

# Hakuhon Herald

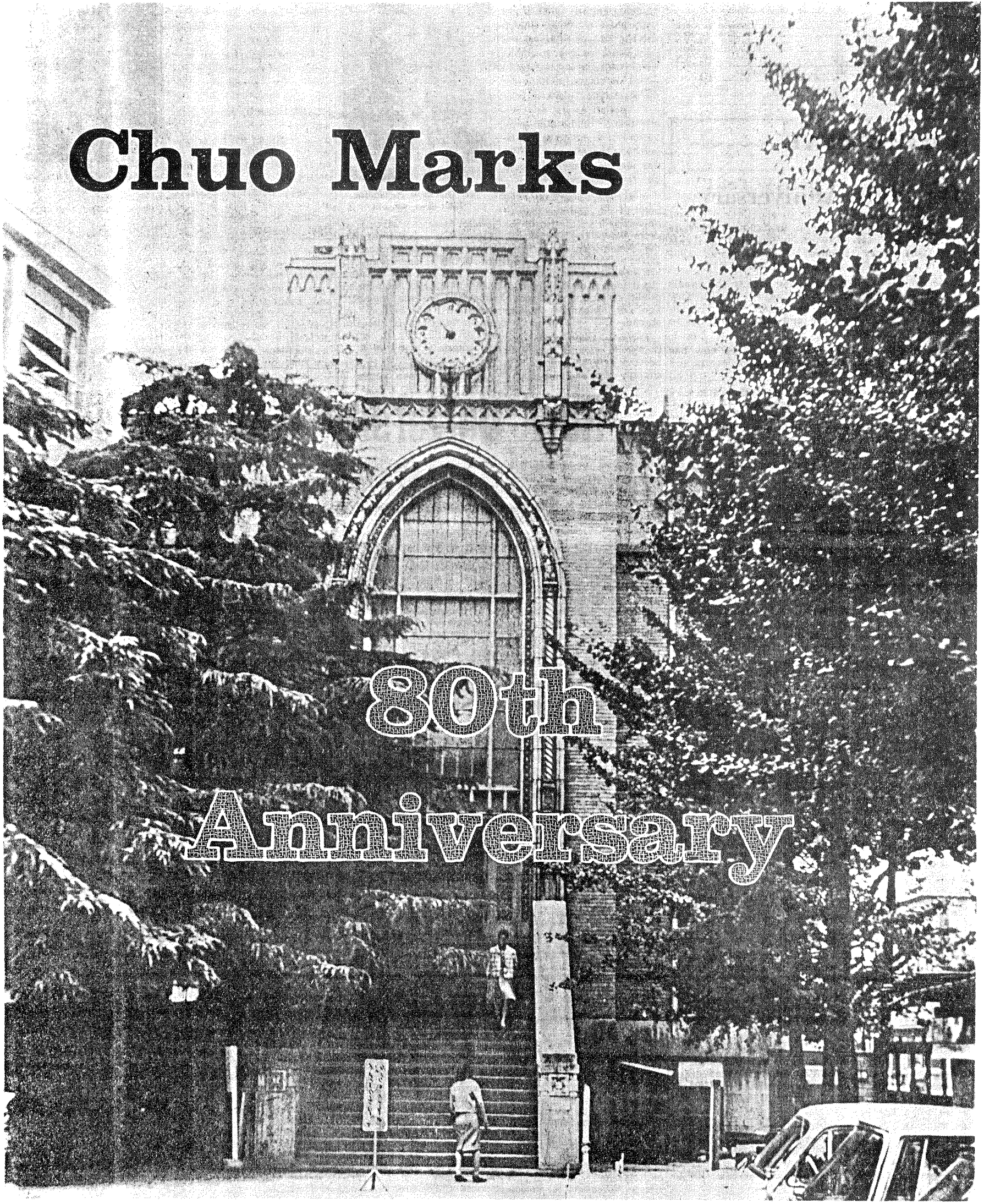
CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 65

Friday, October 8, 1965

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## Chuo Marks



80th

Anniversary

# Hakumon Herald

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## EDITORIAL

### On 80th Anniversary

It is certainly a great joy to see Chuo University observe the 80th anniversary of its founding in a gala ceremony which was attended by an estimated 2,000 persons from all walks of life in this country.

The event is bound to add a new page to the annals of the school, which was established as English Law School in 1885. Since then the school went through unimaginable political, financial and other difficulties to become what it is today.

The development of the school as we see now has been due to the untiring efforts of our predecessors and school authorities.

Recalling the course the university followed it may be said that it has contributed a great deal to the promotion of Japan in various fields as well as to the promotion of her international relations with the rest of the world. In the future the school intends to make further efforts to achieve its mission as one of the highest seats of learning in Japan living up to its traditional spirit.

Not more than once, the school has met disasters which almost destroyed the entire school buildings and at one time it was feared that the survival or reconstruction of it was impossible.

However, since the end of the war, the university has made a marked development as a full-fledged private university turning out a large number of graduates including distinguished persons in law, business and other circles in its contribution to the advance of the country.

However, the university today is by no means free from many knotty problems which need an urgent solution as is common to all private universities. Now, with this occasion as a turning point, we sincerely hope that these problems would be solved as soon as possible with renewed efforts by those concerned.

It is to be recognized that the school authorities in their realization of the situation, have made utmost best especially after the war's end, to improve and expand educational facilities under the 80th anniversary project. Construction of a new building for the Science-Technology Department, and Literature Department is the first part of it. Construction of a new library and a student hall is another part. The planned removal of the liberal art faculty from the Surugadai main campus to Yukimura in Hachioji City on the western outskirts of Tokyo is a third part.

As often stated by President Kihei Masumoto, the school authorities are also trying hard to strengthen the teaching staff whose number is hardly sufficient to cope with the present situation in which mass education is carried out.

We fully understand the position of the school authorities in improving and expanding educational facilities but what we sincerely hope is that they will not be instrumental in carrying out the present mass education policy and raising the tuition and other school expenses of students since such measures are feared to stand in the way of the further development of the university in the true sense.

The celebration of the anniversary is no doubt a happy event and no one may have anything to say against it but it should not end in mere social festivities.

In conclusion, we desire from the bottom of our hearts that not only school authorities, but also its graduates as well as government authorities concerned would extend further cooperation to the advancement of Chuo University to make its brilliant history all the more brilliant.

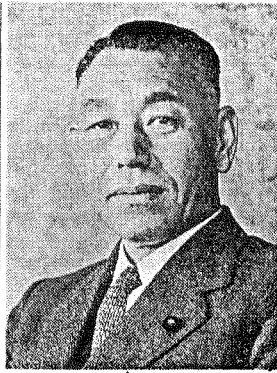
On the other hand, it is considered incumbent on the part of all students to exert their utmost efforts in the traditional spirit of the school which embodies "modesty and fortitude." For without the display of this spirit, whatever they may demand or ask will be hard to be realized.

## Education Minister, U.S. Ambassador Wish Herald's Further Development

May I express my appreciation for the results which the Student English Newspaper Association of Chuo University has achieved through the publication of the Hakumon Herald since it was established. I am pleased to hear that the Association plans to publish special pages in commemoration of the 80th anniversary of founding of its university. The efforts made by the persons concerned should be highly appreciated.

The paper contributes not only to the improvement of university life but also to the promotion of English study for the students engaging themselves in publishing an English newspaper, and circulating it for the development of public opinion and introduction of Japanese culture abroad.

Recently international exchange in various fields has become very active and it is strongly desired to master a



Mr. Umekichi Nakamura  
Education Minister

foreign language which is indispensably needed for friendship and understanding. I should like to express my appreciation for the development of the Hakumon Herald supported by the members' enthusiastic cooperation and proper guidance of the University authorities to enrich its contents year by year.

I congratulate you on the publication of the pages in

It gives me great pleasure to extend congratulations to Chuo University on the occasion of its 80th anniversary. In its spectacular growth, Chuo University has far surpassed the expectations of the small group of distinguished men who founded the IGIRISU HORITSU GAKKO eighty years ago and has achieved a secure place as one of the major universities of Japan. May it enjoy continued growth and prosperity.

I take particular pleasure in extending this greeting through the pages of the Hakumon Herald. I have of-

ten expressed my conviction that greater efforts should be made to encourage the teaching and use of English in Japan in order to promote increased international communication and understanding. I offer my congratulations to the editors of the Hakumon Herald for their efforts in this direction and wish them every success in the future.



Mr. Edwin O. Reishauer  
U.S. Ambassador to Japan

## How University Has Passed

The period between the issuance of an Imperial edict con- voking the first Diet in 1881 and its consummation in 1890 was a new Japan of constitutional government in the making. During these nine years there were strong desires among the people to reorganize and formulate a modern nation discarding the feudal system upon which all laws and institutions of the country had been founded. It was the nation's requisites to adopt a modern legal system, particularly the codified system which had been existent in the Western countries.

It was with this background that Chuo University was founded in July, 1885, as English Law School by eighteen scholars and learned persons including Roku- ichiro Masujima, the first president of the School, Teruhiko Okamura, Nobushige Hozumi, and Yasushi Hijikata.

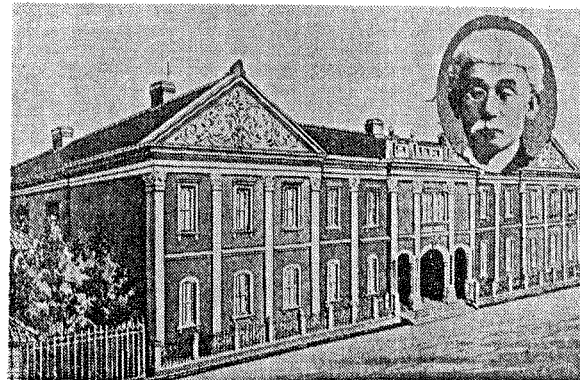
Responding to the social demands for instruction on the function of law these men jointly set up the school based on a belief that the function of law must be learned from experience with reference to court decisions and precedents are practiced under the English Law.

In 1889, the Imperial Constitu- tion was promulgated and the zeal to study laws became stronger than ever among the people. The founders of the School soon realize that legal education based on the principles of English law alone could scarcely meet the requirements of the students, who also wanted to learn the principles of other laws. The school was then renamed as Tokyo Institute of Law in 1889.

In those days, most private schools including the Institute were strictly controlled by prefectural governors based on the "Shogakko-Tsusoku" (Common Rules of Schools and "Shiritsu- Gakkorei" Private School Decree), and were not legally recognized as professional schools. Therefore, they were not given any qualifications or privileges as accorded to govern- ment operated school. This gave rise to movements to promote

private school to universities.

Meanwhile, the nation's economic conditions began to show signs of remarkable progress toward the end of the 19th century and there arose a keen necessity to provide youths with higher education in economics and business administration. The Institute made an amazing progress in these circumstances. The department of economics was established in 1905, followed by the commerce department four years later. The Institute again changed its name and as-



Proud modern British style building in early modern Japan and the first President Rokuichiro Masujima.

sumed the present one, Chuo University, in 1905, becoming a full-fledged university.

Chuo University encountered three disastrous fires in the early days of its foundation.

The Great Kanda Fire of 1892 burnt down the entire school buildings together with more than 5,000 other buildings in downtown Tokyo. In 1917, a fire broke out in the school building, reducing to ashes almost all property of the school, including the library with a large collection of priceless books, donated by Dr. Karl Von Birkmeyer, a German authority on criminal law. Then the school met the Great Kanto Earthquake and Fire in 1922. The newly reconstructed school buildings and the library were among millions of private houses and public buildings leveled to the ground by the great disaster. Because of these misfortunes and

also because of the need to en- large the school, the University was removed from Nishikicho to the present site of Kanda- Surugadai in 1926.

After the removal, Chuo Uni- versity was busy reconstructing its educational facilities. The construction of a new library in 1930, an auditorium in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of its founding in 1935, and the Nerima playing grounds in 1938, was among the notable achieve- ments ever made in the succeed- ing 15 years. Then the number

ed after that of Europe was re- placed by that of America. Under the new educational system, Chuo University was reborn and it adopted co-educationalism for the first time in its history.

In 1949 the University re- organized the Chuo Institute of Technology into the Department of Technology to meet the post- war nation's requirement for more technicians. The Literature Department was established in 1951. In 1954, the Law Department was subdivided into the Law Course and the Political Science Course. A new depart- ment of Science was added to the Technology Department to call at the Science-Technology Department in 1963 and its building was completed at Kasu- gacho, a short distance from the Surugadai campus. In 1965, the University authorities de- cided to move the liberal arts course from the Surugadai cam- pus to Yuki Village of Hachioji city on western outskirts of To- kyo.

Today, Chuo University is a big educational organization with five Departments of Law, Economic, Commerce, Litera- ture, and Science-Technology, and three high schools such as Koganei Highschool, Sugunami High School and Chuo-Daigaku High School (Night course).

Among other facilities estab- lished after the end of World War II are the Correspondence Education Department, the Re- search Institute of Accounting, the Japan Institute of Compara- tive Law, and the Economic Re- search Institute. Graduate School, an independ- ent entity from the Departments of Undergraduate, awards the Master's degree to those who finish two additional years of study in the respective fields of law, economic, commerce, litera- ture and technology, and the Doctor's degree to those who completed three additional years. Chuo University, which had only 73 students when it was founded, today has more than 30,000 students including those of the day and night courses. The number of faculty members also rose from 18 in 1885 to 343 as of October 1965.

# Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 65

Friday, October 8, 1965

## Prime Minister Sato's Message; Masumoto Encourages Students

### Ceremony Held To Mark Anniv.

It is well-known and recognized fact that Chuo University has maintained its brilliant history through the Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras, turning out many distinguished persons during the period in its contribution to the promotion of science and culture in the interest of the nation.

With the prosperity of the university in the background, the Student English Newspaper Association as a link in the chain of student study activities is now developing brisk activities, which cover not only news on the campus but also events outside the campus along with the study of English, standing on its firm independent footing. This fact is greatly significant, and I sincerely pay my respect to all staff members of the association in charge of the planning and editing of the Herald for their painstaking efforts.

It is certainly a great pleasure to extend my congratulations to the Hakumon Herald for its issue of a special edition marking the 80th



Prime Minister Eisaku Satō

anniversary of founding of the university this time.

The special edition, while covering an outline of the development of the school, carries articles by old and new professors, and graduates, as well as articles contributed by distinguished scholars abroad.

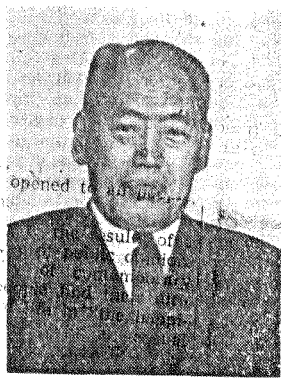
I sincerely hope that with the issue of this special edition as an occasion, Chuo University students will make further efforts in their studies, contribute to the promotion of

Briefly recalling the early days of his school, president Kihei Masumoto in his note to the Hakumon Herald to mark the 80th anniversary of founding of Chuo University, urged the need for renewed efforts and closer cooperation on the part of all students to make their school all the better, inheriting what they have been left behind by their predecessors.

His note is as follows:

Eighty years ago Japan was in a chaos in cultural, economic and educational fields. In those days, there was only one university but it was far from the status of the Imperial University, forerunner of present Tokyo University, as it

their student life and character building through the activities of the English newspaper Hakumon Herald. At the same time, it is also desired that they will spare no efforts in their contribution to the advancement of mutual understanding and betterment of friendly relations among peoples of the world.



President Kihei Masumoto

was composed of various schools existent since the old feudal government.

Under such circumstances, the contents of private universities were extremely poor apart from their number. There was also a trend of thought putting government above people, making the management of private universities no easy thing. Besides, there was government oppression and contempt of the people.

Amid such an atmosphere Chuo University was founded under the name of English Law School by 18 persons with painstaking efforts which we can now imagine.

Chuo University has been destroyed by fire three times. On each occasion it lost most of its school facilities but soon the school was reconstructed thanks to the strong love of graduates for their alma mater.

In the mental aspect, the sound educational policy and the solid aspiring spirit of students served to bring the school to prosperity which we now enjoy.

With the advance of graduates into society one after another, the evaluation of the university by the world naturally continued to rise and its reputation made the school what it is today.

In greeting the 80th anniversary of founding of the school, let us rise, inspired by what have been left by our predecessors, and build better Chuo of tomorrow through closer cooperation.

Marking the 80th anniversary of founding of the school, Chuo University today started a three-day celebration program which is featured by various events.

On the first day a ceremony commemorating the occasion was held in the auditorium from 1 p.m. It was attended by a large number of persons estimated at some 2,000 from different walks of life in the country.

Among the dignitaries were Education Minister Umekichi Nakamura, members of both Houses of the Diet, and private university professors and other learned persons.

At the outset of the function President Kihei Masumoto delivered a speech in which he explained the circumstances that led Chuo University what it is today.

On behalf of the attending guests, the Education Minister delivered an address lauding great achievements made by Chuo University.

The second and third days will be devoted to events featured by a memorial service for the persons who rendered meritorious services to the school in their lifetime, lectures by professors, and others.



A new school building showing the expanding Chuo University. It was completed in time for the anniversary.

# Special Articles Marking Celebration

## Democratic Society & Spirit of Law

By Kinsho Katayama

Professor of Law Department

Looking back on the course Japan has followed during the past 20 years since the end of the war, democracy has been established in the form of different systems including the constitution in which the sovereignty now rests with the people; symbolization of the Emperor; political control by the Diet; independence of the Judiciary; authorization of labor unions; establishment of local autonomy; independence of educational organizations from political power; and enforcement of a new family system.

Along with the establishment of these systems, democracy as a political and legal structure or ideology is heard from the lips of the man in the street as a prop. word. As the result, the word democracy itself has become ambiguous in meaning. At the same time, it has become impossible to overlook a trend in which the mental foundation, most important to bring up and support democracy in the true sense, is being lost. That is to say, in the current social and economic conditions of thought, indifference to human reason, modesty, responsibility, good faith in humans and the loss of solidarity consciousness as often observed, are giving rise to voices deploring the sterility of democracy even 20 years after the war's end today. The great obstacle standing in the way of developing Japan's democracy is the weakness of conscience which lies at its basis, and this fact is hard to be denied.

The realization of democracy and the healthy development of a democratic society are not simply the matter of political systems and structural processes, but the problem of conscience that constantly supports them at the foundation and makes the best use of them. In other words, it must not be overlooked that the problem of how the conception of spiritual value should be is neglected, while it forms a source of operating and advancing democracy as a system in the right direction amid many preachings as to its principles.

For these reasons, I intend to touch briefly on the problem under the title of "Democratic Society and the Spirit of Law."

The democratic society means a community where democracy permeates all walks of social life. In other words, it is a community where people can lead a peaceful and stabilized life regulated by the principle of freedom and equality. However, the possibility of achieving such an ideal social life in the actual society with smoothness and without any friction is merely a problem of analogical inference because it is fraught with many contradictions. Democracy recognizes all persons as being free and possessing august value as independent individuals. In this sense, the basic position of democracy is individualism and the affirmation of the national system by democracy is nothing but its recognition of the fact that it is necessary for the State to protect the freedom and rights of individuals are beings whose ultimate "object" lies in themselves. And since it is impossible to imagine any discrimination between high and low among these self-object entities in the primary and inherent meaning, democracy treats humans equally from the first. The idea of law in democracy in the early stage of the modern age was aimed at the equality of the living conditions of freemen and the guarantee up to the

maximum of the free activities of individuals based on equal conditions. Under such legal ideology the private ownership of all persons is given equal protection. Furthermore, each individual is recognized of equal freedom as to how to exercise his ownership. Particularly, deals between free main constituents based on their free mutual agreement are all equally respected, and their effect is also equally respected by the partners concerned on their own responsibility. Thus, the respect for private ownership and the freedom of contract were established as major principles of the modern private law along with the responsibility of all main constituents for their legal acts. Then they became the framework of liberalistic exchange economics, forming a strong basis for development of the society of capitalistic system. However, the aggravation of economic inequality caused by the high growth of capitalism did not fail to cast new serious contradictions upon the legal ideal of democracy. This is after all a problem of contradiction and clash between "freedom" and



Prof. Kinsho Katayama, 68, was admitted to the Economic Department of Chuo University in 1919. He became a professor of the Law department in 1923, specializing in the civil law. After winning the degree of doctor of law, he was elected President of Chuo University in 1959, and served the post for three years.

"equality," which, when further inquired into, may be boiled down to opposition and contradiction between man and man. However, these opposition and contradiction possess many-sided meanings when the community life is viewed from its broad entirety and the deepness of human spirit is taken into consideration. They are a clash between the interests of others and public welfare, and a contradiction between lofty ideas and low realities or a dilemma between the efficiency of capitalistic life and the socialistic fairness of distribution. At the same time, they are a struggle between the demand of reformists and the efforts of conservatives respecting their traditions accompanying the progress of the times. Still more, they mean a conflict the interests of one nation with those of others, and friction between racial nationalism stressing its special standard and world humanism trying to be back to its common position. These opposition and contradiction would develop into an actual struggle destroying the order of the community life of humans. Therefore, a most important duty of law is to bring about a compromise in many-sided difference, maintain harmony in complicated contradiction, thereby establishing social order as much as possible.

Defining the law, Immanuel Kant once said "it means the whole of conditions that enable them mutual union of a man's

who with the will of others according to the general rules of freedom. Based on this definition he spread the rules concerning the ethics of human action. Certainly, the definition clearly seized the characteristics of the modern civil law. Since the legal idea in a democratic society calls for character building first of all, and then compromise and harmony as a backbone of human community life with mutual trust as a foundation for solidarity. Therefore, its soul exists in adjusting contradictory and complicated human relations to pave the way for the gradual realization of justice. The law in the democratic society must be lenient enough to embrace varying purposes and movements that are opposed to one another and repulsive, and bring about their harmony with patience. In this sense, the idea of law in democracy stands on views of value in relativism, which is quite broad in compromising and adjusting purposes and movements mutually opposing and contradicting, both internally and externally. However, there is a limit to concessions. This very limitation is the framework of natural law.

Historically speaking, democracy originated as a natural law. Democracy in the early days of the modern age started from the premise of natural rights and reason with which humans are endowed and which go beyond the system of the positive law. These natural rights of humans were considered as still extant prior to the system of the positive law. However, the natural law later began to be gradually isolated. In other words, the natural law was diffused by Hugo Grotius, a jurist and statesman (1583-1645) who was called "Father of the Modern Natural Law". As a result, a rigid distinction between law and morals was thoroughly marked with the advent of the modern age. Furthermore, the positive law strengthened its independence in system from morals or the natural law from the 12th or 13th century supported by the gradual tightening of national authority. The natural law, in this process, completely lost its authoritative support later, giving rise to a time when an exclusive preference was given to the law of positivism. Thus, the idea of democracy and its system owned much to the spirit of the natural law in their origin. Therefore, in developing the democratic society in future, legal norms considered appropriate for it must be supported fundamentally by the natural law spirit. The negligence of recognition and reflection toward the human value and functions of these legal norms, for which it is impossible to overstep the framework of this law, has resulted in the creation of confusion in various forms in human action, and this fact is considered difficult to deny.

The natural law can be understood as norms stemming from the essential character of man, both rational and social. Therefore, from the moral and spiritual standpoint, it is taken as phases of individual moral standards on which the positive law depends. However, this does not mean that the natural law is in perfect accord with law and morals, but a tieup between law and morals for their continued existence. In this

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## Way To The Welfare State

By Mitsuo Muto

Professor of Economic Department

1. "Welfare State" as an attractive symbol:

The words "Welfare State" sound sweet as if they remind us of the earthly paradise. We are used to imagine the welfare state as a society in which poverty and unemployment are eliminated, no housing shortage and traffic mess exist, the social security system is fully enforced, the aged need not worry about the rest of their lives, the sick are insured of medical treatments, opportunities to education are opened to all people, and so on.

According to the results of a recent survey of public opinion, the majority of contemporary Japanese people find their ultimate aim of life in "the happiness of home" in a sensual sense. In order to realize "the happiness of home" in this sense, it is highly desirable to avoid poverty and unemployment, to feel secure about living in old age and in disasters, to be favored by as much opportunity as possible for an academic career for the sake of getting a profitable job. Because the welfare state is usually imagined to be a society in which all these necessary conditions for "the happiness of home" are fulfilled, and the words "Welfare State" is liable to be used as an attractive symbol for the psychological manipulation of the mass of people.

Indeed, throughout the modern history of Japan, there has never been a period in which common people so openly pursued their private happiness as these days. After the surrender of Japan at the end of the Pacific War, the traditional value system which centered around the cult of Emperor has rapidly collapsed and the post-war "democratization" process of Japan has been characterized by the flux of hedonistic pursuits of private happiness. Among the democratic values such as freedom, equality, fraternity, solidarity and happiness, it seems that the only one which has been digested in the daily life of the Japanese people is the value of "happiness."

2. Welfare State or paternalistic state?

In view of the general tendency to pursue private happiness among contemporary Japanese people, it is quite understandable that nowadays the political parties, which intend to appeal to the desire of the voting public, are obliged to use the words "Welfare State" as their effective slogan or symbol. Thus, the Liberal Democratic Party frequently talks about the need for a highly developed welfare state, while the Democratic Socialist party insists on "the establishment of a welfare state of working people". Even the Socialist party, which has used to denounce the welfare state

as "a camouflage of state monopolistic capitalism" in a Marxian sense, is now taking the posture of an advocator of social welfare policy.

However, I cannot help feeling that something important is missing in the attitude of Japanese people to the symbol of "Welfare State". They regard the welfare state as if it should be a gift from the government or political parties to which they are entitled only to enjoy busy



Prof. Mitsuo Muto graduated from Tokyo University of Commerce, predecessor of the present Hitotsubashi University in 1937. He was welcomed to Chuo University in 1959 as an assistant professor and then appointed a professor of the department. He once contributed to the Hakumon Herald an article entitled "Democracy and Mentality of Japanese People" in 1959. He is an authority on Economic Philosophy.

in pursuit of their family happiness without any sense of social solidarity, how would it be possible to create social pressures which can oblige the government to use its power to increase social welfare? Suppose a government which devotes itself to the promotion of social welfare is formed in the near future, how can we assure that its people are prepared to bear the increased tax burdens to finance the expenditures for the social security system, overhead social capital and educational facilities, etc. Furthermore, in view of the low standard of public morality among Japanese people, it is quite doubtful whether they have abilities for the voluntary and decent management of social welfare facilities such as asylums for the aged, day nurseries, youth houses, etc.

If the task of establishing a welfare state in Japan is solely left in the hands of the government and political parties without the support and spontaneous efforts of the masses, the symbol of "Welfare State" will bring nothing more than a paternalistic state in which social welfare facilities are just out of charity. Or, in the worst case, a totalitarian state may emerge, and under its control even the innermost part of privacy of each individual may be enroled in the total state bureaucratic regimentation. The welfare state in Japan, I hope, should by

all means avoid such a way to totalitarianism.

3. Backwardness in social welfare-Why?

Many economic indices such as total national output, industrial structure, rates of investment, etc. suggest that the Japanese economy is now in the stage of economic maturity as defined by W.W. Rostow. But, in spite of this economic maturity, the real national income per head of the Japanese people is only about \$560, 21st place in the world. There still remain millions of lower classes of people poor and unemployed, while the social security facilities are defective, housing shortage is acute and traffic mess is serious. We must admit that Japan is still far from the goal of a welfare state.

What are the reasons for this unbalance between economic and social developments?

Historically, during the process of modernization of Japan since the Meiji Restoration, the main burdens of industrialization have been transferred onto the shoulders of working people because of the lack of effective countervailing powers such as free democratic trade unions, farmers and consumers' cooperatives, etc. In this way, the poverty of sub-strata which was caused by the first stage of industrialization had settled at the bottom of the Japanese society.

In particular, the core of countervailing powers which contributes to transforming the results of economic growth into increased social welfare, is made of free democratic trade unions and socialist movements. For example, in the Scandinavian countries, which are widely acknowledged as typical welfare states in the contemporary world, labor and socialist movements had already changed the principle of the course of their actions from Marxism to democratic socialism during 1920s and 30s. Since then, the trade unions in Scandinavia have established the rule of democratic participation in the labor market organization and the Scandinavian socialist parties have exercised their political influence through the parliamentary procedures. In this way, the Scandinavian labor and socialist movements have made a considerable success in directing the historical process of economic growth towards the goal of social welfare.

4. Free democratic labor and socialist movements as countervailing powers:

In contrast to the Scandinavian countries, the labor and socialist movements in Japan during 1920s, and 30s had been confined to a small circle of the vanguard of professional revolutionists without the support of the mass of working people under the severe oppression of authorities. The impact of the

(Continued on Page 6)

ご家庭に  
住宅総合保険



お店に  
店舗総合保険

# 安田火災海上

# Capital Composition of Japanese Enterprise

By Iwao Iwata  
Professor of Commerce Department

\* High Economic Growth and Capital Composition of Enterprises

Japan's postwar economy is lauded as a "miracle" and growth, along with West Germany. In fact, during the limited period of 10 years between 1955 and 1965, the annual economic growth rate indicated a 10 per cent rise.

This amazingly rapid growth rate is a grim fact stared upon in wonder even among capitalist countries, but we cannot remain exalted uncritically at it. That is because the capital composition of Japan's enterprises is extremely unbalanced. For example, of the overall capital of enterprises in the gold industry in the first half of 1964, borrowed funds (borrowed capital) combining floating liabilities, such as credit indebtedness and short-term loans, and fixed liabilities which include long-term loans, represented 75.28 per cent, according to the "analysis of enterprise management" by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute. Against this, capital and other owned capital accounted for only 24.71 per cent. The same unbalance may be said of the manufacturing industry, and against the former's 72.53 per cent the latter was 27.16 per cent. Such unbalance is almost unexperienced in foreign countries. In 1963, borrowed capital in the United States was 35 per cent and owned capital 5 per cent. Furthermore, although data are somewhat old, it may be said that Britain also showed a similar ratio in 1960, and even defeated West Germany's borrowed capital was 57 per cent and owned capital 43 per cent. In addition, Japan's postwar numerical value is quite reversed as compared with the 39 per cent of borrowed capital and the 61 per cent of owned capital in prewar Japanese enterprises. Such an extremely unbalanced capital composition of postwar Japanese enterprises must be watched with wondering eyes by foreign countries. However, the rapid growth of

the Japanese economy and the unbalanced capital composition of her enterprises have mutually close relations, and the postwar economy of the country may be said as having achieved a high growth accompanied by unbalance in the capital composition of enterprises.

In order to understand this fact, let us now study how capital composition has come to be unbalanced, tracing the course the postwar Japanese economy has followed.



Professor Iwao Iwata was born in 1923. Graduating from the Commerce Dept. of Chuo University in 1950, he remained at the university as an assistant professor of the department. He was promoted to professor in 1962, specializing in the financial condition of Japanese enterprises.

\* Postwar Economy's Revival Process and Capital Composition of Enterprises

Roughly speaking, the period of 20 years between 1945 and 1965 may be divided into two, the first 10 years for the revival and reconstruction process of the Japanese economy and the last 10 years for the high economic growth process containing technological renovation (including the problem of free economy). These processes both involve factors that unbalance the capital composition of Japanese enterprises. At first, I shall touch on the first 10 years' period.

Japan's defeat in the war dealt a deadly blow to her economy.

The war resulted in the complete destruction of factory facilities and their materials; the loss of Japan's colonies; seizure of her assets abroad; and the dissolution of big financial cliques, etc.

The main point of the Government's measures designed to make the country emerge from the crushing blow was to adopt the priority production system stressing capital investment in coal, iron and steel, and fertilizer industries. At the same time, the Government, in addition to the above industries, rapidly increased the extension of loans without any restriction to other key industries in the Japanese economy. In making advances, the Government made use of a policy to have the Bank of Japan responsible for bonds as sources of funds, but it entailed strong inflation. In other words, it may be said that the Government brought about the economic recovery of the country by investing inflated funds in important industries while shifting the responsibility for the blow suffered from the loss of the war to the people through the inflationary policy.

This policy gave rise to a tendency in which too much importance was given to borrowed capital in the capital composition of enterprises. Furthermore, inflation, on one hand, yielded profit to debtors in enterprises, creating a factor to encourage easy-going reliance upon banks, while, on the other, substantially decreasing the income of the people and causing the loss of willingness on the part of enterprises to accumulate capital bewildered by make-believe inflationary profit.

The inflation caused by deficit finances was, however, finally brought to an end in 1949 with the Dodge line. Then replacing it the Japan Development Bank; the Export-Import Bank of Japan; and the Long-term Credit Bank of Japan, which are all Government financial organs, made their appearance. In addition,

(Continued on Page 20)

# On Modern American Theater

By Choichiro Seino  
Professor of Literature Department

Roughly speaking, the American theatre first came into being in the middle of the 18th century but until the end of the 19th century few plays of significance appeared as in the case of the so-called "Shimpa" (the play of new school) in Japan during the same period, that is, the Meiji and Taisho eras. Then Bronson Howard (1842-1908), William Gillette (1855-1937), and Clyde Fitch (1865-1909), broke new ground for the successors in the field of drama.

However, their plays were mostly copies of English and French playwrights such as Arthur Pinero (1855-1934), Henry Jones (1851-1929) and Scribe (1795-1861). They were the so-called "well-made" plays with the plot predominating. No Influence of Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906), founder of the modern drama in the true sense of the word, was yet felt in the New World. The theatre was a place of amusement only and not a place of evaluation of life in general.

As a brief digression from the main subject, let me tell you that *Madame Butterfly* by Puccini, the world famous opera, based its libretto on a novelette of the same title by an American novelist named John Luther Long (1861-1927). What is noteworthy, however, in the history of the American theatre is that this story was dramatized and staged by David Belasco (1854-1931), American playwright and theatrical manager well-known for his spectacular and sensational staging. It was first put on the stage in New York in 1900.

The curtain rises on the first act of the modern American theatre with the advent of Eugene O'Neill (1888-1953), then an unknown young playwright. It was in 1916 and the place was Provincetown, a small fishing village in New England, now

one of the most popular seaside resorts in America.

The history of the modern American theatre is incomplete without mentioning Eugene O'Neill because half of it goes to the credit of the dramatist who for the first time raised the American drama to the international status. He won the Nobel Prize in 1936.

He was born in 1888 in New York. His father, grandson of an Irish immigrant, was then one of the most popular actors



Prof. Choichiro Seino was born in 1896. After graduation from Literature Department of Tokyo University, he became a professor of Chuo. He specializes in American Literature.

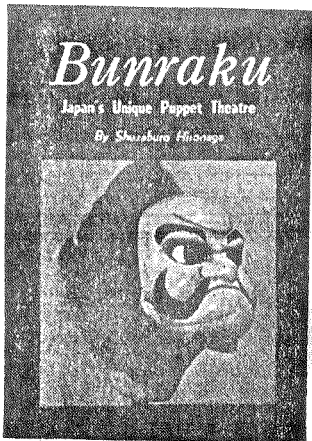
who spent his life on the road with *Count of Monte Cristo*, dramatized piece of *Le comte de Monte-Cristo* by Alexandre Dumas pere (1802-1870), world famous French novelist and dramatist. Eugene's father had an ambition and gift to become a Shakespearian actor, but his accidental success in the performance of the romantic hero destined him to live on the road. Consequently, young O'Neill had to share his life on the road with his parents until he entered a boarding school. Then he studied at Princeton University but a small misconduct suspended him from attending school resulting in his leaving the college and quitting school life for

good. His loafing propensity sent him to sea. He went to Argentina, England and Africa on board a tramp as a common sailor. The intemperate life on the sea, however, obliged him to enter a tuberculosis sanatorium where he stayed half a year during which he read for the first in his life plays written by August Strindberg (1849-1912), Swedish dramatist. He was so moved that he was unable to resist his impulse to write a play. Most of the themes of his earliest plays were taken from the sea-life with which he was familiar through his personal experience. The themes tell of the yearning and resignation of sailors through which the author reveals the pettiness of man. He published his first work, *Thirst and Other One-Act Plays*, at the expense of his father in 1914. *Bound East for Cardiff* in the book saw the footlights for the first time in his life in 1916 at a tiny theatre called The Wharf Theatre in Provincetown. The play, the state of its first production and the name of the fishing village remain permanently in the history of American theatre as a memorable milestone that devotes the dawn of new theatre alien in every respect from all preceding plays written by American playwrights.

The production of *Bound East for Cardiff* was a result of his casual visit to the village, where Mr. and Mrs. Cook spent every summer with their friends who were writers and artists. Mrs. Cook was a dramatist whose pen name was Susan Glaspell. She won the Pulitzer Prize for her work, *Allison's House*, which she wrote encouraged by the career of Emily Dickinson (1830-1886), American poetess. The couple together with their friends organized a small group interested in little theatre movement launched its activities under the name of the Provincetown Players. O'Neill met and joined the group into which he

(Continued on Page 12)

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# How To Act Against Earthquake

By Fuyuhiko Kishinoue

Professor of Science-Technology Department

Japan is noted for its scenery. The land is covered with trees whose foliage changes vividly according to seasons. The country is endowed with natural resources, but is not free from violent storms, typhoons, tidal waves, and earthquakes. The Kanto earthquake which ruined the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama on Sept. 1, 1923, may be the severest in the world up to day. The losses caused by the disaster included reported 128,266 houses completely, 126,233 partially destroyed, 447,128 burned, 866 washed away by tidal waves, 99,331 persons killed, 103,733 injured and 43,476 missing.

The knowledge of the outer space of the earth extends as far as Mars, several million kilometres from the earth or 150 times of the distance of the moon from the earth. On the contrary, that of the ground is only 6 km deep, and mostly the deepest interior of the earth is glimpsed with earthquake waves propagated from the origin of the earthquake as observed at worldwide seismic stations. Such a scientific survey of earthquakes may be little known in general, but for the damage caused by them. Therefore, it may not be futile to touch on the characteristics of destructive earthquakes as follows.

Earthquakes occur unexpectedly and the prediction of the time of their occurrence is what is urgently wanted in earthquake countries. Before the great Kanto earthquake of 1923 and the Nankai earthquake of 1946 in Japan headlands near the epicenters depressed gradually during several tens of years, and at the moment of the earthquakes they upheaved suddenly. At these places similar land movements were reported every time a great earthquake happened according to historical data. The amount of upheaval was larger than that of depression and the capes repeatedly formed terraces. Although the lands sink slowly, their subsidence is detected by observing the sea-level with tide-gauges or by precisely leveling distant routes. Yet disastrous earthquakes cannot be forecasted, because the relation between the amount of subsidence and the time of the earthquake is not found. In Japan it has been said that a great earthquake attaches a city in

the seismic zone every sixty years. In fact, the time interval is not exact. And late Prof. T. Terada, a scientist and a great writer, once wrote "Calamities take place when men forget how terrible they are."

On the other side, earthquakes occur in a group statistically, and number of earthquakes in a swarm has relations with their intensity. When an earthquake takes place next one is expected shortly followed by many others with the strongest



Prof. Fuyuhiko Kishinoue was born in 1903. In 1927 he entered the Science Dept. of Tokyo University. After studying seismology for four years, he was welcomed to the Science-Technology Dept. of Chuo University as a lecturer in 1949. Then last year, he became a professor of the department. His works are: 'Seismological Study of Great Earthquake', 'Study on Pulsation of Land'.

being anticipated as the number of earthquakes increases.

Many investigators are studying how to predict earthquakes but no accurate and effective methods have been found as yet.

Unceasing countermeasures against disasters are very hard, and the prediction must be certain about three conditions: the time of occurrence, place and degree of the disaster. If one of the three factors is omitted such prediction is nonsensical.

Earthquake disasters are extremely difficult to mitigate because they are multiple in sources and occur at too many places at the same instance which is beyond control. For instance, roads and railways in seismic zones may be damaged by earth fissures and local subsidences, most bridges become useless, earthquake fires occur at many places simultaneously,

numerically inferior fire-engines may be subsequently unable to combat them, electricity, city gas, artificial drainages, telephones and other modern facilities may be disrupted.

Disastrous earthquakes are much different from common earthquakes. Earthquake-proof constructions at present are designed assuming that earthquake motions are horizontal harmonic motions, the acceleration of which is 0.1-0.2 time of that of gravity. This assumption, however, is not true for real earthquakes. In the general period, amplitude and phase are elements of vibrations. Velocity and acceleration are the first and the second derivatives of amplitude with respect to time respectively. The above-mentioned assumption of horizontal acceleration may be imperfect for earthquake-proof constructions without the addition of a vibration period in the design.

As to the period of earthquake motions it may be said that observations of great earthquakes in the past showed that their periods grew larger as their amplitudes became wider, and duration of vibrations longer than usual earthquakes. Periods are the most important factor of resonance and they consequently often bring about the failure of constructions. Therefore, to neglect long periods in calculation of earthquake-proof constructions may be considered as a fault.

In the Japan Sea earthquake of 1964, architects learned a lesson on earthquake-proof construction. In this case, old Japanese wooden houses were safe. However, many modern buildings inclined and a newly built long concrete bridge was broken at Niigata city, which was away from the epicenter about 80 kilometers. The Defects of the broken structures were due to their weak foundations. Earthquake disasters are either different or characteristic. On the other side, economic condition obstructs earthquake-proof constructions.

Residents in earthquake countries, such as Japan, must be fully prepared against the danger and emergency measures to avoid them are necessary. As precautionary steps the following may be mentioned for reference.

When you feel a strong earthquake, shelter yourself by stable furniture nearby, and give up getting out of the building you are in especially when you are on a high floor.

Avoid narrow passages and sidewalks close to tall buildings, because walls or tiles may fall on passers-by.

Put out fire or turn off gas at once in case of a big earthquake. This must be done even when you are pressed for saving persons asking for help under wrecked houses. Because the number of earthquake victims increase about three times when fires break out. Once earthquake fires become large they get out of control by the fire service. So fires must be put down while they are still small. The danger of violent earth-

quake may be over in about one minute after the vibration. Aftershocks are usually weaker than the main quake, and their number decreases exponentially in time. Groundless rumours were often heard about aftershocks in the past, but these days exact information about them is available by radio, etc. . .

To keep the public in order is important after disastrous earthquakes. Crowds in confusion are most dangerous in case of calamities, for, if some of them behave disorderly, they disturb others often leading to unexpected, and irretrievable accidents.

Take precaution against tidal waves at sea-shores, and against landslides in hilly areas. By studying the height and topo-

graphy of these areas the degree of a disaster may be forecasted.

Precise reports on earthquake phenomena and damage must be submitted to proper authorities for relief. And details of the damaged areas and names of sufferers need to be announced through radio and television. Travellers in the quake-stricken area are also requested to make their whereabouts known as soon as possible.

In conclusion, the importance of city planning has to be stressed to reduce the damage of earthquakes in future. Because the more people gather in cities, the more damage is caused. At present natural calamities are hard beyond human control, but damage can be mitigated by human efforts.

## Way To The Welfare State—

(Continued from Page 4)

Russian Revolution in 1917 had profound influences upon labor and socialist movements in Japan, thereby encouraging communist radicalism.

The leadership of the Comintern in Japan's labor and socialist movements was revealed in "the theses" of 1927 and 1932. The theses were originally instructed to the Japan Communist party, but meanwhile they had exercised their influences upon the wider fronts of labor and socialist movements in pre-war Japan. Through the instructions the Comintern urged the Japanese communists to make all-out efforts in their struggles to stage armed revolts against "the bourgeois-landlords" and Emperor system but, in view of the immature labor organizations and anti-communist feelings among the masses, an armed revolution in those days was

nothing but illusion.

Being misled by such "an illusion of revolution" throughout the 1920s and 30s, there was no chance for Japanese labor and socialists to carry out their activities to transform Marxian radicalism to the democratic socialist ideal of social welfare.

In this way, Japanese people finally plunged into the war. At that time, there existed almost no effective, free and democratic countervailing powers in Japan which should have directed the historical process of economic growth towards increasing the social welfare of working people instead of militaristic adventures.

After the war, however, when the labor and socialist movements made a revival publicly, the same "illusion of revolution" as prevailed during 1920s and 30s also came to life again in Japan. And in spite of the democratization of state power

under the new democratic constitution and the high economic progress after the war, the main current of post-war labor and socialist movements in the country is still fraught with the same illusion.

In my view, the first step to establish a welfare state in Japan is to wake up the labor and socialist movements from this "illusion of revolution," and to make them function as effective countervailing powers to direct the fruits of economic growth to the increase of social welfare for the sake of the working people in general.

In this sense, in order to realize the ideal of welfare state in Japan, it would not be enough for the Japanese people to devote themselves to the hedonistic pursuit of private happiness. They are requested to awake the sense of social solidarity and responsibility, overcome their political apathy, and actively participate in democratic organizations according to their social functions.



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# Private Universities Need Gov't Aid

## State Subsidy Means No Control

## Deep Understanding Wanted

By Masaaki Kohsaka

President of Tokyo University of Arts and Sciences

I have been with Kyoto University for a long time. So with Doshisha University since its philosophy course was first set up. I also have taught at Kansai University as a professor.

For this reason, I have experience both in national and private universities and intend to consider from now on their merits and various problems.

It is my idea that private universities have two characteristics not observed in national universities, although I cannot definitely say if they are common to all private universities.

Firstly, what must be specially mentioned is that each private university has the spirit of its founder which constitutes its academic feature and that it is even now retained.

I previously mentioned the name of Doshisha University. This school has something that is common with the spirit of Yuzuru Nijima. The same may be said of Keio University which can be traced to Yukichi Fukuzawa, and of Waseda University which derives from Shigenobu Okuma. In the case of Chuo University its independent and traditional spirit can also be pointed out.

However, the spirit of founders or academic traditions are weak in national universities and are liable to become uniform.

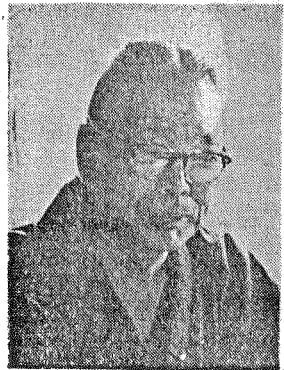
Secondly, private universities may be said as a heart-warming and pleasant campus as a whole. In some large schools this attractive feature tends to disappear but students and graduates keep familiar relations with their schools. On the other hand, the students of private universities seem to be short of their efforts in their learning and studies as compared with those of national universities.

These two points were the major impression I obtained on the difference of national from private universities when I first taught there.

Taking for example schools abroad, it may be said that almost all universities in Germany and France are national. Against this, universities in Britain and the United States started first with private ones, which today exist in parallel with national

universities, and most representative universities are found in private ones. Speaking of the United States, the oldest university there is Harvard which is a private university. Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Stanford are all private universities. Taking this fact into consideration, it comes to a conclusion that it is necessary to perfect and make fine the existing private universities in order to make far better Japanese universities as a whole.

By the way, I tell you a story



Born in Aichi Prefecture in 1909, he graduated from the Philosophy Course of Kyoto University in 1933. Taught at various public and private universities, becoming a professor of Literature at Kansai Gakuin University in 1951. He assumed the post of Dean of Kyoto University's Education Department in 1957, then the present post at Tokyo University of Arts and Sciences in 1962.

when I first met President Jasey of Harvard University in the United States. I first asked him what was the most important job for him as an American university president. He answered: "One is how to get a large staff of competent professors and the other is how to raise school funds."

Generally speaking, private American universities have not only large funds, but also receive a large amount of financial help from graduates. They also obtain similar financial help from many foundations such as Ford and Rockefeller, for instance. Even then, they appear to have no end of trouble in raising more funds.

Contrary to this situation, it is understood that Japanese pri-

private universities cover their school management expenses with tuition fees and others to be shouldered by students at a comparatively high rate. However, I believe that the most difficult problem faced by Japanese private universities lies in their financial aspect.

In this respect, what is thought most referential is the University Grant Committee system which is observed in Britain. Under this system more than 60 per cent of the annual budget of Cambridge and Oxford universities is allocated by British Parliament after assessment by the U.G.C. Even in the United States, subsidies from Federal States are annually increasing today, their subsidies to leading private universities represent 30 to 70 per cent of their respective budgets.

In his book entitled "The Uses of University" President Kerr of California University rules that the outstanding feature of American universities, both state and national, lies in "The Federal Grant University."

This Federal Grant University itself means academic freedom because in one aspect it is considered as answerable for social requirements.

Now, what I think most necessary for both the Japanese government and private university side is that they will fully understand the above-mentioned points.

Some persons may doubt the possibility of applying in their entirety the British and American systems to Japan, but taking for instance the U.G.C. of Britain, it may be said that all of its committeemen do not represent the government. Instead, most of them are those chosen by universities, but they are in no way biased to specified schools. The committee is usually composed of less than 20 persons.

The U.G.C. members discuss establishment of new school departments or courses. Their budget is compiled under a long-range program extending, for instance, over a period of five years. In point of finances such as budgets they are naturally subject to auditing since they are to be covered by subsidies from national taxes. In working out future programs their prospective results are closely evaluated. At the same time academic freedom is fully recognized as to the choice and methods of studying the contents of the programs.

In conclusion I believe that if all these points are given serious thought, it would be possible to prevent the much-feared infringement of academic freedom.

The total number of private universities in Japan today is said to be about 600 and that of students approximately 1,000,000. These figure are ones that come next to Britain and the Soviet Union. They represent a volume in which Japan takes pride as being ranked third in the world along with her industrial production.

The actual situation of Japan is similar to the Soviet Union in that her universities center around state or national universities. However, it is far backward to the Soviet Union in such a point as that the country lacks in complete planning for them. It at the same time resembles the United States in that there are many private universities. In this respect Japan is different from the United States because this country does not possess steady management and the traditional independent spirit. In other words, Japan's universities whether they are national or private do not make the most use of their own merits.

At any rate, under such circumstances persons studying at private universities are said to represent 70 per cent of total universities students. Under the title "the purpose of universities", it is stipulated in Article 52 of the Education Law that "the university as the center of learning aims at imparting broad knowledge and at the same time teaching and studying special art and science to develop mental, moral and practical faculties". Judging from this lofty purpose, it may be said that 70 per cent of Japanese culture is shouldered by private universities. This is a great result ever achieved by private universities which made a belated start as their history tells compared with government operated universities. Viewed from the three major fields of national functions—legislation, judicature and administration—it might well be left unsaid that the activity of private university graduates in the field of legislation, that is, in the Diet is outstanding.

In the field of judicature, two-thirds of persons passing the annual judicial examination are either private university graduates or students. Even in the remaining field of administration, the number of private university graduates who pass the high class national public service examination (for high government officials) is markedly increasing every year, shaking the stronghold of the Tokyo University graduate clique. This situation may be said as meaning a great advance of private universities.

By Yasumasa Shimomura

Professor of Law Department of Chuo Univ.

At one time, private universities were generally considered as being filled with a thoroughgoing non-governmental spirit in order to build up humans of marked individuality and rich independence. In fact, they played an important role in such a respect. Even now their basic mission remains unchanged. However, judging from the influence of private university graduates in each of the above-mentioned three major fields of national functions, it may be said that the times are already over when people have to think that in order to enter the government service they have to graduate from government universities. Thus, the gap between



After graduating from the Law Department of Chuo University in 1947, professor Yasumasa Shimomura remained the University as an assistant. Then he was appointed assistant professor in 1951 and promoted to professor in 1959. He is majoring in Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Code. He also takes the post of Dean of Correspondence Course Department of the University.

private and government universities has been gradually narrowed down.

However, in spite of this ostensibly bright phenomenon, private universities have big worries in the background. Outstanding among them is a problem on management which has come to be taken up for discussion recently. As previously mentioned the weight occupied by private universities in Japan's current university situation is very heavy. On the other hand, their financial difficulties are quite acute.

A problem of raising tuition fees following the commodity price hike is imposing a heavier burden upon private university students studying under adversity, often daunting their aspiration for further knowledge. This fact must be said as ignoring the gist of rights to receive education as provided in Article 26 of the Constitution, which says "all people are entitled to receive education as stipulated by law according to their respec-

tive abilities." However, it may be said that such a sacrifice is mostly forced on private universities because government university expenses are far lower than private university ones. This is certainly a great contradiction. In other words, the rate of private university contribution to Japanese culture is as previously mentioned 7 to 3 against government universities. Despite this fact, financial aid from the government is not given much to private universities from the standpoint of their management, which is also a great contradiction. For this reason, private universities, which mostly depend on the school expenses of students to seek for a source of revenue, are too much inclined to the principle of management to attended to the "private university spirit." Furthermore, it is getting more and more difficult for them to foster the spirit of criticism against the government, to promote the non-governmental spirit and to bring up characters of individuality due to their mass educational policy. At the same time, students are getting greatly disillusioned about the existing conditions of their universities. While feeling so they are losing their courage to work out long-range plans for the State, society and humanity. This poses a serious problem to the culture of a nation.

Where it is impossible for universities to achieve their primary mission of education and studies, it is difficult to expect the welfare of the people and the development of the country. Nor is it possible to bring up the spirit of devotion to humanity. Placed under such circumstances are the private universities of Japan today. Therefore, the government should strengthen its financial aid, from the standpoint of the private university spirit, to private universities as an answer to their contribution to the promotion of Japanese culture. On the other hand, private universities must make all out efforts to rationalize their management in an attempt to tide over their chronic financial crisis, while reaffirming the ideal of university and giving serious thought as to how to establish their educational policy based on the ideal, make substantial the contents of lectures and train teachers. When private universities achieve such a degree of advancement they will be able to assert their self-government and freedom in a positive effort designed to promote Japanese culture as a support and driving force, not in a passive sense to

(Continued on Page 15)

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# Special Articles From Foreign Savants

## Vietnam War Condemned As Crime

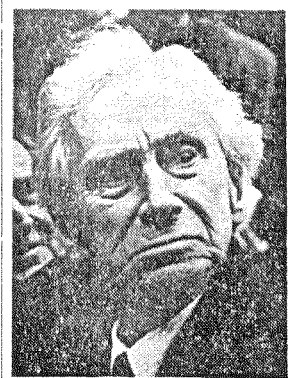
By Bertrand Russel

The problem which confronts all those interested in peace today is the present policy of the United States. Those who are in power in the United States of America have committed that country to a systematic programme of exploitation and foreign domination. The essence of the problem may be summed up in the following way:

The United States of America maintains over 3,300 military bases in the world. This vast international system of military control exists because American capitalism controls fifty per-cent of the world's resources, although the United States contains only six per cent of the world's population. The peoples of the world are in revolt against these conditions: which mean for them poverty, disease and unrelieved misery. It is obvious that no nation can retain by force of arms the control and benefit of the world's resources without meeting resistance from the people who suffer as a result. It follows that the majority of the peoples of the world must accept their circumstances or come into open revolt against American domination and exploitation. These are the essential facts which lie behind the appallingly brutal war of aggression which the United States is now waging in Vietnam. Let no one be in doubt: the conditions which have caused this conflict in Vietnam exist throughout Latin America and the greater part of Africa and Asia.

What is one to think of a war in which the most powerful in-

dustrial nation on earth uses all the ingenuity and resources at its disposal to annihilate the people of an agricultural country thousands of miles away? Eight million Vietnamese have been placed in virtual concentration camps. In one year alone, fifty thousand air attacks with napalm were conducted



Bertrand Russell born in 1872 is a British philosopher, critic and mathematician. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he is a Fellow, he was awarded the O.M. in 1949 and the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1950. His principal work has been in developing symbolic logic and applying it to mathematics and philosophy. He is an active campaigner for nuclear disarmament and a noted social reformer.

His works include: Principia Mathematica (1903), Our Knowledge of the External World (1918), Roads to Freedom (1918), New Hopes for a Changing World (1951), Satan in Suburbs (1953).

by the United States and its puppet Government. Weapons of mass slaughter are being used experimentally on civilian populations in South Vietnam. The United States, furthermore,

seeks to overcome the determined resistance to its policy of domination by pursuing a course of armed conflict with China. It is greatly to be feared that the men who have power in the Pentagon, in the center of Western capitalism and in the inner reaches of the Central Intelligence Agency are, at this moment, preparing to destroy by bombing all of the industrial cities of China. This criminal act, which will bring the world to the verge of all-out nuclear war, must be faced by the peoples of the world and opposed with all the vigour and resolution at our disposal. It has been said in the past that all parties to the Cold War are to blame for the arms race and for the threat of nuclear war. It can no longer be said with any justification. Events of recent years and present policies of the United States make clear beyond doubt that the threat to world peace is American imperialism. Any honest observer of the world scene, conversant with the facts, must come to that conclusion.

It is the reckless behaviour of the U.S. Government which brings the world to the brink of nuclear war. The probable results are so awful that people will not face them. U.S. policy means that if major war should be averted for the moment, there will be a new crisis soon. American power challenges the aspirations of mankind. Until the U.S. Government—its military and the C.I.A.—abandons the doctrine of revolution and ceases opposing the struggle for political and economic independence, the world will stag-

## Japan's Role For World Peace

By Lord Boyd Orr

The international crisis of our time is due to the impact on human society of the tremendous new powers of modern science.

It is now possible with nuclear and biological weapons to completely destroy our civilization and, if war be carried to

ger from one crisis to another. Until people are prepared to oppose and overthrow governments which support chemical and napalm warfare, the U.S. will continue its policies of experimental slaughter.

The U.S. has employed the language of peace talks at the very moment that it blueprints the dispatch of 300,000 troops to Vietnam. It bombs within forty miles of the borders of China at the same time that peace missions are proposed.

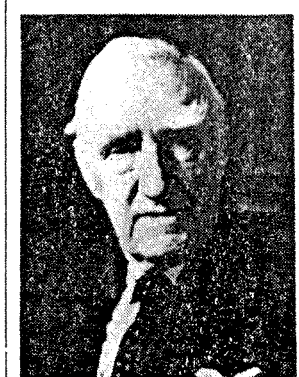
In short, words of peace camouflage U.S. acts of war. What must be remembered is that negotiations were already held in 1954. These led to international agreements prohibiting the presence of foreign troops in Vietnam. It is in violation of these very international agreements that U.S. troops are in Vietnam. This is aggression. The only solution is the withdrawal of U.S. troops in conformity with the already negotiated Geneva agreements. Until the aggression ceases and U.S. troops are withdrawn there can be no peace in Vietnam.

*Bertrand Russell*

its limits, to exterminate the whole human species.

On the other hand these same powers could enable us in one generation to develop the great resources of the earth to provide all the physical necessities of life, with the abolition of hunger and preventable diseases for all the people in the world.

Thus we are in the middle of the most rapid transitional



Lord Boyd Orr is a British scientist and authority on nutrition who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1949.

He was educated at Glasgow University where he went on to the study on nutrition after enrolling as a theological student.

Mr. Boyd Orr first became well known following the publication of Food, Health, and Income (1936).

In 1945, the year in which he became rector of Glasgow University and a member of a parliament for the Scottish universities, he was elected director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Knighted in 1935, he received a barony on Jan. 1, 1949.

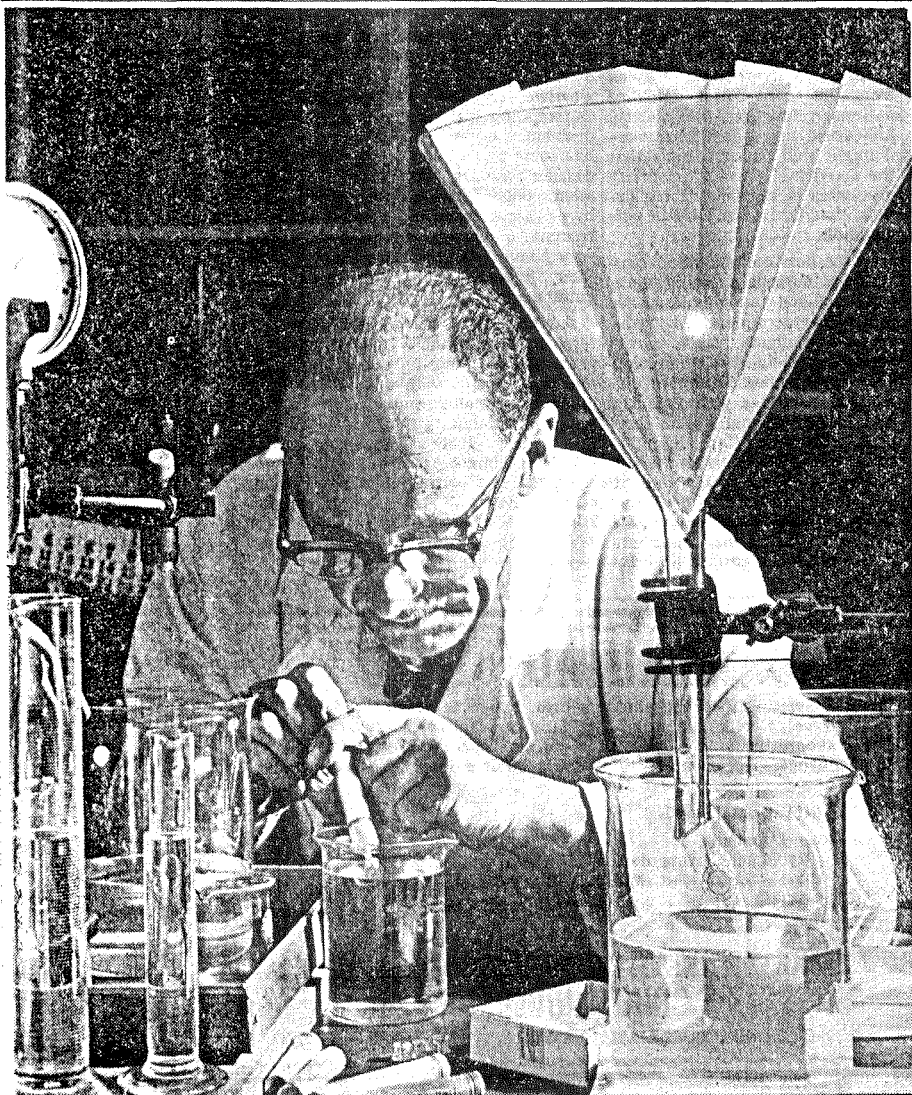
phase in the evolution of human society. Mankind must today decide whether the powers of

modern science will be used for increasing weapons of death and destruction which are already so huge that there is sufficient of the equivalent of ten tons of high explosives for every human being in the world. The nations are spending the equivalent of 120,000 million dollars a year preparing for a war of defence which nobody wants. If that same amount of money and effort were devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the people of the world, what a wonderful new world we could hand on to our children.

Already there are many international organizations with members in nearly all countries in the world working for a World Government able to keep the peace and prevent war, and for the elimination of poverty and preventable diseases which afflict half the people in the world.

May I suggest that Japan, which suffered the first impact of nuclear weapons at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and which has achieved within a few decades such great industrial power, should take the lead in the march to the new and better world of peace, economic prosperity and friendship of the nations which is the only alternative to a holocaust of disaster.

*Boyd Orr*



## FUELS FOR THE SPACE AGE

Every major break-through in science or engineering involves many sciences. An illustration of this is the space rocket. It demands the attention of chemists, physicists, geologists, engineers, physicians and many more scientists.

Top chemists in the oil industry are put to thinking of and producing fuels which will have greater thrust with less weight, in order for rockets to carry heavier payloads. At Shell research centres work on the development of such products is going on constantly.



SHELL RESEARCH IS SERVING PROGRESS



# U.S. Scholar's Opinion On Vietnam Policy

By Prof. David Riesman,  
Harvard University

Since the escalation of the war in Vietnam in February of this year, many of my friends in Japan have been sending me personal letters and duplicated appeals, urging that bombings be stopped and that some still further efforts at negotiations be undertaken. When I was myself in Japan, in the fall of 1961, it was already evident that any step-up of the Vietnamese conflict would make many Japanese more troubled and anxious for fear of being caught in the middle of a disastrous Asian War. But those Japanese who have a great and deep sympathy for American ideals were and are especially caught in the middle, for when American foreign policy appears to be hawk-like, belligerent, and mindlessly anti-Communist, the casualties are often—among far more terrible ones—those friends of America in other countries who have had special interest in and attraction toward the United States. Here, of course, I do not refer to conservative business and governmental circles which have allied themselves to their counterparts in the United States, for these circles, although they may be expediently "pro-American," are quite out of sympathy with those aspects of American tradition which are egalitarian, pacific, and generous.

In reflecting on what is happening in America, it is important for Japanese and others to be fully aware that the United States remains a very divided—country, although divided along lines quite different from those

of Japanese culture and politics. Even at the very moment, when in foreign policy the United States appears to pursue short-run aims, often of a most unrealistic sort, it is important to remember that, in domestic affairs, there has never in my lifetime, including Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, been more leeway for innovation and flexibility. This development is very much the doing of President Johnson who, in such fields as education, civil rights, and the war on poverty, has been ahead of most of the academic authorities and even the more avant-garde intellectuals. There is a small but influential number of American radicals who believe that President Johnson in these matters is merely opportunistic and cynical, but this is not my own view; rather, he seems to me to be what he says he is, a former schoolteacher who has not forgotten his early days or the struggles of the Great Depression, and is sincerely concerned about improving the lot of the poor and underprivileged.

The attitude of these radicals, many of them students at the best universities, reflects a growing mood of disenchantment and alienation from the United States and a paradoxical hope that things go badly enough at home and abroad to justify their prophecies of despair. Indeed, when I left the United States in the fall of 1964 for a sabbatical leave, I was distressed to realize how many of the students and academicians who had once concerned themselves with

disarmament and foreign policy had withdrawn from this area because it seemed hopeless and intractable and nothing could be done. Many had thrown themselves instead into the Civil Rights Movement where individuals felt that they could make a difference by concrete protests in particular places in the deep South or in Northern Negro slums. Vainly did I urge these people not to neglect foreign policy in spite of the obvious difficulties, pointing out that, if the war in Vietnam escalated, what occurred in a Mississippi village or in a Chicago school would hardly be of the greatest importance. Few listened to such counsels. You can imagine, then, the astonishment with which I read during my time in England of the "teach-ins" and of the immense interest suddenly generated in the Vietnamese war in the wake of the bombings of North Vietnam. Indeed, some of the same ingenuity which had been applied to inventing means of protest such as sit-ins in the Civil Rights Movement, was now deployed in organizing discussions and seminars and protests in the area of foreign policy.

Correspondingly, on the basis of what I have been able to read and hear, I would judge that some of the "teach-ins" have been emotionally loaded protests, but others have been genuine efforts to cover all available points of view and to draw on the experiences, not only of military strategists and political scientists, but also of

anthropologists who have worked in villages in Vietnam or elsewhere in Southeast Asia or of individuals who have had some familiarity with China or with the internal disharmonies between China and the Soviet Union. These latter "teach-ins" could lead to a more informed opinion and even to hopeful suggestions as to possible areas of negotiation. Altogether, "teach-ins" have occurred not only at



Prof. David Riesman is an American social scientist who studied at Harvard University and Harvard Law School.

He received a LL.B. degree in 1934 and practiced law in Boston. He was admitted to the Massachusetts and District of Columbia bars in 1953 and the New York bar in 1959.

In 1946 he became a professor of social sciences at the University of Chicago and is now a professor of Harvard University. He is also a member of the editorial board of American Scholar and a contributing editor of American Quarterly. He belongs to the American Anthropological Society, Society for Applied Anthropology and American Association of Public Opinion Research.

His main works are as follows: The American Constitution and International Labour Legislation (1941), The Lonely Crowd (1950), and Individual Studies in Character and Politics (1953), etc.

the leading universities whose names would be known at Chuo University, but at several hundred institutions across the country, the names of which would not be known, in many cases, even to most Americans.

The "teach-ins" and the protests have, of course, been met by many forms of counter-protest. On the side of the Administration and its supporters, there has been an understandable

fear that the "teach-ins" and protests will convey to the Viet Cong, the North Vietnamese, and the Chinese a quite unrealistic picture of American domestic opinion. And it is, in fact, the case, as Gallup Polls and other data show, that the great majority of the American population supports the President; and it may also be the case that those who are student and academic critics of the war in Vietnam are outnumbered by Right-Wing critics who want what they would consider a "tougher" or "decisive" foreign policy—while both groups are probably quite outnumbered by the more or less anxiously indifferent ones. While I myself, although absent from the country, have been a sponsor of some of the "teach-ins," I have had the fear that, if wrongly understood, they could lead the President and the Administration, eager to prove in Vietnam that there is no chance of an American withdrawal, to steps of further escalation. On the whole, however, I am inclined to think the effect of the "teach-ins" has not been this, but rather has been to support a climate in Congress, in some of the better newspapers and broadcasting networks, and in more reflective business circles where the problems of eventual settlement in Vietnam, and the consequences of the war in Vietnam for other Cold War conflicts, could be discussed in an atmosphere rather free of mindless nationalism.

In this respect, the efforts on the part of the Right Wing to insist that when the United States is at war the nation must close ranks has so far not succeeded. Anyone like myself concerned with the quality of discourse in the United States and the freedom of opinion inside and outside of the universities must be heartened by the greater tolerance toward dissent vis-a-vis Vietnam than has been shown in the past vis-a-vis the Korean War or American policy in Cuba.

Yet, obviously enough, these consolations are small solace against the cruelty of the war

itself and the damage it is doing not only to the Vietnamese people but also, through a slow process of acculturation to brutality, to the American people. Many of the protests in the United States have, in fact, a strong moral threnody, whatever the factual or strategic elements also included in the discussion. On the part of the student Left, there has been a tendency to link the war in Vietnam to the slowly yielding despotism of poor whites over poor Negroes in the deep South. Such connections often seem somewhat far-fetched to me, with a moral linkage substituting for analysis. But those like myself who, a few years ago, regarded university students as politically apathetic, concerned primarily for the main chance in salary or professional position, must now recognize among the new generation of students a small minority of militants who are very different indeed: dedicated, inventive, unruly, often provocative even to their friends, extravagant and often very appealing personally. If I interpret rightly what I read in the papers, the Zengakuren lie fragmented in a thousand pieces in Japan, but something like them seems to be forming in the United States.

Student movements in the United States do not have the same centrality and political and cultural leverage as seems to be the case in Japan. Of something like five million college and university students in America, the student activists of the Left (there are also activists of the Right, such as the Young Americans for Freedom who so eagerly promoted and supported Senator Goldwater's candidacy) probably number no more than one per cent if that many. But, in the world as it is today, and perhaps as it has always been, we must be thankful for small blessings.

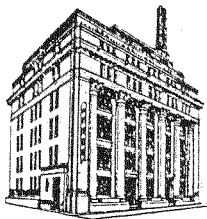
*David Riesman*



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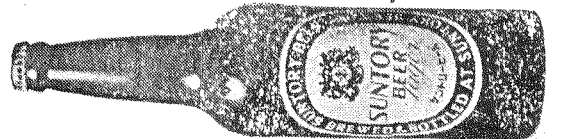
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# CAMPUS LIFE THROUGH

## Spring

A month after finding their names on the notice-board on the campus with deep mixed emotions, the successful examinees attend an entrance ceremony held in April, starting a new college life which they may have long dreamed of.

Opinions differ about the university. Some think it is the highest seat of learning to seek for the truth and others think it is no more than a preparatory school for employment. However, almost all newcomers have the same idea which is to learn "something" at their university, and their memories of the "dark days" spent in preparing for the entrance examination gradually cool down with the passing time.

With the brand-new college hat, bright-shining shoes and the college badge on, all of them look like happy with their new life filled with hope.

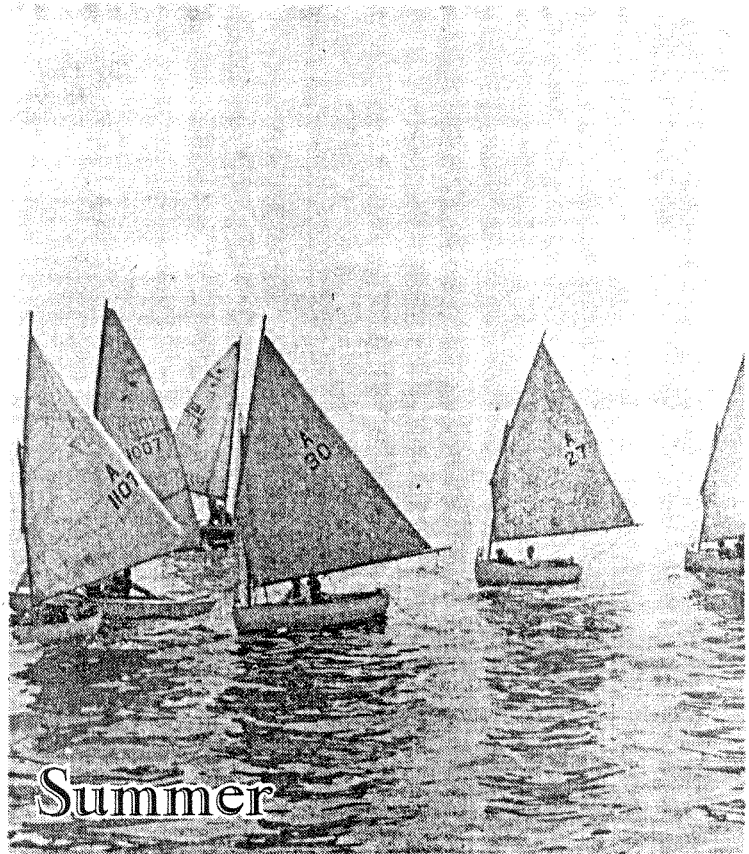
However, with the lapse of time, they get accustomed to their campus life. In May they go to the Jingu Baseball Stadium to see the Toto Six-University Baseball League Tournament, and enjoy the Hakumon Festival annually held for freshmen.

After a month or so freshmen come to feel melancholy in marked contrast with the clear blue sky of May, and their first determination to seek for the truth begins to be unstable. Firstly they get surprised at a large number of students in the same uniform and secondly feel disappointed at the "Maikujugyo" (lessons given through microphones in rooms) and at frequent "no-lectures". Then they begin to ask themselves, "Can we really learn 'something' here?" A professor of psychology calls this time mental condition of newcomers as "Gogatsu-Kiki (crisis in May)". It is generally considered that such impression of their university by newcomers in this period strongly influence their university life thereafter.

Many newcomers therefore enter various kinds of clubs in the University. Some enter for the purpose of studying and others merely to kill their idle time or to relax. But whatever their aims may be, it is undeniable that clubs might be said as places for comforts. The popular words of students that club place for comforts. The popular works of students that club rooms are an 'Oasis' in the university appear to have originated from this May crisis.

Late in May the annual athletic meeting is also held on a large scale in a stadium packed with students, where all athletes compete with one another for the honor of departments they belong to.

Also in the same month, although the generation of "Amports" (U.S.-Japan Security Treaty opponents) has changed, students are still active against the treaty, especially Zengakuren members most likely resort to some sort of demonstrations. This Zengakuren, however is now split into many groups, each carrying out what it considers as right.



In late June, students suddenly get busy and restless. They begin to make their summer vacation starting from the 1st of July. Their schedules first begin with trips.

Some sit in the chair in the farthest corner of the classroom looking up time tables, and coffee shop intent on making pleasant plans with their minds already way in the mountain or on the beach.

In order to earn funds for carrying out such plans, students usually find with ease side-jobs, which are abundant at this time of the year because of the "summer gift season" in Tokyo, especially at post offices, and department stores where summer sales are in full swing. These temporary jobs at the same time serve them to learn the value of honest money and understand the "real" social science or economics which are different from what learned at the University.

For instance, riding on bicycle they have to deliver a dozen bottles of beer eight times, in order to buy a cup of coffee.

After through with their side-jobs some students leave Tokyo for their respective native countries, Kyushu, Shikoku or Hokkaido to see their parents anxiously awaiting them, while others go to the beach or the mountain searching.

About this time seminars start mostly at summer resorts assisted by school authorities in which various subjects are discussed between students and professors. The period of the seminar is quite short but it is extremely significant and enjoyable. It is called "Family Service" of Chuo seminarists.

When the campus becomes vacant, schooling for correspondence course students starts at the university. They are mostly those who have their own jobs.



As soon as students who are relaxation during

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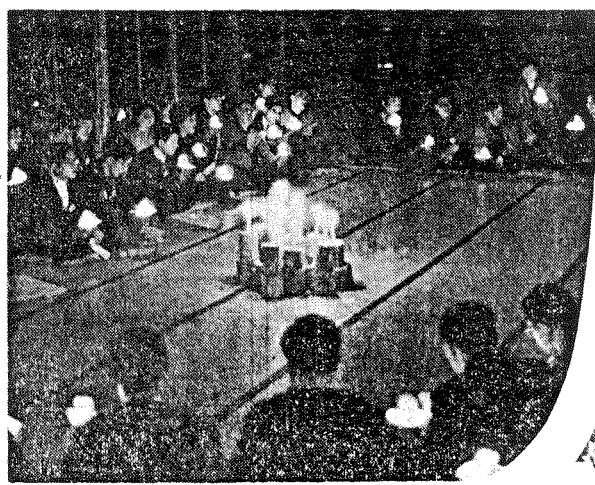
"There's my number!" shouts a successful applicant. Days after the entrance examination every spring, the fate of applicants is judged in an announcement put on the notice-board on the campus. The successful and unsuccessful look up at the board for their names with mixed emotions.



On Sunday late in May, students let loose their energy at the annual Athletic Meet.



Coffee shops in Kanda-Surugadai are always filled with students, chatting about various matters.



Candle party during a seminar—students discuss various subjects and sing songs with professors around the candle-light.



The generation of Zengakuren students changes, but there still are many who are busy campaigning against Government policy.



"Gasshuku (staying together for training)" is one of the most pleasant events for students belonging to any club.



Autumn is the season of sports. The Autumn Stadium. The photo shows the moment the

# THROUGHOUT FOUR SEASONS



When summer vacation is over, the first examination of the season awaits the student obliged to prepare for the examination apparently to make up for their leisure during the summer vacation.

During the summer examinations a year so students study hard with the constant help of their inattention to studies in the vacation, and self-study rooms are plentiful, to say nothing of the library.

Often they hear or see students pronouncing studying themselves German conjugation.

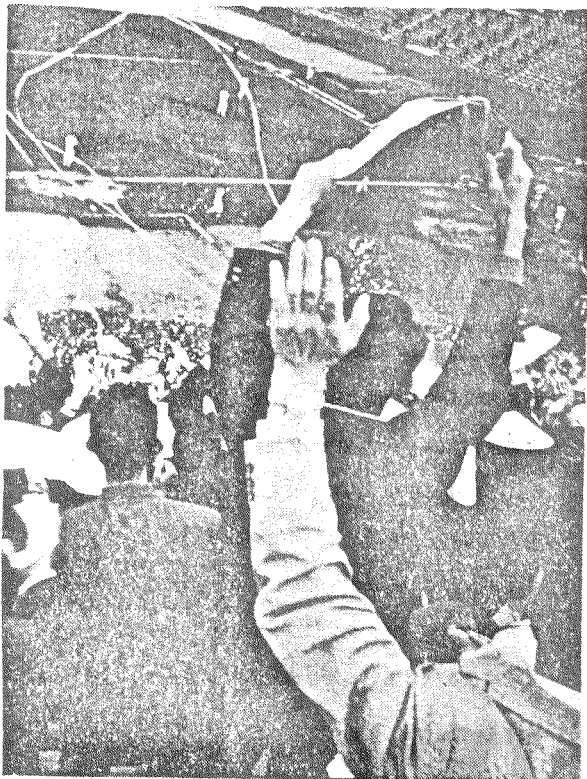
When the vacation season is over students get out of the campus take something new, rush to mahjong houses, dance halls, coffee shops, apparently living up to the motto "study hard and play hard".

The Autumn Festival of the University is held in October for several days. The results of their studies achieved in the year, including music, plays, sports, dancing, exhibition and etc.

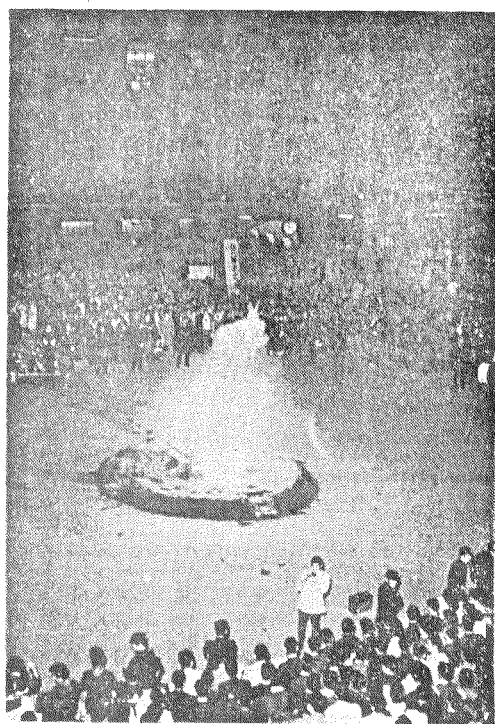
Dance parties were held separately both at the University Hall and at the Meiji Shrine, Tokyo since dancing is counted one of three major recreations of the year for students to understand their coeds in many good ways. The party cost is 50-Y400.

Seasons of sports. Students go to see the games of the Autumn Six-University League at the Meiji Shrine Stadium, where they cheer with the clapping of their hands.

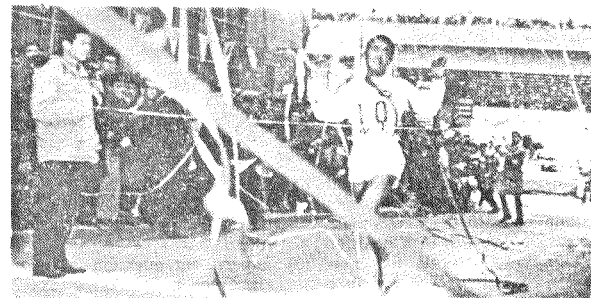
Chuo team. They stand shoulder to shoulder and sing the college song. Often, sitting on benches of the campus covered with dead leaves, students discuss political problems to say nothing of their fair set.



Six-University Baseball League opens at the Meiji Shrine Stadium. The Chuo University baseball team captured the victory last autumn.



The Hakomon Festival ends with students' chorus around a big bonfire.



The annual classic Tokyo-Hakone-Tokyo Inter-Collegiate Marathon Relay Race takes place every January 2-3. In 1964, Chuo's team won the sixth consecutive victory in the marathon race.

## Winter

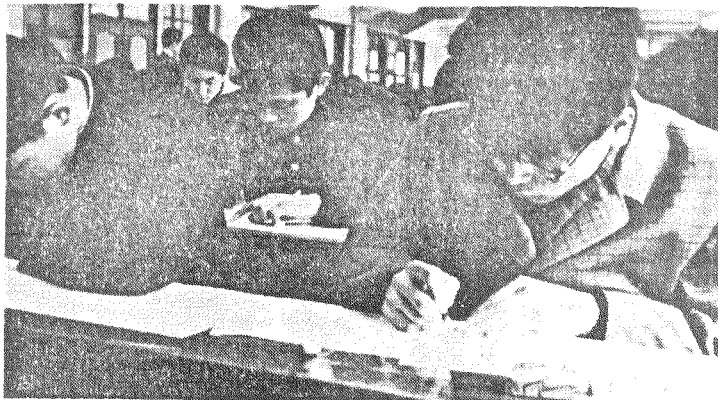
In winter the general meeting of the Student Self-Government Association (SSGA) is held with many members taking part in to elect its chairman and two vice-chairmen. Although the SSGA is now disunited into many factions because of conflicting ideologies, yet it still has a great influence upon students in their campus life. Each faction wants to get its leadership and solve the pending problems they face in and out of the campus. Therefore, discussions at the SSGA meeting usually see no end until late at night every year.

The winter vacation comes with Christmas, and many students leave Tokyo for their native countries once again to spend their short vacation. But some students remain in Tokyo to prepare for the annual examination to be held early in February, while some take pleasure in winter sports during New Year holidays.

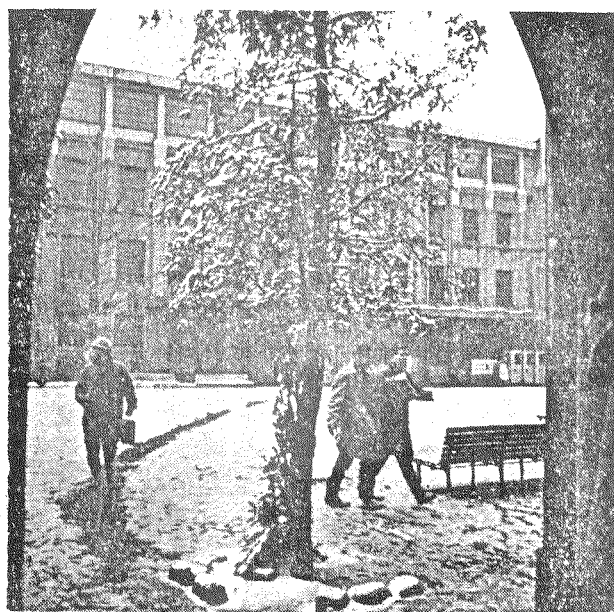
Early in the New Year the annual Tokyo-Hakone inter-collegiate marathon relay is held for two days. Although Chuo University ended second place this year, Chuo's team including Koji Tsuburaya, bronze medalist of the Tokyo Olympic marathon race, is greatly expected to recapture its victory from the rival team, Nihon University next year.

After two-weeks' vacation, the annual examination starts for a month. This period is the most harsh for most students throughout the year. The results of their studies in a year are to be judged by a mere series of examinations. Admitting that these exams have no value to judge their real knowledge, they are, after all, obliged to take them, because they know the results greatly affect them in seeking employment in first-class companies after graduation.

In March, about one-fourth of students graduate from Chuo University, keeping the precious memories of their four-year campus life in mind. Then they say "Sayonara" (good-bye) to Chuo University, but with a renewed determination that they are entering into an entirely new life in society which is not an easy one as found in school days.



Examinations await students after the winter vacation. It is the worst time for many students.



The snow-covered campus ground one winter morning.



Graduation exercise — the last day of student life.

# For Business English

By Kokichi Watanabe

Professor of Commerce Department

We find pretty many different words and phrases that are used in Britain and the United States in ordinary expressions. The same is said in business letter writing between these countries. I don't know which is better; Britains believe their way of writing best while Americans believe theirs best. But one thing may be said—words and phrases are likely to change their meanings in long years, and it is very interesting to see Americans' writing in business transactions.

Americans tell us to observe a "you" attitude instead of "I" which is most commonly used in England. The following sentence is called trite by Americans:

"We are in receipt of your invoice of June 15 representing damaged goods which you are returning to us for credit. Upon receipt of this merchandise at our factory, we will be pleased to issue credit memorandum."

The letter above mentioned is, so to speak, to beat about the bush which must be avoided, and a preferable one in its place is:

"Upon receipt of the damaged goods covered by your invoice of June 15, we shall credit your account."

As to the "you" attitude, it is better for us to say "you can be supplied with the new shoes" instead of "we are in a position to supply you with the new shoes" instead of "we are in a position to supply you with the new shoes." The reason is: the reader is not so interested in

the fact that his letter has been received, or that you wish to say something, as he is interested in what you are going to do for him.

Here are five ways, any one of which may be employed in beginning a letter effectively. Begin with:

(1) the subject of the letter, as:

The advertising matter, requested in your letter of July 10, will...



After Graduating from Commerce Department of Chuo University in 1925, he served as a lecturer in 1927 and was promoted to the present post of professor at the same Department.

(2) the "you" attitude, as: You will be glad to know that the shipment has been found.

(3) a pertinent question, as: Have you had an opportunity to...?

(4) a definite, to-the-point statement, as:

It will be perfectly satisfactory to us if you...

(5) a courteous request or command, as:

Will you please refer to our letter of March 20?

Of these five, the first one perhaps offers as wide a range of possibilities as any, because every letter has a subject.

If, then, we begin at once with the subject, isn't it possible to avoid the negative, the redundant, the participial phrases?

The closing sentence is fully as important as the opening one, and just as much thought should be given to its composition. Surely, after we have written a strong message, the last words should not dull the appeal and weaken the whole letter structure.

Let us close promptly, gracefully, and specifically; let us close in such a way that the reader will act as the writer wants him to act.

First, then, avoid closing sentences that are too general. For example:

Will you please let us hear from you?

Will you give this matter your attention?

These sentences are effective sometimes, when it is immediately clear from them and from the diction that precedes them just what action is expected. Perhaps all will agree that the following are even more clear and, therefore, forceful:

Which method of shipment do you prefer?

Upon receipt of this letter will you send us the contract?

Secondly we must always avoid closing with mossgrown phrases like—

Thanking you in advance for your check, we are—

Hoping to hear from you by return mail.

Of course a letter should not end too abruptly, and there should be an element of courtesy in the closing urge, but certainly these phrases that have been so long employed and so much abused have lost all meaning, and actually are pitifully weak.

In looking over the files of a certain company (in England), it was found that every one of the ten letters written to a single concern in one month was concluded with the beatific

phrase, "With kind regards, we are." Courteous, perhaps, but just picture ten letters in a folder, to every one of which was tacked on the same hackneyed expression! Wouldn't you be inclined to feel that the "kind regards" were not so personal after all, and that the words were merely padding material?

It is realized, of course, that this and similar phrases are employed because the writer feels that without them the close of his letter might seem abrupt or even discourteous. A really abrupt ending is undeniably wrong.

Today, the most successful writers are writing conversationally. Would a salesman, after booking an order, bow to his

customer saying, "Thank you for this business and trusting to receive a continuance of same. I bid you good day. Certainly not!"

Here are four ways, any one of which may be employed in closing a letter effectively: Close with:

(1) a definite, to-the-point statement, as

This information will be much appreciated.

(2) a courteous request, as Will you please write us before Saturday.

(3) a courteous demand, as Please use the enclosed envelope in replying.

(4) a pertinent question, as Can you arrange to do this?

## On Modern American—

(Continued from Page 4)

breathed life with his plays, while the group in turn his latent genius. The relation between the group and O'Neill reminds one of that between the Moscow Art treatre and Anton Chekhov (1860-1904), Russian writer and dramatist, who lent himself to help the theatre spring into fame with his first play, *The Sea Gull*.

The Provincetown Players tried their luck in New York and closed their activities in success with the death of Mr. Cook, their leader. O'Neill, now standing on a firm footing as a play-wright, had the luck to have his first long play, *Beyond the Horizon*, accepted by a Broadway producer in 1920 and won the Pulitzer Prize. This was the first time that a play of new realism was put on a commercial stage in Broadway.

Since then he trod the highway to success with each work of new theme and technique sometimes rather daring. In a short article like this, it is hard to dwell on his works. If I were asked to select from his many works one that is of permanent value, I would not hesitate to recommend *Desire Under the Elms*, a piece of stark realism and tragic beauty that equals *Macbeth* and *King Lear* by Shakespeare.

After all is said and done, Eugene O'Neill can safely be called a pyramic figure in the modern American theatre. Among his successors who have promoted the modern American theatre can be named Elmer Rice (*The Street Scene*), Maxwell Anderson (*Winterset*), Arthur miller (*Death of a Salesman*), Tennessee Williams (*A Streetcar Named Desire*), and lastly Edward Albee who made a sudden appearance in the world of American drama with

*The Zoo Story* and who secured a solid footing among contemporary dramatists of the United States with *Who is Afraid of Virginia Wolf?* Although he was born in 1928, he began writing a play in 1958 when his first and important work, *The Zoo Story*, met with much recognition.

Reading suggested for those who wish a more detailed knowledge of the American theatre are:

1. Quinn, Arthur Hobson; *A History of the American Drama: From the Beginning to the Civil War*. 1937.
2. *A History of the American Drama from the Civil War to the Present Day*. 1936.
3. Dickson, Thomas H.; *Playwrights of the New American Theatre*. 1925.
4. Cagney, Edmond M.; *Revolution in American Drama*. 1947.
5. Downer, Alan S.; *Fifty Years of American Drama*. 1951.
6. Clark, Barrett H.; *Eugene O'Neill, the Man and His Plays*. 1933.

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# Chuo Graduates Active In Business Circles

## Kiyoshi Ichimura

President of Nihon Lease International Co., Ltd.

Two years ago, there appeared a big cylindrical and limp building in the heart of Ginza astonishing with its unique style.

This impressive building, nicknamed Sky Ring Building, is now popular with young boys and girls. It was built based on the idea of Mr. Kiyoshi Ichimura who like other businessmen fully aware of the importance of any new idea in the business world where competition is severe.

Mr. Kiyoshi Ichimura, now 65 years old, owns a total of eleven companies including Richo Camera, Richo Watch and San-Ai. And his enterprises cover department stores hotels, petroleum and beverage fields.

Mr. Kiyoshi Ichimura, a man of idea, gives us an impression hard to approach, but it soon disappears when he begins to talk usually with a smile. He is quite resourceful and is always rich in interesting topics.

When he was a student of Chuo University, he liked to study law and he aspired to be a lawyer but his ambition was frustrated due to the strong opposition of his parents in Saga Prefecture where he was born.

An interesting story about him is that he was very much interested in Communism in his school days and read many



books concerning it. When he was a sophomore of the university he went to China to learn the essence of communism. However, what he saw in Peking were a hateful human life, human traffic, famine, and hunger, all entirely different from what he had learned in books. His trip posed a question in his youthful mind of "What is

human being?"

In order to solve this problems he spent a couple of years reading many philosophical volumes. Recalling his past days, Mr. Ichimura often says that what he suffered and learned in those young days have now proved useful in some form or other.

He became president of the Riken Kankoshi (Riken Sensitive Paper) Co. Ltd. at the age of 35 and owned three more companies three years later.

In doing his business he fears nothing and devotes himself to work with his outspoken character. Once he meets a chance he takes advantage to it by all means. If it does not bring good results, he immediately makes an effort to find out its cause.

Just after the end of World War II he founded a company called "San-Ai". (Three-Loves), which he chose because in those days most people in Japan lacked in love. The San-Ai stands for love for person, nation, and work.

Since 1950 he has been abroad seven times to inspect the actual conditions of foreign countries studying mostly their difference from Japan in industry.

## Kikuzo Torii

President of Sagami Railway Co., Ltd.

Railways have greatly contributed to the development of Japan, especially her industry, and while other means of transportation are making amazing progress, they are inseparable from our daily life. This industry is expected to develop more in this country as freight transportation is not utilized so much because of its slow speed although passenger trains services have been extremely speeded up. Therefore large autotrucks are much used for freight transportation purposes. If the speed of the railway service for freight transportation is stepped up a great change is expected in the railway industry. This is the opinion of Mr. Kikuzo Torii, President of Sagami Railway Company.

However, he says, the railway industry at present needs to be given serious consideration because of unbalanced business results between private and national lines. Many private local lines are on the verge of bankruptcy but on the contrary na-

## Hiroshi Okawa

President of Toei Co., Ltd.

The current depression is felt practically in all fields of economic activity in Japan and it is by no means an exception to the cinema world which is now said to be falling into the so-called "declining industry."

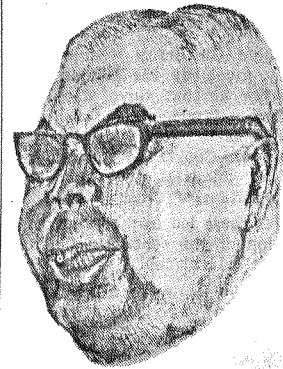
According to Mr. Hiroshi Okawa, President of the Toei Motion Picture Company, the declining trend of the motion picture industry is due to the annual decrease in the screen-lover population. He thinks that the popularity of television in homes is the major reason, but the number of times people go to movie theatres a year in Japan is lower than that of the United States where the percentage of TV diffusion is higher than Japan. From this fact, he believes the decreasing trend as a temporary phenomenon but feels the necessity of re-examining it carefully.

He has been serving as President of Toei Motion Picture Company for fourteen years since the company was struggling in the throes of business slump. During this period, he brought the company to the top level in Japan's cinema world, establish-

ing the "Toei Kingdom" as it is today.

Mr. Okawa, well-known as one of leading businessmen, emphasizes ability, endeavors and fortune, especially "Hitoun" (to be blessed with a good luck to have good persons) as three indispensable requisites to succeed in the motion picture world.

As to "Hitoun", he says that after graduating from the Law



Department of Chuo University, he became an official of the Railway Ministry and put all his efforts in his work. He was recognized by the late president Keita Goto of the Tokyu Com-

tional lines in cities are prosperous because that the suburban population in large cities such as Tokyo and Osaka is extremely increasing every year. For this reason the Japanese

both mentally and financially. As a means of overcoming hardships, he says a strong mind and healthy body plus efforts.

Mr. Torii is also interested in the Japan's housing problem as president of the Takahama Concrete Company. In his opinion, wooden houses in this country, especially in large cities should be changed into concrete buildings to avoid great fires and the decay of wood.

In large cities he says, once a fire breaks out, unexpected events are liable to happen. Because of such possibilities he stresses the need for changing all wooden houses into concrete ones in Yokohama city where his Sagami Railway Company is located.

According to his explanation, he came to have such an idea because of the bitter experience he had when he met a school building fire in his law student days of Chuo University.

Mr. Torii, therefore, strongly urges the Government to construct as many concrete houses as possible, rather than wooden ones as at present, in the suburbs to solve the present housing problem.



railway industry has still many difficult problems to solve.

The 77 year old president has a strong zeal for work and he is concurrently president of several companies. He has been engaged in railway business for more than fifty years often suffering many trying experiences,

company and subsequently joined his company. President Okawa says he was extremely influenced by the late Goto both mentally and materially, and always keeps in mind Goto's words "business for the public."

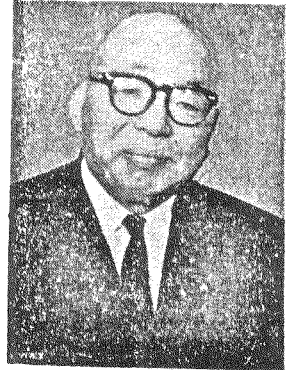
The president manages his business with the spirit of "Kono-Ichiban" (first and last efforts), therefore he advises students to make all possible efforts in their study while they are in school.

Mr. Okawa is a 68 years old and is very energetic. He emphasizes that businessmen must try to be as young and ambitious as students and should always watch and study any development around them as the business world constantly changes regardless of whether they like it or not.

him such a broad and firm-minded man in business as he is today.

His motto is, "With broad-mindedness with greatest care in business," which can be easily understood considering his deep experience. With this notion in mind he is making all-out efforts to keep his company popular and familiar as evident in the shape of a bottle gourd which is the trade mark of his company.

In his opinion, a familiar and popular atmosphere in the company is considered indispensable to effect mutual understanding between capital and labor, and he puts this idea into practice.



## Wasao Koga

President of Chiyoda Printing Press Co., Ltd.

The invention of the printing press machine, one of the three major inventions in the medieval age in Europe has played an important role in the development of culture.

Innumerable kinds of printed-matter, such as weekly journals, magazines, newspapers, and so on, which have considerable influences in society, could not be thought of without printing machines.

From this viewpoint, it is safe to say that the number of printing machines is a barometer of the culture of countries.

Wasao Koga, president of the Chiyoda Printing Press Mfg. Co., Ltd. is optimistic of the economic recession in Japan and expects a remarkable increase in printed business year by year.

As soon as he graduated from the Economic Department of Chuo University, in 1921, the 65-year-old president entered the printing industry and established the company with his friend.

His more than 40 years' devotion to his business, often full of ups and downs made

He makes it a rule to talk and dine with his employes on how to increase production and improve business administration. His company is, therefore, free from labor disputes.

Mr. Koga strongly encourages his employes to play sports to keep their health. At the same time he constantly pays attention to welfare facilities for his employes.

He urges university students to seek employment in small and medium enterprises against the current trend in which most of them hope to seek jobs in large companies. In his belief that such would prove better in the long run. He stresses that, at present, small and medium enterprises adopt higher standard, technology in no way inferior to large ones.



President Hiroshi Okawa

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# Chuo's Relation With Japan's Judicial Field

A meeting to discuss subjects on Chuo University and Japan's judicial world was held under the sponsorship of the Hakumon Herald on September 2 at the conference room of the first building of the University.

The attendants were Kihai Masumoto, President of Chuo University; Tadaichiro Tanimura, President of the Japan Jurist Association; Seijiro Yamamoto, procurator of the Supreme Procurators' Office; and Shigeyori Tsukamoto, Professor of the Law Department and President of the Hakumon Herald; Mr. Tanimura and Mr. Yamamoto, both graduates of Chuo's Law Department and now taking active part in Japan's judicial world. Discussions at the meeting were as follows:

**Prof. Tsukamoto**—The foundation of Chuo University dates back to 1885 when it started as an English Law school. Firstly from what reasons, the school was founded?

**President**—In those days Japan's judicial world imported laws from foreign countries. Amid this situation there was a trend to adopt French laws. Later some schools teaching French Laws appeared. But some young scholars who learned in England thought that the functions of English laws were rather suitable to the Japanese community than French laws. They determined to found a school to teach the English law. This was the starting reason of Chuo University. Chuo as an English Law School in those days was quite unique and its founders were both teachers and managers unlike other schools. They managed the school at their own expenses. So it is very difficult to determine who was the "real founder." Rokuichiro Masujima who was one of the founders and first President took a degree of barrister in England becoming the pioneer of English Law in Japan. According to the prospectus of the school, it was said "To teach English law, to publish books concerning English law and to build a library." And all

lessons were conducted. **Tanimura**—When I was a student of Chuo University, I learned the immovable law from Prof. Yasushi Hijikata reading the original and writing examination papers in English.

**Prof. Tsukamoto**—Several years after it was founded the English Law School changed its name for the Tokyo Law Institute. The name was quoted directly from Inns of Court of England (it consists of four legal societies, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn) wasn't it?

**President**—It was the same year when the Imperial Constitution was promulgated and reaction to Europeanism gradually appeared in Japan. Under such circumstances, law schools of those days were demanded not only to stop teaching foreign laws but also studying them from an independent standpoint. The English Law School was therefore obliged to change its name later.

**Prof. Tsukamoto**—Two years later, this Tokyo Law Institute changed its name for Chuo University of today in 1905. From that time Chuo University entered upon Japan's educational world, brightening its history both in name and reality.

**President**—It was just towards the end of the Japan-Russia War that the Japanese economy made steady progress arousing the need for higher educational facilities for economics and business. Chuo University then newly established the Economic Department about that time. As to the origin of the name, Chuo (Center), it is not known for certain, but it seemed to have been taken from the viewpoints of geography and of the middle-of-the-real stand in learning.

**Herald**—We have heard a brief history of Chuo University, especially of the Law Department, but when did Chuo University lay its firm foundation in the nation's judicial field?

**President**—From the historical point of view, most private universities in Japan started as

law schools and Chuo University was one of them. As for the reason why Chuo became famous for its Law Department, there were many factors. One of them was that the School took up the "Hoten Jisshi Enkiron Mondai" (problem of a theory on the stay of enforcement of the code) at Tokyo Law Institute. Many professors and students tackled this problem and succeed in putting the theory into practice, raising the reputation of Chuo.

Chuo University with a subsidy given by the Ministry of Justice at that time, also published a law-book of Daishin-In (old name for the present Supreme Court). The publication added much to the fame and recognition of Chuo University.

All these led to the firm foundation of the school in the nation's judicial field.

**Herald**—How about late Takuzo Hanai, who was generally

famous that many young men, attracted by him, entered Chuo University. It might be said that the university owed much to him for what it is today.

**Mr. Yamamoto**—I might be said I was one of such young men. Before I entered Chuo University I used to read "The collection of Pleadings by Takuzo Hanai." The book was so impressive that I decided to enter Chuo University.

**Mr. Tanimura**—As to the late Takuzo Hanai I have an unforgettable memory. When he was requested to assume the presidency of Chuo University he continued to decline it, so we repeatedly tried to persuade him, but our efforts were in vain.

**Prof. Tsukamoto**—On the other hand, how about Raizaburo Hayashi, former President of Chuo University?

**President**—Mr. Hayashi had consistently held various public

Chuo and taught the criminal law. He was very popular with students. Such a man as Mr. Hayashi who successively held three important posts, Public Procurator General, Justice Minister and President of the Daishin-In has been quite rare up to date.

**Herald**—About one-third of all judges, procurators, and lawyers in the country are now occupied by graduates of Chuo University and its number is remarkably increasing. How about when Mr. Hayashi was in the position of Public Procurator General?

**Mr. Yamamoto**—When I entered the public Procurators' Office it was difficult to find so many Chuo graduates as are now, but top posts were taken by some graduates, for example, Raizaburo Hayashi as Public Procurator General; Ichitaro Mihashi as Deputy Procurator general of the Daishin-In; Hikosaburo Hirai at the Supreme Public Procurator's Office and so on.

**Prof. Tsukamoto**—From the top classes to the lower one most officials were occupied by Chuo graduates in this Office, weren't they?

**Mr. Yamamoto**—Yes. (laugh) **Prof. Tsukamoto**—At any rate, it can not be found in any foreign country that about one-third of nation's judicial world is occupied by graduates of one university.

**President**—I think so too. When I told this fact in America, American jurists were greatly surprised. Although there are many reasons why the university has sent out many persons to the judicial field, one of them may be the steadiness of the students of Chuo and delightful activities of graduates in the past.

**Mr. Tanimura**—As one of many reasons for the firm foundation of the school in nation's judicial field, it may be also said that education based upon the English law from its start has met the requirements of the nation, I think.

**Herald**—Is it not problematical for the "university" if only

the Law Department goes ahead of other Departments?

**President**—There is nothing to worry about it, I think. Generally speaking if one department is highly estimated in society, the other departments will soon become so. In fact there is a growing trend for such in our school.

**Herald**—Judging from the fact that many graduates of Chuo University are contributing considerably to the promotion of national life through judicial procedures, studies in students days are considered very important. What do you think about education on this point?

**Mr. Tanimura**—Real jurists need not only wide knowledge but also sound thoughts and good judgement. I believe the "Chuo spirit of Shitsujitsu-Goken or spirit of modesty and fortitude serves to cultivate them.

**Herald**—Mr. Yamamoto, you now work at the Supreme Public Procurator's Office, and we want to know how much Chuo graduates are evaluated there?

**Mr. Yamamoto**—At present there are about 60 procurators who graduated from Chuo. Among them there are Nobutarō Kawai as Duputy Chief of Tokyo District procurator's Office, but generally speaking, Chuo graduates are not strong in foreign languages, and if they become good at foreign languages their scope of activity will expand more and more in the Office. This is also an advice to students who are now studying at the University.

**President**—In conclusion, school color has an important meaning both in and out of the campus. In the case of Chuo University, the spirit of modesty and fortitude has been a motto and this spirit might be said very suitable to Chuo's students especially those wishing to enter the judicial field in the future. At the same time, I sincerely hope that this unique spirit will be influential in promoting the education of Chuo University and its further development.



Left to right, Prof. Tsukamoto, Mr. Yamamoto, Pres. Masumoto and Mr. Tanimura.

acknowledged as a most outstanding figure in Japan's attorney world?

**Mr. Tanimura**—He was one of the first graduates of the English Law School. When I became lawyer in 1916 he was already respected as a top ranking person in political pleading, and his scope of activity covered both the judicial and political fields. Once he assumed speaker of the House of Representatives in the Diet. Therefore, he was a strong influence in these fields. He was so

posts as compared with Mr. Hanai. Firstly he became judge, then procurator. Later he entered the Ministry of Justice where he successively held various posts, such as the head of a Procurators' Office, Procurator General of the Supreme Procurators' Office, Judicial Minister and President of the Daishin-In (old name for the Supreme Court).

**Mr. Yamamoto**—When Mr. Hayashi was the Public Procurator General, he was also the dean of the Law Department of

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# Chuo Graduates' Role in Judicial World

## Kakiwa Gokijoh

Judge of the Supreme Court

The Yakai Case whose decision was recently given by the Hiroshima High Court, took fourteen years and seven months before its trial was brought to an end. Cases like the one this time which waste long time are often observed in Japan. Apart from the truth of the judgement, it is bound to pose a problem in the nation's justice system.

As one of the reasons for long trials in Japan, Mr. Kakiwa Gokijoh, judge of the Supreme Court points out, first of all, the small number of judges and procurators in this country. Those who have completed judicial training mostly prefer attorneys to judges and procurators whose labor conditions and wages needed improvement.

Mr. Gokijoh hopes to improve the present bar examination which is said to have some defects because of its allegedly excessive difficulty. He says that his hope is based upon his inspection tour of European countries two years ago together with Mr. Sakae Wagatsuma and Mr. Yoshitsugu Baba, as a member of the Special Judicial System Study Council, an advisory organ to the Cabinet. He says



that the number of attorneys, procurators, and judges is too small as compared with European countries. He feels it necessary to reform the judicial system of Japan to increase the judicial population especially judges.

Once his idea was reflected upon the Special Judicial System Study Council, which intended

to make the present bar examination easier, but it met strong opposition from many judicial officials. However, 68-year-old judge still holding his own ground stresses that unnecessary energy is wasted to succeed the bar examination and applicants are required of a too high knowledge of law.

He strongly hopes that students aspiring to become judicial officials will, at least, master two foreign languages to possess a broader knowledge and fresh judicial sense.

Mr. Gokijoh was then sick in bed from over work in hospital attached to Keio University.

He graduated from the Law Department of Chuo University in 1924 and for some time he worked as lawyer. In 1946 he became procurator of Daishin-In (old name for the Supreme Court) and four years later he was appointed to secretary-general of the Daishin-In.

He took the present post in 1960. His hobby is golfing. He is father of a son and three daughters. One of his daughters is now working in the judicial field as attorney after graduating from Chuo University.

## Nobutaro Kawai

Deputy Chief of Tokyo District Procurator's Office

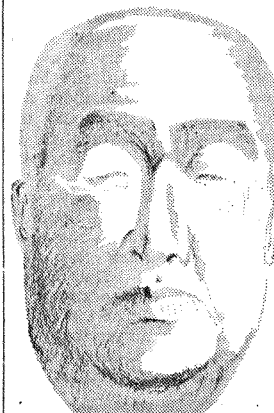
Mr. Nobutaro Kawai, Deputy Chief of Tokyo District Public Procurator's Office, is a veteran "Kenji" (public procurator) devoting twenty five years of his life in this field.

He is now worrying very much about the trend in which the number of students who wish to be "Kenji" is gradually decreasing year by year. In this point, Mr. Kawai says that people are apt to imagine that "Kenji" are cold-hearted and rather inhuman in general. This is a big reason that "Kenji" are not so popular as compared with lawyers despite their important role. As one more reason, he points out that the salary of "Kenji" is comparatively low.

However, Mr. Kawai emphasizes that fame or money does not mean all for man. What is necessary for people is to live as humans in the true sense. In the present society, however, it

is difficult to keep our belief even to say definitely good as good or bad as bad. He says that he doubts such a way of living even if it brings fame or money and stresses that nothing is more suitable as an occupation than "Kenji" for persons wishing to keep their belief or live as humans.

Mr. Kawai, nick-named "Onikenji" (relentless procurator) always has a zeal for his work and is now very busy the Fuki-hara swindle case. He has con-



siderable influenced in the procuratorial field because of his long procuratorial life. He was recently picked up as one of 100 persons who have contributed much to modern Japan by a popular Japanese magazine under the title of "100 persons who move Japan".

Mr. Kawai, through his experience, points out that Chuo University is now famous for its Law course annually turning out many students successfully passing for the national bar examination. He says that one-third of all nation's judges, public procurators and lawyers are graduates of Chuo University. Their merits are that as jurists most of them do their work by themselves as compared with those graduated from Nation's universities who are apt to rely on their academic clique.

Their demerits are that they more or less lack in a sense of solidarity. As an advice to students, Mr. Kawai stresses that jurists of new type must have broader education and firm belief.

## Shouetsu Mukae

President of Shimpo-Kai Club

In the case of Chuo University, successful applicants for the bar examination are mostly members of the Gakkenren Preparatory Organization for the Bar Examination. It is composed of five clubs, among which the Shimpo-Kai is most influential with a long history of about thirty years.

Mr. Shoetsu Mukae now president of the Shimpo-Kai Club has been in the same post for about ten years while working as lawyer, and lecturer at Chuo University.

In his opinion, the Gakkenren, especially its Shimpo-Kai seems to be misunderstood by students in general. The Shimpo-Kai is not the only club for studying to pass the Bar Examination but is one where students and graduates of the University foster their intimacy through studying laws. So there are many graduates among members of the Shimpo-Kai who are now playing an active part not only judicial field but also in economic, and political circles. He points out that members of the Gakkenren should have nothing to do with student movements and urge them to be as industrious as possible to pass the Bar Examination.

Mr. Mukae also advises stu-



dents studying for the Bar Examination to have strong fighting spirit, be just and reasonable in their way of thinking and do their duties before asserting their rights.

The 55-year-old jurist is very much concerned about kinds of problems facing Bar Examination applicants. As to the move-

ment in favor of revising the Bar Examination Law by the special Judicial System Study Council, Mr. Mukae is strongly opposed for reason that it serves to no purpose but to decrease the number of promising applicants from private universities and that frequent changes in

the Bar Examination Law would cause the possible danger of distracting the Law itself by general people.

Mr. Mukae graduated from the Law Department of Chuo University in 1936 becoming lawyer Criminal Procedure Law as a lectures in the Law Department.

## Democratic Society And—

(Continued from Page 4)

respect, the law of positivism denies the union of law with morals. For instance, according to Hans Kelsen (1881—) it is defined that "the law is a decree compulsory with optional contents". In other words, it means that "man should respect and carry out certain acts" and that any act against this definition is merely to face threats by sanction. Consequently, the "sollen" of the law possesses no ethical significance nor ethical relations, making it possible to legally order or prohibit all types of optional contents, although it is undeniable that such legal action will, of course, make the moral or religious conception strongly affect the practical effectiveness of legal norms. Notwithstanding, the propriety of legal norms does not depend on morals at all, but on the combination of constitutional requirements, as mentioned in the legal proposition, and sanction. Therefore, in this situation what can be sanctioned by threats of legal effects embodying legal orders are legally considered most appropriate for what should be. However, since all discipline of law is to be ultimately retroactive to what should be morally, the propriety of legal norms accompanying sanction depends on moral norms which do not accompany sanction. These results are observed even from the theory of Kelsen concerning the positive law. He recognizes that the positive law can only be grasped as a system of norms when it is rooted in the ultra-positive norms. Kelsen named these norms as the ground norm (Ground norm) which does not exist for him objectively, but simply as a scientific pivotal theme to intensify positive law elements into a single unity. Such a hypothesis is certainly a step forward against the law

of positivism in the past, but the nature of legal norms is unable to be rooted in a simple hypothesis and can be reasoned only by the norms valid in a society aimed at. Therefore, such an interpretation does not serve to lead to a practical solution of the problem.

I have mentioned so far what the spirit of the law means in the democratic society, but when it is summarized it comes to the following conclusion. That is, the democratic society contains many differences and opposition because it is democratic. Therefore, the legal idea proper to the society is directed how to main the order and harmony of the human community based on the adjustment of these contradictions and differences. However, the law in the face of such a situation has to function constantly guided by the idea of the natural law which is the mother of democracy and whose framework is hard to be overstepped.

Thus, since the natural law is a section of moral standards binding on the positive law, the law in the democratic society has to be ultimately supported by the conception of value of morals and social ethics in the same society.

## Deep Understanding—

(Continued from Page 7)

required of Japanese private universities that are making great strides is that they should make utmost efforts to effect their perfection within and at the same time to secure government subsidies without. Therefore, private universities should not forcibly seek even in the slightest degree their lack of efforts in the burden of students. The government, on the other hand, should spare no cooperation toward this end by private universities.

## Congratulations On Chuo's 80th Anniversary

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# Chuo Graduates Active In Political Arena

## Tadanori Nagayama Minister of Home Affairs

Mr. Tadanori Nagayama is now a very important man for Japan as Minister of Home Affairs and Chief of the National Public Safety Commission under the Sato Administration. Naturally he is constantly visited by many persons who call at his official residence.

The 67-year-old Minister has a long experience as a politician. He entered this field only in his twenties as a village head in Hiroshima Prefecture. Since then he has been elected eight times as a member of the House of Representatives.

He thinks that politicians must be first of all positive, tenacious, and firm in conviction. As Minister of Home Affairs, he is determined to make all-out efforts in the interest of the Nation, especially in carrying out his mission.

Mr. Nagayama believes that in order to bring about the advancement of the country in the fields of politics and economy the best way for Japan is to stay in the camp of the free world. He thinks that neutralism is out of the question in this respect. He is not satisfied with the wavering attitude or weak-kneed politics of any government as often witnessed in some past governments.



The Minister is a strong advocator of the revival of "Kigensetsu" (Anniversary of the Emperor Jinmu's Accession) and allegedly belongs to the rightist-wing group in the Liberal Democratic Party. He, however, denies this allegation and says, "I am not a reactionary nor ultranationalist." As to the Emperor system, he emphasizes that the Emperor should be a symbol of Japan and of the unity of the people as stipulated in the Constitution. But he regrets that present Japan lacks in national consciousness among her people and stresses the necessity for moral education, for which he advocates the

revival of "Kigensetsu", as one of many measures.

Mr. Nagayama entered Law Department of Chuo University in 1922 and in those days his thought was much influenced by late Professor Takeo Hori, authority on Japanese history, who gave lectures at the preparatory course of the university, particularly on the Emperor system of Japan and moral education.

## Yoshitaka Goto Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

The agricultural production in Japan is gradually decreasing in comparison with other industries. This alarming situation is due principally to the tendency in which young men in rural districts go away from their farms to large cities dreaming of a comfortable life. This trend is one of the most serious agricultural problems in Japan, according to Mr. Yoshitaka Goto, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. As a means to cope with the situation he stresses the need for rationalization of farm-land although it is very difficult to realize.

Mr. Goto was appointed to the present post in this June. Because of his position he receives various kinds of petitions on agricultural problems. Prior to this appointment, he was serving as Chief of the Judicial Affairs Division of the Liberal Democratic Party to which he belongs as a member of the House of Representatives. Naturally he is deeply versed in legal affairs.

He thinks that the Farm-Land Compensation Bill which was recently approved by the Diet despite the Socialist Party's strong opposition is a kind of social security measure because the Farm-Land Reform which became effective just after World War II disarmed the large owners of their land at cheap prices for their tenant farmers. This would not have been, however, realized without cooperation of the landowners.

The 64-year-old politician has a strong conviction that people must have a wide-field of vision and sociability, especially politicians. In this respect, he thinks that young men of today are superior to those of old says. His motives to enter the political world stemmed from his desire to enlarge his vision and greater sociability.

Mr. Goto is not only interested in agricultural problems and law affairs but also in diplomatic problems. He believes that despite the series of recent big opposition movements in Korea, the Japan-ROK Treaty is neces-

sary for both countries. From the historical viewpoint, the two countries should maintain close relationships although there are some unhappy events in the past.



Mr. Goto was recently engaged in drafting a bill for revision of Judicial Examination and he played an active part between the Government and private universities to smooth their conflicting views on the bill. For this reason, he well acquainted with the real state of present private universities.

He made a trip to the United States several years ago to inspect the actual conditions of private universities. He returned with a deep impression that the most proper measure to ease the management difficulty of Japanese private universities is to seek government subsidies and donations from large enterprises.

## Susumu Kobayashi Member of the House of Representatives

Human life is far more valuable than anything else on the earth. However, in many parts of the world, bloody fighting and disturbances are still continuing even twenty years after the end of World War II today. Many people are losing their lives or exposed to dangers, in the opinion of Mr. Susumu Kobayashi, vice-chairman of the Policy Deliberation Council of Japan Socialist Party says.

In order to keep the world's peace, he believes the American policy against South-East Asia, especially Vietnam should be immediately stopped and that if Japan maintains the present diplomatic attitude there may

arise the possibility of her being involved in the war and of her isolating from Asian Countries. He once visited various socialist nations a few years ago and thought that China would soon become such a powerful nation as to influence the world economy and keenly felt Japan should join hands with China without depending only upon the United States.

Mr. Kobayashi began to take interest in socialism at sixteen or seventeen years old because he was born and bred at a poor farm village in Niigata Prefecture, saw the misery of a peasant-life and learned the bitterness of poverty. In those days he thought Japan should take some drastic measures to improve her poor domestic conditions.

Mr. Kobayashi always considers politics based upon the workers, and stresses the necessity to strengthen the social security system. The 55-year-old Socialist also occupies the post of chairman of the Special Research Committee of Social Problems in the party. He is now tackling with various social



security problems such as medical insurance and an old age problem, both of which require an early improvement in Japan. Medical insurance for the poor is what he particularly stresses on improving present social security system.

Mr. Kobayashi entered the Law Department of Chuo University in 1931, majoring in English and American Laws. In his university days, militarism and ultranationalism were strong and freedom of learning and speech were greatly oppressed. The Takigawa case was one of many such instances (Professor Takigawa of Kyoto University

was dismissed by the Government because of his lecture on the criminal code). He felt great dissatisfaction with the Government attitude and sharply criticized Ichiro Hatoyama, then Minister of Education. Because of behaviour he was once regarded by school authorities as a student with dangerous thoughts, and was arrested by police. He even now recalls through his experience how difficult and important it is to achieve democracy in the true sense of meaning.

## Toru Ohara Member of the House of Representatives

Politics, needless to say, is very important as it decides our life and the destiny of the nation.

At present the Liberal-Democratic Party is in charge of state administration in this country.

In criticizing the Government's policy Toru Ohara, a member of the opposition Japan Socialist Party and a Dietman, says that the Liberal-Democratic Party is now losing its popularity with the people because of its poor policy, corruptions, and factional strife within the party. For instance the recent scandal in the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly which was a target of severe criticisms from 10 million Tokyo citizens.

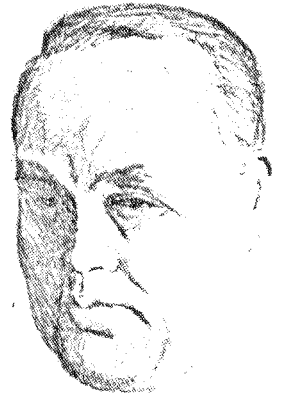
The 50-year-old Socialist laments that the moral consciousness of politicians about politics has been degenerated of late and the public is now little interested in politics lacking in sincerity. This fact, he believes, was proved by the successful victory of his party in the election carried out after the dissolution of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly.

He says that what are most required in politics are not mere theories but practices because such are not useful in the political world. Usually lip-politicians are short-lived. Being a man of practice, his motto is to put his idea into practice.

Born in Hiroshima the first place in the world to experience

the terror of an atomic bomb, he is devoting himself to relief work for people still suffering from the atomic disease. He is a strong opponent to the use of atomic energy for military purposes and to nuclear tests. He is a member of the first World Conference of the Japan Council Against A and B Bombs held in Hiroshima.

Recalling his campus life as a graduate of Chuo University, Ohara says, "It was when the Pacific War broke out that I



was admitted into the university. In those days, many students were drafted. Moreover, the campus environment was not in any way fit for students to devote themselves to study."

Fortunately exempted from the military service, upon his graduation from the school, he immediately joined the Editorial Department of the Yomiuri Shimbun, one of the leading Japanese newspapers. During the war he was sent to the Chinese continent as a war correspondent.

Soon after the war came to an end, Ohara quitted the Japanese newspaper, and returned to Hiroshima, where he taught at a junior high school. While being a teacher, he took an active part in the Hiroshima Teachers' Union with an idea to improve the working conditions of teachers. He was elected a Dietman in 1958.



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Frank Exchange of Views

New Solution To Pending Problems Clarified

A meeting discussing various school problems was recently held between school authorities and student representatives in an upstairs conference room of the first building of the university. It was sponsored by the Hakumon Herald.

On behalf of the school authorities President Kihei Masumoto, and Prof. Saburo Kuwata, chief of the Student Affairs Department attended the meeting. The Students were represented by Masaji Kawai, vice-chairman of the Student Self-Government Association (Senior, Law Dept.); Yoshikazu Usui, chairman of the Association of Cultural Clubs (Senior, Law Dept.); Masanori Okada, a member of the Student Counsellors (Senior, Commerce Dept.); Toshio Nagai (Junior, Economic Dept.) and Miss Michiko Iijima (Sophomore, Law Dept.). The Hakumon Herald was represented by editor Hide-nao Tomimori.

At the meeting lasting for about one and half hours a frank exchange of views was made on various school problems and it was extremely useful. The views exchanged in questions and answers were roughly as follows:

**Q. Tomimori**—Chuo University celebrates the 80th anniversary of its foundation soon. As an occasion, school authorities are now very eager to solve various pending educational problems and improve school facilities and so on. But there are still many problems that need further consideration for solution. We, members of the Hakumon Herald, sincerely hope to solve them at this time for the further development of Chuo University. Recently students haven't much time to meet with faculty members including the President and directors on campus problems. Therefore, there seems to be a lack of mutual understanding between students and school authorities or faculty member. In this sense, we want to hear all of your opinions.

**Q. Kawai**—Chuo University adopts the so-called "Maikujugyo" or lectures through microphones like other universities. I don't have any idea to criticize such a way itself, but what I feel now is that this method deprives lectures of their freshness. As a result, students lose interest in lectures and take to club activities, especially those of the Association of Cultural Clubs. However, they are not provided with rooms on campus in which they can fully carry out their activities,

though this tendency is not evident only in Chuo University. I think students are much dissatisfied in this respect.

**A. President**—Generally speaking, universities with a large number of students are insufficient in facilities. Therefore, "Maikujugyo" has been popularized of late. From the educational viewpoint, it is desirable to improve this situation, but it is not easy because of facilities problems. Therefore, "Maikujugyo" is adopted as a realistic method and is unavoidable in some degree. Lectures on elective subjects are, however, given in small rooms. That is to say, microphones are not used in all rooms. Moreover, seminar-lectures now given help to cover the deficiency of "Maikujugyo" because students can come into close contact with professors, or with each other whereas it is not possible to do so in large rooms. But I know there are still some problems that need reexamination about seminar-lectures as in fact all students are not permitted to take part in them.

**Q. Usui**—Mass education is not popular in any university in various points. Under the present circumstances in Japan, however, mass education may be not entirely denied because in the developed society such as Japan, the mass-production system is adopted practically in all fields. But mass education at Japanese universities badly affects educational contents. In this point, I want to suggest the adoption of a method which is to divide number of students into small units in all lectures. I believe this method will serve to improve the contents of all lectures. For instance, Ritsumeikan University is gradually conducting seminar-lectures even in the liberal arts course and also a few other universities in Kansai district are following suit. Such being the trend I hope our University will consider at once proper steps for the liberal arts course of each of the five departments.

**Q. Okada**—Being a member of the Student Counsellors I have much time to contact freshmen and hear their views. What I think is that the curricula of the liberal arts course under the new education system of Japan are not sufficient in studying special subjects. The present liberal arts course was imported into Japan from America, where it is for "general education", and replaced the so-called

"Ippan Kyoyo" as adopted at the old Japanese high school and continues today. Therefore I personally favor establishment of a course for preparatory education because, for example, the subject of history for freshmen in most Japanese universities are almost of same level in contents with that in high school days. This situation poses a problem that requires reconsideration of today's liberal arts course.

**A. President**—It is clear that a big defect in Japan's universities under the new education system since World War II lies in liberal arts. Although Chuo University is studying this problem yet it has not been completed as expected. In other universities, a similar study is being made these days. I admit that the contents of the curricula of liberal arts are similar of those of high school. The question is that whether subjects of liberal arts should be as they are today. Some in-

creasing in Chuo University. I want to know how you think about this point.

**Q. Nagai**—As to no-lectures, I myself often experienced, especially at a time when the vacation was near, but there were many students who sincerely wanted to attend lectures. They were rather battled and could not understand why no lectures at all. I know that the present university is by no means free from defects and "Maikujugyo" is said to be one of them. In addition, there are teachers who cut short their lectures. This trend is not desirable.

**A. Prof. Kuwata**—Generally speaking, a liberal atmosphere exists not only in Japanese but also in foreign universities. It is a sort of long tradition on the campus as evident today. However, despite this traditional atmosphere students in old days were more positive in learning. But under the new education system university students ap-



School authorities and student representatives exchange their frank views in the conference room.

pear to be getting less positive, which is a great change not to be welcomed. Here arises educational problems such as no-lectures.

**A. President**—I think that the university should be liberal, but Japan's university have greatly changed in nature since the new education system was adopted and not a few students frequently stay away from lectures. As a result, there are also many graduates who do not even remember what they learned in their university days. Considering this fact, the biggest defect in Japan's universities is probably the difficult matriculation and easier graduation. This situation, I believe, must be drastically improved, although it is observed in all universities and its improvement is very difficult to be achieved.

**Q. Tomimori**—I often feel queer about the attitude of instructors indifferent to their lectures and cancel them as they like. This trend is unfortunate-

**Q. Iijima**—The problems just taken up are hoped to be settled as soon as possible. At the same time, we, coeds are very anxious to have taken up campus problems from the girls' standpoint and not from the boys' viewpoint alone. What we are not mostly satisfied among others is that facilities on the campus are not sufficient. We entered university to study like boy students. Another thing we want to ask school authorities to give serious consideration is that as clear by the recent trend the employment situation of coeds is very bad and only few companies ask for them. This means that we can not use what we have learned in our university in society. So we hope that school authorities will support us in this respect.

**A. President**—Chuo University adopts the co-education system. But it seems that much consideration has not been given to coeds because of their small number. On the other hand, the Literature Departments of some universities are largely occupied by coeds and we are very interested in this tendency which needs our further consideration.

**Q. Tomimori**—Changing the subject we now want to ask about club activities. It has been often stressed that club activities are very important at the present university. But there are some different views on them between students and faculty members or school authorities.

**Usui**—It is certain that there are many students who are disappointed at "Mass Education" and as a result many of them take club activities. I think this is one of the major reasons they join them. However, whatever may be the reason club members play a very important role in university. But school authorities fail to take a clear-cut stand towards our activities. We are sure that the club rooms are not places where defects of mass education should be covered. They are the places where our unique research

activities should be continued. **Q. Okada**—The importance of club activities is often discussed but I feel that most students take part in club activities just to kill their time.

**A. Prof. Kuwata**—I think club activities are the expression of independency, and they should be positively supported by our school authorities. President indications are that club activities are more active in universities than in high-schools. This is natural considering the circumstances in campus between them. Also under mass education circumstances, club activities may be said as necessary.

**Q. Tomimori**—Many problems have been pointed out and taken up, but how these problems would be solved.

**A. President**—I think the most urgent problem is how to improve school facilities. As to this, a plan has been already decided to move the liberal arts course from the Surugadai campus to Yukimura in Hachioji City on the western outskirts of Tokyo. Under this plan it is scheduled to establish large school buildings, sports facilities and others. We want to carry out this plan as soon as possible, and at the same time we intend to strengthen the teaching staff, which is not, however, easy to achieve soon. In this point I think it is important to cultivate young scholars by university itself.

At any rate, a large library and student hall will be soon constructed and construction of research rooms for professors has been already completed. At Yukimura a library with stress laid on reading rooms is now scheduled. If all these are completed, Chuo University is expected to be a full-fledged university in every respect. It is, therefore, to be understood that school authorities are now making all-out efforts for development. At the same time it is requested that the students would endeavour in their study with pride and live up to the spirit of the university which has a long history.

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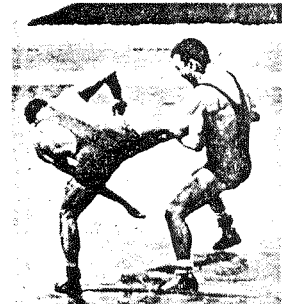
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# Brilliant Results Scored In Sports

Since the war came to an end, Chuo University has made an amazing progress and contributed a great deal to the development of the Japanese sports world in line with the academic field. Here we are giving a brief account of outstanding events in the sports history of our school.—Ed.

The activities of athletic clubs of Chuo University are apparently divided into two periods in character, those of pre-war days and of post-war days. The former period began with establishment of the Gakuyukai (Student Body) in 1911 when there were only several clubs such as Judo, Kendo (Japanese fencing), Archery, and Tennis, of which activities were made by a small number of students regardless of poor facilities. The University in those days was not eager to support these activities, and his tendency continued until the end of World War II. Therefore, a strong clubs and players did hardly appear during the period and students' interest was comparatively low in general.

However, Chuo University began to show a marked degree of progress in the sports field

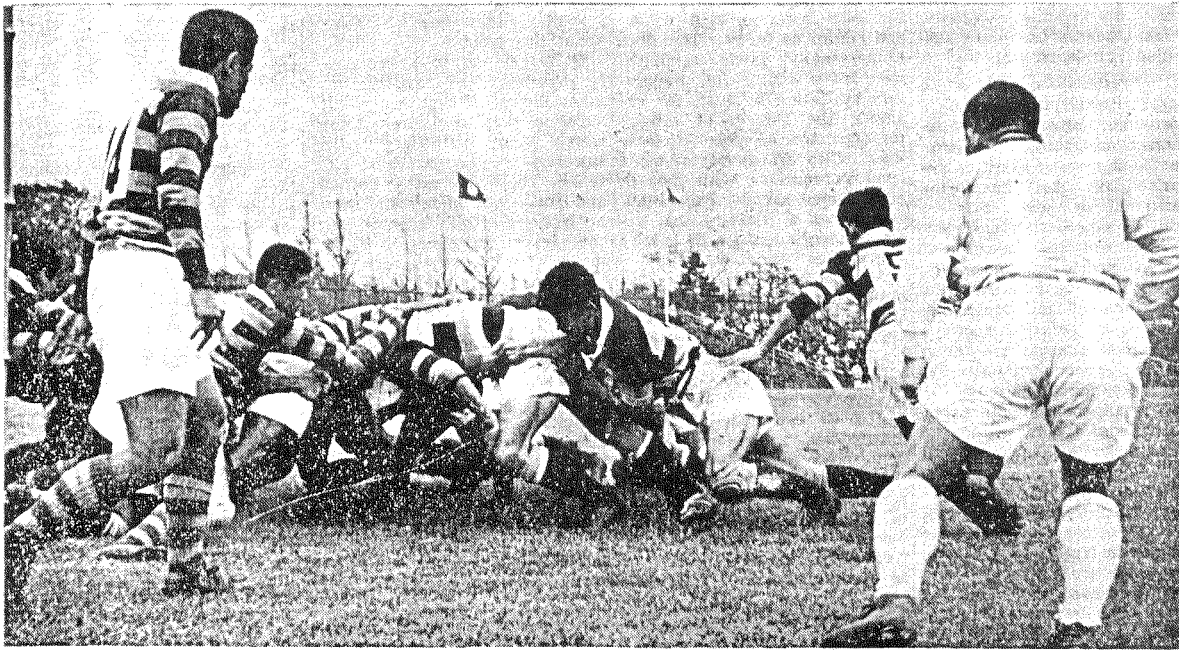


The moment wrestler Shohachi Ishii (right) to bring the first postwar gold medal to Japan in his fight with USSR rival Mamedekov in the bantamweight at Helsinki Olympics in 1952.

After the end of the Pacific War, there now has thirty-nine athletic clubs which are affiliated with the Gakuyukai, taking the lead in the amateur sports field, and playing an important role in even international games. It is still fresh in our memory that



In the 5,000 meter race at Berlin Olympiad, small-built Kohei Murakoso from Japan is ahead other big foreign runners.



Chuo Fifteen in a scrum.

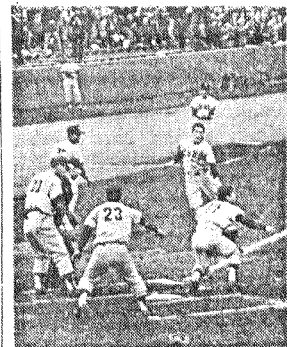
Chuo University produced three gold medalists in the events of Boxing, Judo and Wrestling at the 18th Tokyo Olympic Games held last year.

In the year the Gakuyukai was established in 1911, the Japan Athletic Amateur Association was also organized to promote the nation's sports activities and to prepare for the Olympic Games whose significance was already recognized in Europe where most modern countries were earnest in supporting sports activities for the health of their peoples or to establish their national prestige through international sports.

Soon after the Gakuyukai was established baseball, track and field events, Sumo (Japanese Wrestling), swimming and saddle-riding clubs were added, showing its marked advance. It was in 1924 that Chuo University first sent Kikunosuke Tashiro, track and field player, to the 8th Olympic Games in Paris. In those days only such athletes as expected to pass at least the elimination contest were chosen as representatives because Japan, which had won two big wars, Nisshin and Nichiro, were completely defeated as the

Berlin and Antwerp Olympics in 1916 and 1920 respectively, and made her feel that her further defeat in the Olympic Games would lose her national prestige in the world.

Two years after the Paris Olympics, the University moved from Nishikicho to Kanda-Surugadai, when Judo, Kendo and boxing rooms were newly set up in the basement of the school building. Several other sports clubs were also formed. In the same year, Chuo's Marathon team won the victory at



The Chuo Baseball team has always one of the toughest competitors in the Toto Six-University League. The photo shows the moment when Chuo team defeats Nihon university team in a cross game in the 1963 Autumn League.

at the 3rd Tokyo-Hakone Marathon Relay Race defeating the rival team of Meiji University.

In the early period of Showa, the nation's interest in sports became strong and many big companies organized their own baseball teams to play at the "Toshitaiko" baseball games. The Tokyo Six University Baseball League and the Toto Six University Baseball League also organized in 1925 and in 1931, respectively.

In the Berlin Olympic Games

held in 1936 and at the Los Angeles Olympics the Japanese delegates, especially swimmers, scored good results, winning nineteen medals in total. To the Berlin Olympics, Chuo University sent three athletes including Kohei Murakoso who was ranked fourth in both 5,000 and 10,000 meter races. It is said that German Government used the Berlin Olympic Games as a means of raising its national prestige and to boost militarism.

Chuo sports clubs were greatly influenced by Kohei Murakoso and in 1938 the Nerima Playground with a space of 64,000 square meters was completed. But the far Eastern situation turned for the worst and the China Incident broke out. Sports began to be played only to build strong physique and students were obliged to train saddle riding, shooting and others which were useful for war. Finally all club activities were completely stopped under war-time structure.

After the war, all sports clubs entered a new stage and made a rapid progress under the earnest support and leadership of school authorities. The national Athletic Meeting began to be held from 1946, and physical training education in the universities started from 1948, both contributing to the development of sports in this country.

In Chuo University, the clubs for track and field events Sumo, Rugby, Soccer, Swimming, Boxing, Skating, saddle riding and automobil re-established their activities and yacht and handball clubs were also newly established. In 1948, Chuo's marathon team won the second victory in the Tokyo-Hakone Intercollegiate Marathon Relay Race and the following 11 out of 20 year authorized sports clubs, gained the victory in their respective matches. In wrestling many prominent players appeared. In the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games Shohachi Ishii copped the gold medal in the Bantam-

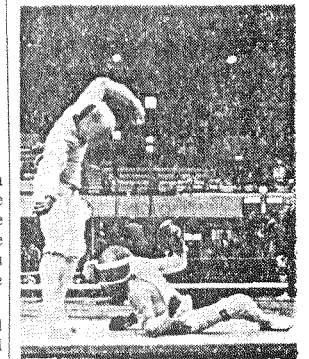
weight class. Shozo Sasahara and Mitsuo Ikeda also won the gold medals in the Melbourne Olympics in 1956, and in the Tokyo Olympic Games Osamu Watanabe won the victory in the featherweight free-style event.

The track and field, soccer and fencing clubs became active and often sent their representatives to the International Student Championships (predecessor of the Universiade). Katsuo Nishida took part in the Boston Marathon in 1953. The Fencing Club which was founded after the end of Pacific War is now playing leading part in the fencing circle in Japan. Satoru Sugo, now a lecturer of the University,

has much contributed to the development of fencing in the country.

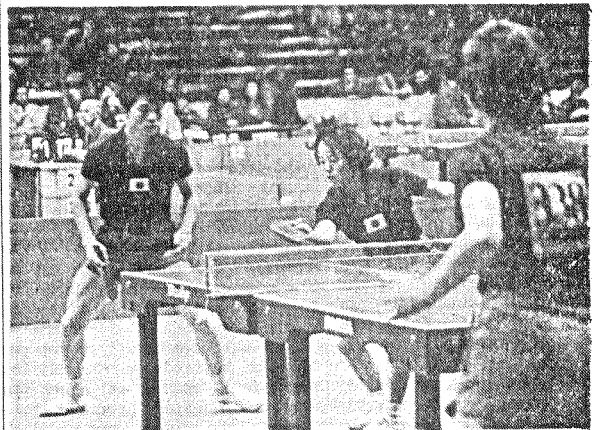
From 1955 to 1960, the activities of the Skating, Saddle riding, Fencing, Baseball, Boxing Clubs were extremely prominent. In the 3rd Tokyo Asian Games held in 1958, the Chuo team won seventeen gold medals, ten silver medals and three bronze medals. At the Rome Olympics held in 1960, the University produced medalist Kiyoshi Tanabe of boxing who was the first to bring the bronze medal to his country since Japan had sent boxers to the 6th Olympiad at the Berlin in 1936. Furthermore, succeeding Tanabe, Takao Sakurai became a gold medalist in the Tokyo Olympic Games last year.

From 1961 to 1965, swimming, Soccer, Handball, Table-Tennis



Veteran fencer Heizaburo Okawa (right) participating in international games.

Wrestling, Judo, Archery and Volleyball Clubs were ranked in class A. In the Judo event of the Tokyo Olympics, Isao Okano won the middleweight title in the final match.



The young pair, Keiichi Miki and Miss Masako Seki of Chuo exhibit their skill in many table-tennis matches.

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# Double Income Policy In Free World

By Hugo Heekt

Professor of Kiel University

Dr. Hugo Heekt is a member of the research staff of the Institute for World Economy at the University of Kiel for more than 25 years. At present he is engaged as a "Wissenschaftlicher Dezernent" with research work on transportation, i.e., and is a leader of a team of scientists doing such work. In 1958 he made a studying tour to Japan. Since that time he has occupied himself with the economic and social development of Japan, which might be a model for the development of the economy of other countries. —Ed.

## 1. General economic policy and income policy

In our times, economic policy has to serve many aims. However, it is not always economic motives which determine these aims. In most countries, the chief macro-economic target is to secure a high rate of economic growth. The Japanese Doubling National Income Plan for the period 1961 to 1970 is famous example of such a policy. Further aims in nearly all countries are: full employment, stability of prices, and balance of payments equilibrium.

In connection with the overall expansion of national wealth another target has steadily gained importance, viz. its equitable distribution. While the aims mentioned first are predominantly of economic nature, the latter one has to be seen from economic as well as from social aspects.

Before World War II, monetary and fiscal measures were the classical instruments of economic policy, especially in cases of securing price stability. After the war, income policy has become another means in support of stable prices. In many countries of the free world the classical measures proved insufficient to achieve this aim without endangering other aims, as e.g. full employment. For this reason, income policy became an integrated means of general economic policy. On the other hand, it is increasingly influencing social relations. It is therefore necessary to separate between different forms of income policy.

As income policy and help to avoid or to mitigate social conflict, income redistribution by way of taxation has played a famous role since long. Such income policy is guided by social rather than by economic aspects.

Since in recent years monetary and fiscal measures have often failed to support sufficiently the various aims of general economic policy, income policy has become a supplementary instrument to fulfill macro-economic functions.

## 2. Traditional income policy

There are many different kinds of income, but there are only two kinds which are, at present, object of income policy, viz. wages and profits. As both of them are factor prices, income policy may be defined as a policy to influence directly or indirectly factor income in accordance with certain economic, social, or other targets.

It was predominantly social principles which served as "guiding lights" in income policy. Although other aims have also increasingly gained importance, social aspects have not become less significant in income policy. On the contrary, it is now common opinion in the free world, that income should be regulated not only by economic forces, but by social measures as well.

Struggle against poverty is a special kind of social income policy. This struggle takes place not only on an international level in support of underdeveloped countries, but also within most countries of the free world, even in the United States. Most of the poverty, stricken groups are old people, invalids, irregular workers, and poor peasants. Their income could be raised in many ways, as e.g., by subsidies, employment policy, or improvement of productivity in agriculture. There is, however, no uniform way of raising the income of all these groups of needy persons. Certain means which may be adequate to help one particular group will be useless in other cases, especially with regard to general economic growth.

A socially determined income policy tends to create many problems. These problems depend chiefly upon the specific possibilities of raising taxes and granting subsidies. They can only be solved if there is a clear conception of social requirements. As social aims vary over time, income policy too is governed by changing rules. Moreover, the leading social aspects tend to be different from country to country. Nevertheless, in recent years, income policy in most countries of the free world has almost conformably been guided by aspects of equity.

Contrary to general opinion, the principle of equity does not mean that income structure should, at any rate, keep in line with some "normal" structure in the past. If e.g. total income rises, wages and profits need not necessarily rise at equal proportions. It may well be that a disproportionate rise promises higher economic efficiency.

## 3. New "guiding lights" for income policy

Economic efficiency is one of

the new "guiding lights" of income policy, price stabilization, in another. This latter goal has recently gained special importance in most countries, since rising wages by raising production costs have increasingly contributed to lift up prices.

It is not only the wage problem which has to be solved in order to achieve price stability. The influence of profits on prices has to be taken into account as well. With regard to price stability and growing economic efficiency, special attention has to be given to the question whether or not parity between both income groups should be secured, i.e. whether in an expanding economy wages may rise relatively more than profits without reducing economic efficiency.

In most countries of the free world wage earners propensity to consume is rather high. If therefore wages take a greater share in total income, savings—and in turn investments—may become insufficient to promote economic expansion.

Smaller funds for investments result not only in slower industrial expansion in form of newly erected plants. Of equal disadvantage is the delay in utilizing technical innovations by already existing firms. Both consequences cause special hardship at times of employment shortage with many unemployed in need of additional working places. Moreover, under such circumstances, productivity cannot improve enough support high wage increase without endangering price stability.

Finally, from an international point of view, rising prices and stagnant productivity tend to impair the country's competitive power at the world market if fixed exchange rates are being maintained. Rising prices resulting from rising wages are a handicap particularly in countries dependent on a high rate of exports per capita. In Europe, it is especially the Scandinavian countries which suffer most from such a development. In Sweden, where exports consist mainly of industrial goods, rising costs resulting from rising wages could at least partly be compensated by higher industrial productivity in recent years. In Denmark, on the other hand, where exports include a much higher proportion of agricultural products, rising production costs caused a growing deficit in the balance of payments in some years after World War II. In order to reduce this deficit, the Danish Government has applied the traditional instruments of monetary and fiscal policy to the effect that unemployment increased.

## 4. Problems of future income policy

Apart from social and economic aims, political and other aims must also be taken into account in future income policy in the free world. Wage policy unilaterally in favour of higher consumption may weaken not only the country's productive power and exchange position but also its power of military defence.

Some effects arising from improper income policy can partly be avoided by way of applying the classical instruments of general economic policy. However, as only part of the unwanted consequences can be corrected by such means, an improper income policy may be of disadvantage to the whole society. Therefore, problems of future income policy should be discussed very carefully, i.e. in the total context of its immediate effects and its after-effects.

First of all, there must be a clear conception of which social aim should be the main "guiding light". This question cannot be answered by economists alone. All interests of the different population groups have to be observed.

In determining the aims of future income policy long term aspects as well as short term aspects have to be given attention. From a long term point of view, structural aims can play a predominant role, as e.g. goals serving to adjust regional income differentials. In the United Kingdom, this aim was observed already shortly after World War I. In recent years, it has also been accepted by other European countries as well as by Japan. As personal income per capita is more than three times as high in Tokyo as in some other areas of Japan—e.g. in Kagoshima Prefecture—income policy by the Japanese Government endeavours to smooth regional differentials by way of granting subsidies in favour of industrial expansion in the less developed areas. Some European countries, among them the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Italy, have been trying in similar manner to diminish regional income differentials.

From a short term point of view, the impact of rising wages upon prices deserves special attention in future income policy. However, rising wages by tending to reduce investments and to hamper economic growth have also long term consequences.

It is general opinion that in order to avoid inflation wages should not rise more than productivity. It is, however, very difficult, for methodical and statistical reasons, to determine exactly the increase in productivity. But, even if the rate of productivity increase were known, chances to keep wages in line with gains in productivity would be small in all instances where a strong wage drift exists, i.e. where extra wage increases negotiated outside collective agreements take an important

share. Wage drift can only be reduced by regulating the total wage sum of the economy. Given such circumstances, the classical instruments of general economic policy may be more effective in stabilizing prices and income (than wage policy).

It is also very difficult to regulate profits, the chief means being taxes and price policy. If these means are applied too rigorously, investments may be reduced and economic growth endangered. In addition, price policy includes many more problems arising from the great num-

ber of prices which have to be controlled.

It is a very complicated task to weigh the potential aims of future general economic policy against those of future income policy. But, it is still more complicated—if not impossible—to apply those instruments which are best suited to achieve simultaneously different aims. In view of this situation, more research and better education appear proper means to make general economic policy and income policy more successful in future.

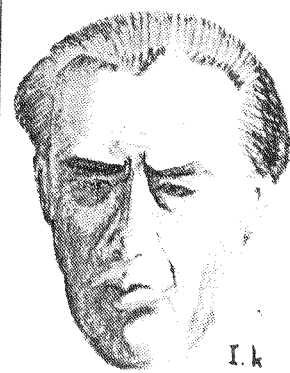
## Professor's Profile (54)

### A Pet Lover

By Shigeo Uchida  
Feature Reporter

As a means of meeting, the strong requirement of the society, "practical education" has come to be stressed by many people considerably influencing the educational field in Japan. Naturally universities as the highest seat of learning are gradually changing their character of late.

Mr. Jun Asakawa, professor of the Law Department of Chuo



University who teaches English has somewhat a different idea and believes that the university is an institute where each student can pursue the truth and form a marked individuality.

Therefore he does not want to teach "practical English" so much but rather hope students to learn English as intellectuals. From this viewpoint, Mr. Asakawa suggests his students to read as many foreign language books as possible, especially those written in English so that they can understand the way of thinking by foreigners, their customs and so on. He believes that through these efforts students can catch the ability to judge things in the right way. Also Mr. Asakawa does not like those students who devote themselves to only English conversation. However, of course, the professor recognizes the importance of "practical English."

The professor with a sharp face and slim-figure always speaks to the point, theoretically and with firm conviction on any

problem and says that "practical learning" is desired to be acquired through one's own private life, and not through university education.

The professor who is still in his forties is very much interested in English literature in which he majors. In his university days, he wanted to be a writer and often wrote articles for a certain magazine.

Mr. Asakawa now devotes himself to the study of works by D.H. Lawrence. In his opinion, the relationships between man and society are well described in his novels. And these relationships in Western countries are apparently different from those in Japan, and in this difference he is greatly interested.

In the case of Japan, the Meiji Restoration and democracy were brought about without a great sacrifice on the part of the country and only the organization of community was drastically changed. Therefore, the country itself was not changed at all. He says that this difference is often observed in our daily life. To make the difference more clear, he is studying the history of both European and Japan which, he thinks holds the key point to clarify the problem.

Professor Asakawa is also very interested in Russian and is a fluent speaker of the language. He was in Russia for eight years as a war prisoner. In those days he was fortunate enough not to have so much bitter experience as other because he acted as an interpreter and was not badly treated.

Professor loves a dog and birds which he has been keeping in his house for several years. He makes it a habit to take a walk with his dog every morning for his health. In his university days he was an all-round player, especially good at basketball. But his major hobby, if any, is reading.

Professor Asakawa majored in English Literature at Tokyo University which he graduated in 1941. Then he was in Russia, later becoming a full-time lecturer in 1955. He was appointed professor in 1962.

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## Bar Examination Problem in Japan

The Bar Examination is counted as one of the most difficult and authoritative state examinations, which is carried out for persons aspiring to become judicial officials such as attorneys, judges and procurators whose positions are highly evaluated in the country. This is the only gateway to success in the judicial world. Therefore its applicants are anxious to enjoy the 'glory' of success even at the sacrifice of their springtime of life in their preparations for the Bar Examination. On the other hand, once they fail after spending a long time in studying, it means a serious setback to them. So it may not be too much to say that the Bar

Examination poses a parting road in their life for the aspirants.

Recently there is a movement afoot to make the Bar Examination easier, by revising the Bar Examination Law.

The contemplated revision of the Bar Examination Law includes the following.

- 1) Taking a proper measure for increasing students applicants.
- 2) To reform the methods of the examination.
  - a. The carrying out the liberal arts examination (the writing method based on short answers) in place of the primary examination (the qualification ex-

amination of applicants— This has been exempted for students who have attended the two years' liberal arts course at university).

- b. To decrease the number of examination subjects at the second exam. (based on thesis form) and keep the examination contents at the junior grade level of university.
  - 3) To limit the age of applicants and the number of their times for the exam.
- Through the contemplated revision, it is easily perceived that the Study Council consider that those who waste much time in passing the Bar Examination lack

in judicial abilities as evident in item No. 3.

In fact, there is a trend in which students with excellent judicial abilities often give up entering the judicial field and take other jobs because of the apprehension of the difficult examination, which is decreasing the number of superior applicants.

Now here arises a question why most jurists and professors are against the revision idea. Mr. Shoetsu Mukae, who is president of the Shimpo-Kai (a preparatory club for the Bar Examination) says, "The point which the movement for revision aims at is pretty good, but", he continued, "it has dangerous factors in the background. As to (a) in the No. 2 item, it apparently ignores the role of the liberal art course in university. The enforcement of this item is feared to result in the possible negligence by students of their liberal art in order to pass the Bar Examination as earlier as possible." Indeed if the revision should contain such dangers, it must be fully reconsidered. Also as to the implied contention of "superior young men only for jurists", he thinks it hard to define such men. At the same time, he considers it impossible to judge the natural aptitude of applicants for jurists through the liberal arts examination. For example, it can't be defined that those who speak Spanish or French are necessarily good for judicial officials.

After all, he points out culture and an aptitude for jurists are things which are cultivated through studying laws. In addition, if the liberal arts examination comes to be held, it may create a trend to pay little attention to subjects on law. If so, it is a mistake and wrongly interprete the end of the Bar Examination.

Admitting the purpose of the movement to revise the Bar Examination Law, the matter would be hard to be carried out in such easy ways as contemplated by the Study Council. This is at least the general opinion of opponents.

Meanwhile, Prof. Kiminobu Hashimoto, Dean of the Law Department of the University, has his own opinion, which is that the Bar Examination is for testing one's knowledge of laws as stipulated in the present Bar Examination Law. Therefore, it should not be changed frequently because such is bound to lose people's confidence in law. He, however, agrees with the views of the Study Council that number and ability of successful applicants are decreasing, but he is against attributing this trend to the defect of the exam but to present law education in university.

## Capital Composition—

(Continued from Page 5)

tion, city banks of the old financial groups left unaffected by the financial clique dissolution developed credit inflation on a new scale. Particularly, city banks with the overloans of the Bank of Japan in the background strengthened their ties with oligopolistic enterprises of the old financial cliques. This was the time when Japanese enterprises, favored by the United States' special procurements for the Korean War, expanded their own share in the domestic market, and began to make frantic efforts in rationalizing their equipment with a view to advancing abroad. These enterprises mostly depended on city banks for a huge amount of funds needed for facilities rationalization, resulting in the stepping up of the trend to lean on borrowed capital.

### \* Economic Liberalization and Capital Composition of Enterprises

Now, let us advance our analysis to the process up-to-date from 1955.

In this period, waves of technical renovation came surging on a world scale. Besides, the Japanese economy was busy preparing for establishment of a free economic structure at the request of foreign countries.

In other words, the Japanese economy had to catch up with the advance of technological renovation, etc.

Reflecting this situation what became outstanding was the automating of enterprise production equipment since 1955, and various enterprises in their competition introduced foreign technology for rationalization purposes. Next was a trend to the grouping of enterprises which appeared in the form of business combines, which, as seen in the chemical industry, are regional and systematic associations of various enterprises while maintaining technological connections in the process of production.

The Japanese economy since 1955, which was represented by the automation and combination of enterprises, brought about an overheated situation of prosperity in the form of investment calls for investment" (Economic White Paper for Fiscal 1961).

Thus, the industrial structure of Japan rapidly developed higher, encouraging the speedy advance of the heavy chemical industry including rising industries at the highest growth rate in the world. But how the huge funds needed for the industrialization of the heavy chemical industry were covered? According to a survey made by the Bank of Japan, during the 10 years from 1952 to 1961 the total capital procured by enterprises amounted to ¥25,686,900 million. By sources of funds, depreciation accounted for ¥4,893,000 million (19.04 per cent), and profit reserve ¥4,870,800 million (18.96 per cent). Of the total amount, only half or 50.47 per cent was covered by the so-called owned capital combining all three sources, and the remaining 49.53 per cent or ¥11,745,200 million was almost dependent on loans from city banks (¥10,742,800 million or 41.82 per cent).

Here, we must keep in mind that the rapid and high economic growth and its resultant overheated business conditions, instead of easing the unbalance of making too much of borrowed capital in the capital composition of Japanese enterprises especially oligopolistic enterprises, have either encouraged or consolidated it. For all that why city banks and Japan's oligopolistic enterprises strengthen their combination relations through the former's supply of funds? In this connection, there are several factors that can be thought of. First of all, fund demands to meet the high growth centering around automation and combination amount to a

huge sum. Naturally, it is beyond the power of Japanese enterprises, not deep rooted, to cover the huge amount with their own funds. Consequently they have to increase their dependency on banks. Secondly, from the viewpoint of enterprises, loans are cheaper than stocks in fund costs, and this inevitably deepen their dependency on easy bank loans. Thirdly, in Japan, where the national income is lower than in foreign countries, the stock market is relatively tight to meet the fund demand of enterprises. Fourthly, what must not be forgotten is that based on the premise of the above-mentioned factors, city banks become a central existence of the same capital series (capital groups) and concentrate various enterprises under them through fund supply. In short, city banks are replacing the position of financial clique head offices in prewar days to create new, different concerns. This tendency is increasingly stepped up and consolidated through the Bank of Japan's overloans to city banks, and their overborrowings from the Bank of Japan, and, furthermore, through the excessive borrowing from city banks by various enterprises affiliated with them.

From what have been mentioned above, it may be said as clear that the unbalance of too much importance to borrowed capital in the capital composition of Japan's postwar enterprises stems from the postwar Japanese economy's method of revival - reconstruction - high growth. The "too-rapid" growth, in fact, has created the unbalance of capital composition. In other words, it may be concluded that under the premise of forming new concerns with city banks with overborrowings from the Bank of Japan as a center, the high growth of Japan's economy has not been achieved without causing the unbalance of the capital composition of enterprises.

## On The SCREEN

### Uncle Tom's Cabin

By Iwao Itoh

Feature Reporter



Uncle Tom and angelic Eva deepen their friendship on Saint Claire's farm.

Despite Lincoln's emancipation of slaves more than a century ago, racial discrimination still remains one of many social problems in America.

The picturization of such an old American novel as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" written by Mrs. Beecher Stowe by French, Italians, and Germans seems to suggest this American trouble today.

The film, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" directed by Geza von Radwayi dares to depict the foundation of a racial prejudice facing America from the contemporary viewpoint, apart from the original story written a hundred years ago.

This attempt proves a success to a certain degree, at the same time it gives an impression that "Uncle Tom" whom Mrs. Stowe wrote with a vigorous protest has been into a hero of a mere melodrama.

At the very outset of the film, the 70 mm. wide screen is presented with the big Statue of Liberty for a fairly long time... until we come to realize even in such a great free country as the United States no more true freedom is sought. This starting is quite excellent.

Through this film, the camera is focussed on three types of men who may hold a key to the solution of the racial problem—cruel-minded white Southerners, slave negroes like "Uncle Tom" (John Kizmeller), and some whites with a good understanding and sympathy toward slaves, such members of the Shelby Family, and angelic Eva, daughter of Mr. Saint Claire, (O. W. Fischer), the second employer of Tom.

The cruel oppression of slave traders, complete subjection of slaves, and heart-warming friendship between negro slaves and kind-hearted whites occupy most of the scenes in this film from start to end. It, however, does not fail to describe hatred and

love among them. The action of slaver Haley, who levels his gun at the slaves trying to escape and takes their death as nothing, is especially stressed in this film.

Through his action, the silent appeal of Geza von Radwayi, (director of the film) comes into our heart, telling from behind the screen, "What on earth has created such a cruel man as Haley? To be blamed is not Haley himself but a social system that has produced him... and aren't you many people of learning and culture who support it?"

The film also emphasizes the feasibility of amicable co-existence between negroes and whites through the scenes where "Uncle Tom" and fair-haired angelic Eva deepen their friendship on Saint Claire's farm.

Indeed, all of the scenes depicting the lovely relationship between uncle Tom and Eva through their pastimes and conversations on the banks of a pond with floating water lilies, or big trees in the background are very beautiful and poetic. In seeing these scenes, we can't but believe in the possibility of co-existence between negroes and whites.

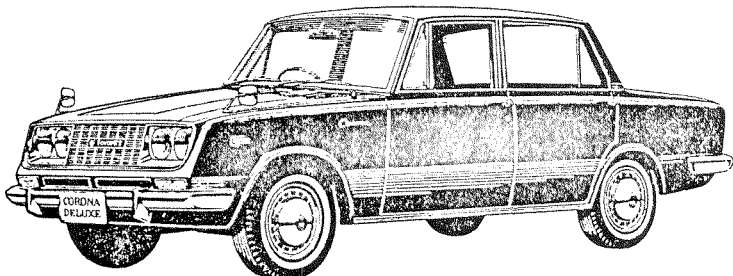
Innumerable films dealing with racial problems have so far been put on the screen in Japan, and every time we have been impressed, but casting critical eyes upon such a blot of America. But, what we must keep in mind is that our anxiety about the racial prejudice of America would be simpler and freer if we had no similar racial problems as "Burakumin (ostracized people) Problem."

#### NOTE

The picture showing the 5,000-meter race participated in by Kohei Murakoso on page 18 is by courtesy of the Asahi Shimbun.



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