo, the President and Representative Director.

—Are there any differences in the exams that must be taken to enter Japanese companies and foreign ones?

Generally speaking, in Japan, there is only one intake of fresh college graduates in April each year. But in Foreign Affiliates, employers are apt to hire people who are qualified or have the capacity to perform a certain task at that time, in other words employers are to find qualified persons for the specific job openings. That is to say, employment in F.C.A.C. (Gaishi) companies is more practical in terms of fulfilling the need for a short range objectives.

But, as we can see among large F.C.A.C. companies, their system is almost the same as the Japanese companies. And so, the difference is according to the scale of capital, kind of work,

and number of employees.

—Is ability in English necessary to enter an F.C.A.C. company?

I think everyone can become an expert in English with about two years of hard training. So you don't have to be concerned with it. Of course, English is essential to any international business world, whether it is a Japanese company or not.

—How about wages?

Fundamentally, wages rise similarly to that of Japanese companies. In Japanese companies, the main reason for a raise in salary is based on age and seniority. In F.C.A.C. companies, they tend to include employees contribution and performance, in other words, 'merit' is recognized. So, for the management level, some people receive a considerable raise, but in the Japanese companies such cases are rare.

Well, now we have something to emphasize. First of all, though they often say Gaishi-kei Kigyo, what is the real definition?

Job Hunting: Part 2



wide business. Besides if we have good skill and can manage and perform well, we can get something out of working here.

—Do you have any English qualifications?

M: Yes, I have passed the 1st grade Eiken English test.

F: I have none. But I think a high ability in English is not asked for at the time of the exam. They seem to think that everyone can learn to speak or write English well if he practices in earnest. And I think this is true.

—What about wages, work content and guarantees for the future?

M: Wages are rather good.

F: Of course, there is a retirement system (at about 63 years old), so the system of this bank is almost the same as ordinary Japanese companies.

—How are female staff valued?

M: In the case of this bank, they seem to devote themselves to work. Anyway, work and human relations are free, so the person can cultivate his talent rationally. I'm content with this bank now.

F: I am, too.

After the Interview:

First of all, it seems that the common image of F.C.A.C. companies must be forgotten and instead it should be remembered that such distinctions as 'F.C.A.C.' companies are not very significant. It is true that both of them have merits and demerits, but we can't say which is better, the Japanese companies or F.C.A.C. ones.

If you are interested in F.C.A.C., please investigate them further without prejudice, with your own eyes and ears.

Books concerning F.C.A. are as follows.

- Zainichi-Gaishi-Kigyo Dokuhon
: Weekly Diamond-Extra Number
- Gaishi-Gaisha-ni-Tsuyokunaru-Hon
: By Ippei Kobayashi; Diamond Co.
- Takokuseki-Kigyo
: By Hiroto Ito; Chuko Shinsho
- Takokuseki-Kigyo-Sono-Sekai Senryaku
: By Tohru Mizusawa; Kyoiku Sha

I think it is very obscure and we can not define it clearly, but it forms a certain image being foreign or different from regular Japanese companies. It is not true. For instance, the system of many F.C.A.C. companies are the same as the leading Japanese companies (from Taishoku-kin to Shushin-koyō seido). So many people should get rid of their vague image as F.C.A.C. companies are very different from Japanese ones. You must not be misled by the word 'Gaishi-kei Kigyo'. This is the main point I want to make here.

The Next Interview: CITIBANK, N.A. (American Bank)

Next we interviewed two people new to the staff of Citibank N.A., Mr. Hiroyuki Mukaido and Mr. Ichiro Fukumoto. (Both of them graduated from Keio Univ. this spring.)

—Why did you enter this bank?

M: Well, I wanted to work in world

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Why Do Japanese Students Hesitate to Ask Questions in Lectures

Students rarely ask questions, there is no argument about that. Why? Obviously, there are many reasons. Most probably the reasons differ according to the individual and the situation. One may be too shy to ask questions. One may be anxious of being laughed at by asking a 'dumb' question. One may fear breaking the harmony that the Japanese highly value, between the speaker and the audience. One must have courage to raise his hand and ask, so he may prefer to belong to the silent group, where he feels stable and relaxed. Or he may not want to interrupt the speaker. Or one may just be too lazy to ask (which is often the case). There are an infinite number of reasons.

Let us reconsider the question, 'Why don't students ask questions?': The previous generation often asked and we do not. That is most probably why this question arises. Then why do we ask

questions? Mainly because there is something that we don't understand. So in order to ask questions, one has to realize that he does not understand. This becomes a prerequisite in asking a question. But even if one realizes that he does not understand, that does not mean he will raise his hand and ask. The reason that he does not ask may be for any of the reasons above or because he does not want to know. We ask questions because we want to understand. So naturally, if we did not want to know we would not ask.

Information is overflowing in this era and we are not hungry for it. From this excessive amount of information, we have to decide what is important for us and choose what we want and what we do not want. We have the freedom of access to information and also the freedom to reject it. Times have changed, and remember, so have students.

Book Review

Tsuchi

by Takashi Nagatsuka

At the end of the Meiji era Takashi Nakatsuka who was a nameless writer at that time, wrote a long serial story for the Asahi-newspaper on the recommendation of Soseki Natsume. He describes vividly the family of Kanji who were poor peasants as the guiding spirits, nature, manners and customs and events of the Ibaragi district. We can find peasant's poverty which is now unimaginable to us, and the people of the mind crooked by poverty in the description.

As Soseki says in the preface, this book is difficult to read. Today, the book is much more difficult to us than to Soseki. First the dialect of the district is very difficult to understand. We sometimes cannot so much as to distinguish between an affirmative sentence and a negative one. Secondary the story is very monotonous and unattractive to us. It has no appeal. Thirdly the misery of the peasants' life and their crooked minds make us feel like averting.

But, considering that there were people living such a life in a village not far from Tokyo, the fact will have a great

influence on our philosophy and daily life, as Soseki says. The misery of their lives is the grass roots of their philosophy and thoughts.

At the Shirai seminar of the economic department, there was a lecture given by Prof. Ann Waswo, of Princeton Univ., History Department, who makes a study of the history of the Japanese populace and now is translating "TSUCHI" in English.

She said, "In modern Western world, an individual become isolated by the development of industry and individualism. Western people are trying to change their society into post-industry and post-individual society. But the tradition of individualism and liberalism makes it impossible. In Japan the tradition of Gemeinschaft exists. And in 'TSUCHI', the total figure of a village community is described analytically. 'TSUCHI' is an important material for the coming new world."

The present age is said to be "Crystal". And everything is superficial. "Tsuchi" must teach us much.

Keio Wagner Orchestra Grapples with Great Music

KEIO WAGNER SOCIETY ORCHESTRA is the most traditional amateur university orchestra in Japan. (founded in 1901)

Question: How often do you practice the programs?

Answer: We practice them three times a week.

Q: I'm afraid you play difficult music, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Bartok, Mahler and so on. How do you select your programs?

A: The top members of each section (such as the strings, wind and percussion), who are all in their 4th year, hold what is called "the top conference" to decide the programs for public performance.

Q: In this concert, the main program

is the 5th symphony by Gustav Mahler. and is therefore in a continual state of tension. What difficult points do you find in the symphony?

A: The symphony by Mahler is especially polyphonic music, but it is unusual. Usually in polyphonic music each voice part is completely separated and the melody doesn't turn into the accompaniment. While in case of Mahler's symphony, the first melody turns into the accompaniment, when the second melody appears. Then the second melody also turns into another accompaniment when the third melody appears. As mentioned above, the melody turns into the accompaniment. Besides these features, solo parts for various instruments are very difficult. So each member must play every passage correctly

We are going to have two concerts this year. One is in June (main program is the 5th symphony by Mahler), and the other in December (main program is the 9th symphony 'Choral' by Beethoven). The latter concert has the meaning of the 8th anniversary of the founding of Wagner Society Orchestra.

Q: What is the most important thing for you?

A: All that we strive for is to practice the program earnestly.

I express my gratitude to Mr. Fujisaki (one of the orchestra trainers) and Mr. Kanagawa (the orchestra manager) for their help with this interview. May you succeed in these concerts!

Hint & Answer of Puzzle

Hint

Here are some of the major words hidden in the puzzle: symphony, orchestra, amateur, permanent, temporary, excessive, autumn, panel, vocabulary, possibility, torch, rational, jaguar, technology, tread, hesitation, almighty.

Many other words are hidden, can you find them?

Answer

There are 45 words in all.

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ASAHI EVENING NEWS

Keio University ; thru the Eyes of Foreign Students

On May 12th, we invited four students from abroad to the Noguchi Room at the International Center on Mita campus to exchange opinions on the topic 'Studying at Keio University'.

Language

Chairman: Would you compare Keio Univ. with the University that you come from and tell us about the major difference?

Mhoma: I have spent most of my time studying Japanese with other students from abroad and I hardly get a chance to get to know the Japanese



Mhoma, Mustafa
Government scholarship student from Dar Es Salaam Univ. in Tanzania
Specializing in Management at Graduate School

students. I can not speak Japanese well so I find it very difficult to make friends with the Japanese students.

Chairman: I guess language is a big problem in making friends.

Hunter: I feel the same way. When I came to Japan, I realized the importance of studying a foreign language.

Khanitta: I can only understand about fifty percent of the lecture. And I have difficulties in trying to express my feelings and making myself understood.

Wang: I do not have any difficulties with every-day conversation but it's a different thing when it comes to lectures. I think when you have a limited vocabulary, it also limits your thinking in Japanese.

Lectures

Chairman: We Japanese have the same problem when we go to a foreign

country. I believe that language is a barrier that we all must somehow overcome. Do you find any difference in classes?

Khanitta: I was surprised when I entered the graduate course. All the students naturally study very hard and come prepared to class, but they do not ask questions.

Even at a seminar, the reporter presents his paper on the subject and when he finishes, endless silence fills the room, unless the professor asks a question. At Thammasat Univ. the students made no hesitation in raising their hands when they had a question.

Wang: In Japan many of the classes are held in large halls and professors can hardly distinguish the students face. It's



Wang, Heng-Gen
Student from Keelung Senior-High School in Taiwan.
Senior of Commercial Dept.

very hard to get acquainted with the professors. And I think that is one of the reasons one loses interest in the subject.

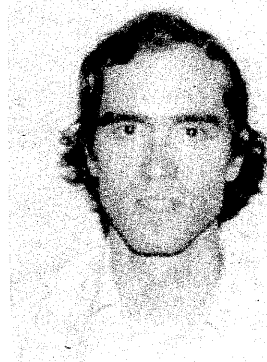
It seems that professors give priority to their own studies rather than to giving lectures, which tends to become their side business. So we sometimes come across a notice on the bulletin board which says, 'No Lecture Due to Academic Society'.

Students

Chairman: How about the students?

Hunter: Since Dartmouth is one of the Ivy Leagues, some old traditions still remain. More than half of the Freshmen join a fraternity, which is a student organization that has no real purpose but holds great importance among stu-

dents. Students in the fraternity get together once in a while to go for a drink, chat, etc.



Hunter, Ian
Exchange student from Dartmouth College
Specializing in Japanese language at International Center

But it is not like clubs or extracurricular activities in Japan, where the students in the same club are always together and acting as a part of a unit. Students in the U.S. prefer to express themselves as individuals rather than as one of a group.

Mhoma: University students in Japan are about twenty years old or so. But there are two cases in Univ. of D.S.M. which is the only university in Tanzania. Half of the students enter the university right after they graduate from high school, and the rest of the students who are from 30-40 years old are sent by the government. Because of the generation gap, it is hard to make friends.

Wang: In Taiwan, students think they can make friends naturally as time goes by. But in Japan, one tries very hard to make friends.

Future

Chairman: Do you think what you have learned in Japan would be of any merit to your future life?

Hunter: After completed the under graduate course in history of Art and Architecture, I planned to study Japanese at Keio Univ. and transfer to the Architecture Dept. at Waseda. But my plans did not work out so I am in the midst of rearranging them right now.

Wang: I haven't decided for sure as

to what I will do. I'd like to enter the graduate course, if I can. Then after returning to Taiwan, I hope to become a teacher and study the relationships between Japan and Taiwan.

Mhoma: I will work as an administrative manager at a public corporation appointed by the government. I would like to apply the management theories I have learned here in Tanzania, but I believe that will be very hard for the environmental conditions vary greatly.

Khanitta: I'd like to study the relationship between Japan and Southeast Asian countries. The relationship between countries is very difficult because each side has its viewpoint and saying. For example, Japan says the Southeast Asian countries only complain, but we think Japan is somewhat unkind. Southeast Asian countries can not get along without Japan's assistance. I think Japan should realize the importance of the North-South problem and assist other countries more willingly.



Khanitta, Poothong
Keio Scholarship student from Thammasat Univ. in Thailand.
Specializing in Political Science at Graduate School.

Most of the professors at Thammasat Univ. are graduates of universities in the United States, so they do not have a sufficient knowledge of Japan. So I would like to be a lecturer with my experience of studying in Japan.

Chairman: Thank you very much for participating in this discussion.

All four of the students from abroad seem to have a firm ambition and the twinkle in their eyes when they talked about their future was very impressive.

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Prospect

May Disease

The M of May leads to the M of Mad. Today, in universities throughout Japan, many students who can not go Mad are taken down with May disease.

We cannot exactly define May disease but its symptom is weariness which affects many students in May. Even some of the students who are not freshmen are taken down with May disease and that lasts all year round. Why? I'm afraid that present state of the liberal arts course is the cause. There may be students who recognize a gap between his expectations to universities and their

actual circumstances and can not help feeling a disillusion. Or, there may be students who enter a university reluctantly and so suffer from this weariness.

Did you experience this symptom of May disease? Haven't you ever pretended to be happy or made yourself look like a good student against your will in order to get rid of an inferiority complex? Now, you need a "spiritual awakening". Don't give up. You should discern your present state. This is what only you can do; no one but yourself can convince you of your situation, although someone may help you to recognize it. You need "discovery". You have only to get the chance of "discovery".

The ennui, young generation and the decadent modern world: this theme, as in Dazai or Baudelaire, has intoxicated us with irresistible charm in spite of its social and moral negativity. What we have to remember, however, is that decadence is the previous stage of creation and new society and culture will be created when decadence is recognized and realized with "discovery". We should start a new step toward improvement. I, myself don't mind at all whether others are May diseased or not. As for me, I want only to have many friends, the more the better, so they can wave to me when I wave to them.

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.

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

(Answer on Page 4)

MERRY-MAKER

A Dropout

I apologize for bringing up a private matter, but, the other day, I was seriously shocked to hear that the pupil I tutor would leave school and find a job in the world. He is only a second-year student of a senior-high, but is treated as a dropout at school and a vagabond at home. Nevertheless, he is obedient to me and shows zeal for study in my presence. Apparently he desires to run away from home and live his own life. I talked with him and his parents and it struck me that he had been psychologically driven into a corner.

My pupil is on bad terms with his father, who seems to respect his son's independence, but in real sense, does not care whatever his son does. Under those circumstances, there has been no chance for them to talk frankly. Besides, his environment is one of the chief factors that has gradually kept him away from school and home. He has come to believe his friends are the most important and reliable aspect in life. They are only playmates to him and the closed group known as the "bōsō-zoku". One of his bad points is that he is easily influenced by others and does not think things over. He also can't put up with any rules.

In trying to persuade him to turn over a new leaf, acting as a kind of go-between, I advised him to once more study as hard as possible and to only give up after such exertion. To grow up to be a man with humanity, it is necessary that he continues with his education in an effort to cultivate a habit of thinking for himself. Though he can acquire this through experience in society, for a 17 year old, there is no time like the present for studying.

The alternative, withdrawal from school or staying in school, signifies in the future, but he thinks only of the present and disregards it. The opinion of his parents is different from his, for they love him and judge things from a social point of view. Both he and his parents insist on being right but I believe only his parents can make the correct choice for their son.

It seems to me that my self-indulgent and overly-protected pupil had better learn what it is to go through the hardships of life. He eventually decided to stay at school. I do hope he will not be discouraged and not yield to his mind, and so I think it is my duty to help him.

Though the group called the "bōsō-zoku" is anti-social, I think each individual may be a child like my pupil. In spite of the fact that he is inclined to follow advice, he is apt to resort to violence owing to a lack of thinking and his immaturity. Educators must make more efforts to treat the dropouts as individuals and to have them respect people on equal terms. It is indeed my wish that the desolated youth will achieve this quality of character.

部員募集

慶応大学英字新聞学会

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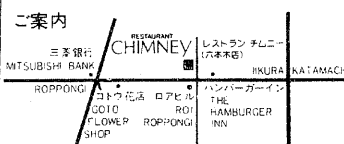
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