

# Hakunin Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 4

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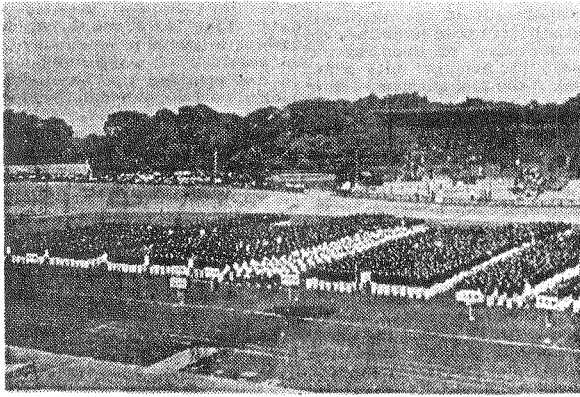
## '57 Athletic Meeting Opened On June 2

The athletic meeting of our university was held at Korakuen cycling race stadium on the 2nd of June. Winning teams were Economic dept. at athletics and Engineering dept. at cheering contest.

The meeting was opened with the sounds of fireworks at 8:50 p.m. Then students of Economic, Law, Engineering, Commercial and Intercourse courses began to march to the field, led by the brass band. The opening ceremony was over with the declaration to open the meeting by Prof. Yokoi, the flag raising ceremony, the return of the championship flags from the last winning team Engineering dept., the declaration by a delegate of players and lastly the letting pigeons loose altogether.

Following that, various plays and games were variegatedly done one after another, beginning with 1,500-meter race. Each of them amused people there. Moreover we were fortunately to enjoy the air acting by a helicopter, the performance by a American military band, the exhibition gymnastics, intercollege cycle race, and the drop of banquets from aeroplanes of the Asahi.

The result announced after



At the opening ceremony, 5,000 freshmen were in line together divided into their departments. From left to right were Commercial, Law, girl-students, Economic, Engineering, Literature Dept.

all games were over. That is; at athletic contest, Economic dept. won a victory, Law dept. ranked second, Engineering dept. 3rd, Commercial dept. 4th, and Literature dept. 5th; while at cheering contest, Engineering dept. ranked first, Literature 2nd, Economic 3rd, Commercial 4th and Law 5th.

### Kimura Ranked Top In Abacus Contest

The 11th all Japan Abacus (Soroban) Contest was held on May at the Chuo Auditorium. Mr. Tsutomu Kimura, a senior of Chuo Univ., ranked top at the contest out of 755 participants and won the prize of the Education Minister. He got the 1st prize last year, too.

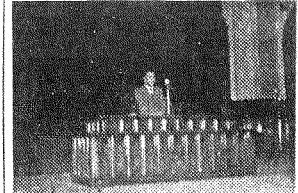
### Welcome Festival For Newcomers Observed

The Welcome Festival for Newcomers was held under the joint auspices of the Student Self-Government Association, the Cultural and other clubs from May 10.

This festival was opened with a series of special lectures. After the speech, titled "Law and Humanity" by Akira Nakamura, Professor of Hosei Univ., Hajime Takahashi gave a very impressive lecture to new entrants under the title of "The situation around the Middle East and strategic plans on atomic energy".

In this speech, comparing nuclear weapons productive competition to "five scorpions in a bottle", he particularly emphasized saying "if the three major countries; America, Russia and Britain who possess nuclear weapons, continue to produce and test them, these nations may end in cutting each other's throat with the weapons."

Next day, Yasutaka Teruoka, Professor of Waseda Univ., lectured on "Japanese love history—especially in the Edo period," and stressed that "Love should be recognized as a natural and



Prof. Teruoka giving a lecture in the festival.

beautiful feeling of human being.

In that day's program, we had a boys' chorus by the Society for the Study of Music. A piano solo by Jiro Yoneya and a violin solo by Miss Etsuko Hirose, were also held. Both of

## "Oen-dan" Urged To Disband

Making a strong protest to the school authorities against the violence of the Cheering Party, the Students' Self-Government Association opened a student rally with the school song at the auditorium at 3:00 on May 24. Those present at the rally were seemed about 3,500, and following points proposed by the association were decided by an overwhelming majority.

1. To demand disbanding of the Cheering Party.
2. To set up the section for cheering under the leading of the association till renewed cheering party is organized.
3. To organized the whole School Conferences and set up the Cheering Party.
4. To boycott classes if the demand are not accepted.

The association offered the student society, the board of directors, and the faculty to have a regard for these decisions.

On the other hand, the Federation of Athletic Association have objected to these decisions.

### Many Protests Announced

Many protests were recently filed by various students associations against the accidents which happened at the Welcome-Fresh Meeting on May 12. They were made known in the notice-board of the campus.

Leading other organizations, Shinpo-kai in its 3-point protest on May 14 demanded the Oen-dan (Chuo's Cheering Party) to make full explanations.

On May 16 resolutions were adopted by the Chuo Cultural Association and Chuo Studying Association demanding disbanding of the cheering party and punishment of students responsible for the accidents in which acts of violence were made.

In response to the announced resolutions, the Oen-dan in the name of chief Sadakatsu Kawamura issued a statement later in the same day, announcing that leaders of this organization would resign feeling responsible for the accidents.

### New School Bldg To be Erected

A plan to build a new school building in the open lot close to the campus is being drawn up. It has been disclosed by school authorities in charge of construction.

According to the plan the new building will have eight stories and construction work is to get under way in June to be completed in next September.

With the appearance of the new building overcrowding in the present classrooms is expected to be considerably eased to the satisfaction of students who have been suffering from the situation for a long time.

The construction project and land purchases are all for the expansion program of the university.

### Heckles Stop Kiboh Concert

"The Kiboh Concert", one of the main programs on the second day (the 12th of May) of the Welcome Festival of the Entrants was halted by heckles. This was a public performance sponsored by Radio Tokyo (KRT), and was to be played by the New Chamber Orchestra under the conduct of Mr. Kazuo Yamada. But just before the start of it, he left the platform in a rage because some students in the audience seat spoke impolite word to him. At once, the chairman of the Student Self-Government Association apologized to him, but he refused to conduct again, and at last the concert had to be stopped.

Calling a student conference immediately, the Association decided to express its deep regrets to Mr. Yamada and others concerned, after collecting the signatures of the audience.

Moreover, all programs following this concert were broken off. A few days later, the chairman reported that 150,000 yen would have to be paid to Radio Tokyo as compensation for the damage resulting from the halted concert.

### Students Protest Against British H-Bomb Test

The National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations (Zengakuren) held a general meeting in the Hibiyu Music Hall on the 17th of May, in protest against the British H-bomb explosion in the Christmas Island area.

All students of 168 universities and colleges in Japan participated in the protest move.

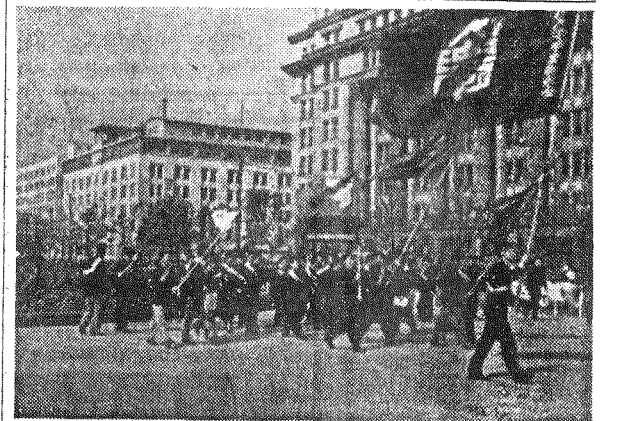
Students who attended the meeting in Tokyo reached over 21,000. They demanded the U.S.A., Britain and U.S.S.R. to stop their production and tests of nuclear weapons. And then they moved to stage a demonstration at 3:30 p.m., which did not break up until 7 p.m., carrying placards under the slogan, "Expel nuclear bombs from the world" or "Don't spoil our planet any more".

Students carried out a demonstration in front of the British Embassy singing and shouting, although they were prevented from entering the compounds by

700 Japanese policemen on duty of guard. At 6:30 p.m., four students, members of the central executive committee of N.F.S.S.G.A., were allowed to enter the Embassy to express their earnest desire for a ban on nuclear tests which would menace the peace of the world. But official of the Embassy, after a short interview, requested the students to go out of the office. This they did without giving any satisfactory answer to the students request.

Following the day-time demonstration, many students, attending night school, staged a lantern demonstration at night. They marched through the main streets of the city, and the demonstration broke up at Hibiyu Park about at 10 o'clock.

Rallies were also held in the school compounds of Chuo, Waseda and many other universities where most of the class-rooms were closed for the day.



Chuo students (their flag is seen on the right side) are shown demonstrating at Ohte-machi.

### EDITORIAL

#### The Democratization of School

It is much to be regretted that we have to state in this column the disgraceful event that happened at the welcome festival for newcomers held in our auditorium on May 12, but we venture to bring it before the impartial criticism and rigid justice of all the students of Chuo University to prevent its recurrence in the future.

At the most popular program of the festival, "Kiboh-Ongakukai (much-hoped-for concert)" recorded by Radio Tokyo, it happened that Mr. Yamada, one of the most well-known conductors in Japan and his Orchestra members got irated at impolite hootings uttered by a group of bad students who seemed members of the Cheering Party, resulting in the quick-exit of all musicians and cancellation of the concert.

On the same day, one tipsy rooter in the person of the vice-leader of the Cheering Party did violence to a committee executive of the festival at the welcome table-tennis championships held in the basement.

Such a violence case as this caused by rooters is not a matter particularly novel but it has repeated every year, leaving it unsettled for a long time. The trouble is that we have had a great difficulty in punishing violators of school discipline due to the timid silence of the injured for fear of the consequences. However, there are so many witnesses this time that they can not possibly hush up their acts of violence.

In the highest institute of learning where outrageous acts should be denied by all means to let democracy prevail, force was actually used. This is an unbearable disgrace to us, no matter what personal reasons may exist among all concerned.

Such being the case, the resolutions adopted at the student rally for immediate dissolution of the Cheering Party, and punishment of the violent students involved are reasonable, and they must be carried out. To achieve this end students must go ahead with their conviction based on justice. At the same time it is requested that school authorities would take a decisive step toward the dishonorable incident to restore the prestige of their university as soon as possible.

What is required first of all, however, is that the Cheering Party should be dissolved immediately for a new one that will live up to the expectations of all.

When we consider that the Cheering Party has important effects upon victory or defeat at sports matches, it is strongly hoped that a democratic and beloved cheering party would soon come into being under the full-support of all students.

In view of this desire, all members of the contemplated new organization should be aware of their pride as being representatives of Chuo University and of true sportsmanship which is based on the spirit of the fair play. On the other hand, other students should promote the healthy growth of the new organization through mutual understanding and perseverance. Looking at the current situation, we are not without some fear that there may be many difficulties before any satisfactory agreement can be reached between the Cheering Party and the Students Self-Government Association. However, we all students must do our best to solve the pending problems through friendly talks, and with the aim of completing the democratization of our university.

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# Hakumon Herald

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## Jotting

As is clear in this issue, we carried out an investigation on how much interested in English from May 13 to 18 in a joint effort with the Society for Statistical Studies.

Hakumon Herald was at first doubtful about Chuo students' interest in English, which, however, we have now grasped clearly.

This investigation was a result of our efforts to make H.H. much better than ever before.

The 'Oen-dan' problem whose

story appears page 1, has become one of the biggest problems in the history of Chuo Univ. There were many different opinions among staff members how to deal with this problem. However, we finally decided to follow the moderate opinion which is represented in the editorial of this issue.

Eleven new members have joined the staff of Hakumon Herald. They are all very active and hopeful, and the future of H.H. is considered to depend upon their shoulders. They are expected to display their ability from now on.

## "Oen-dan" Should Be Renewed; Tsuji Says

Concerning the case, as is found on Page 1, Mr. Tsuji, Chairman of the Student Self-Government Association issued a statement, of which points are as follows.

This is the most detestable thing because not only the Welcome Festival for the newcomers ended in failure, but also the students on whom the fame of Chuo University is incumbent were voiced disgraceful views in the public squares. The Association, therefore, resolved that the Cheering Party be disbanded immediately without a bit of argument.

Up to-day cases of violence by that party have sporadically come up to our attention in the campus. But we have been too much indecisive to settle them down. In other word, we have only urged that the Party stops doing wrong.

Now we have seen the party's wrong doings at the table tennis meeting in the auditorium which must be rectified by all means through our positive measures.

The attitude we have taken toward the party this time is likened to one to administer a medical operation on a vicious swelling in order to get rid of its venom.

Moreover, one of the hecklers has long been a member of the Association's committee at the same time, and the deplorable incident this time offers a good opportunity to reselect all mem-

bers of the committees. As the head of the Association, he hopes that the election must be carried out with a sharpened eye not to vote for undesirable candidates.

The last, he wants to appeal to everybody is that the relations between the O.B. cheering squad and the present one, are unthinkable unreasonable, and should not be left in the present situation to make the campus spotless. The Cheering Party should dissolve itself at once for a thoroughly new organization that promises to be active in the interest of the school as a whole.



Mr. Tsuji shown excusing about the halted concert.

## English Inquiry To The Chuo Students

In view of the growing need for learning English, an investigation on how much Chuo students are interested in the language was carried out for a week from May 13.

Although there are deplorable rumors that the English language ability of Chuo students is poor, yet they are untrue. This fact is proved by the Society for Statistical Studies who supported our investigation. It declares that the day and night course students have been found quite serious in answering the question in the English language examination papers.

The method of investigation was along the following line; The investigation was confined to the freshmen, sophomores in the Law, Economic and Commercial Departments of both day and night courses. In doing so questions were put to 1,000 students of 20 classes (out of the total of 174 classes) in several groups.

### QUESTIONS-PAPER—

Draw a circle on one item of answers you think proper in each question to be found below.

- Do you like English?  
(1) yes (2) average (3) no
- Do you think English is necessary at present?  
(1) no (2) a little (3) yes (4) very much
- How are you studying English now?  
(1) nothing (2) text books (3) English newspaper (4) originals (5) films (6) anything else (write concretely)
- How many hours do you allot to English studying a week? (except those in school)  
(1) no hours at all (2) ( ) hours a week
- What is most unsatisfactory in your English ability?  
(1) nothing especially (2) grammar (3) composition (4) translation (5) vocabulary (6) anything else
- (Only to those who have something unsatisfactory in No. 5 question) Are you going to make up your demerit?  
(1) yes (2) no
- What do you want to study in particular about English?  
(1) nothing (2) translation (3) composition (4) grammar (5) conversation
- Have you ever studied English with an intent of obtaining a vocation in the future?  
(1) yes (2) no
- (a) Have you been reading an English news-paper? If so, what is that name?  
(b) (Only to those who have been reading English newspapers) Do you read that paper everyday?  
(c) What kinds of articles do you read?  
(1) editorial (2) academic treatise (3) literature (4) domestic news (5) foreign news (6) sport news (7) cartoons (8) bonanzagram (9) photogravure (10) anything else
- (a) Do you know that an English newspaper is published by this University?  
(1) yes (2) no  
(b) (Only to those who know it) Have you ever read that campus English newspaper?  
(1) yes (2) no
- (Only to those who have read it)  
(a) Did you find it easy to read?  
(1) easy (2) average (3) difficult  
(b) Do you want to read that campus English newspaper hereafter?  
(1) yes (2) sometimes (3) no (4) pending
- (Only to those who do not know or have never read the campus English newspaper) If the newspaper is kept on being published, do you want to read it?  
(1) yes (2) no (3) equivocal

### RESULTS—

Chuo students (total 781) are not indifferent to the English Language according to an investigation. Most of them have chosen "(2) average" (414 students) in the first question. This means that they like English, and rather think it important. English lectures are generally considered as good as they offer chances to study English (in the 3rd; 531).

About the 4th question, the majority of the students favor from 3 to 6 hours a week. Undesirable effect of English education in Japan turns up in the 5th; they include difficulties in conversation, translation and composition. However, the majority of the students are evidently aware of their inability to speak. This fact is revealed in the 7th "(5) conversation" in which 448 students drew circles on the item "need for conversation". From this, it is guessed that they hope to study English conversation.

In the (a) of the 9th, it is natural that the number of students (124) reading English newspapers is small. "The Japan Times" is read by 41 students. "The Mainichi" by 21. "The Asahi Evening News" by 19. "The Student Times" by 15 and "The Yomiuri Japan News" by 6. Articles mainly read are in the order of "foreign news", "editorials", "domestic news" and "sports news".

The majority (573) of the students knows that the Campus English newspaper is published but more than a half of them have not yet read the paper.

The conclusion drawn from the investigation this time is that Chuo students think it necessary to study English in order to prepare for their future since the language is badly needed in society.

## Speech Contest

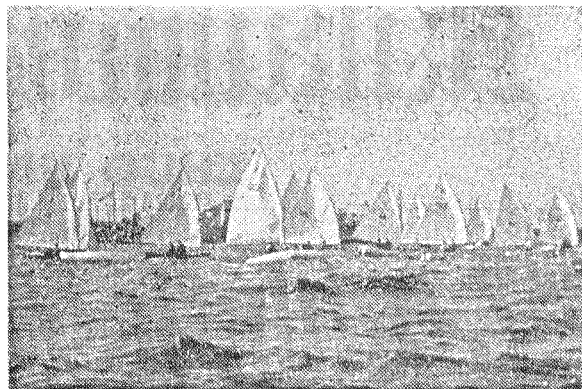
The 11th National Students' English Speech Contest for the Mainichi trophy will be held on June 23 at the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun Office.

Before Osaka contest is held, Chuo will have its own campus contest June 7 to select just one speaker. This will also be followed by the first preliminary contest in the Kanto district on June 15 at the Daichi Seimei (The First Life Insurance Co.) Hall, where five excellent speakers are scheduled to be chosen to be sent to Osaka.

Preliminary contests are to take place all the country over for the purpose of choosing 24 delegates to the annual meeting in Osaka.

Last year, Kyoto Women's University won the first place. The participants from this varsity, to our disappointment, met disqualification in the final tests both last year and the previous year.

Any students wishing to join in the campus contest will be freely admitted. Details about it will be made known later.



## Summer Time

We have just a month ahead before the summer vacation starts. Blue skies and bright sunshine invite us to mountains and sea-sides. I wonder what you are planning this coming summer. Maybe, you find yourselves in a fidget while attending a lecture and looking at blue skies and white clouds through

the window. Let's take off coats and walk in white shirts enjoying full sun-shine.

But it makes us gloomy when we think that we cannot have the summer vacation without passing through the damp rainy season.

(Photo: Chuo Yacht Club)

## A Girl-student Thinks This Way

By Hiroko Tohura

In response to the request of Hakumon Herald, one of the



Miss Tohura beneficial in promoting mutual understanding between opposite sexes.

More than one month has passed since I entered Chuo University with strong yearning for a university life.

What I have felt particularly strong since I entered the school are that girl student whose number is by far the smaller than boy students are apt to be eyed with curiosity. And furthermore, girl students appear to be constantly at vie with each other in their eagerness to keep their pride—or self-respect—This situation impresses me as they are always under a veil in most facets of the campus life. In short a girl student looks anxious to secure herself in her latent competitive power against another.

Everybody may dislike to have his own self disclosed before others and this antipathy is particularly strong in the case of girls.

After spending over a month in this kind of environment, I have come to view myself objectively and noticed that I myself lead a school life under a thin veil. This discovery certainly makes me dumbfounded. For this reason, I often keenly hope that I may be free

from care and honest only to myself.

I have to spend four years from now on as a student of this university, which I have found, has a considerable gap in distance from the university at first imagined. This is a fact which I cannot deny.

University education is apt to be considered as a means of obtaining a job in society. If this idea is right, then it may be wise to attend school every day, listen to lectures, take notes and get an excellent school record. But I wonder whether this kind of school life will be sufficient to effect the growth of myself as a human being. In our school life, I think we have to melt ourselves into it and enjoy our youth. In order to do so, we must first of all try to recognize ourselves in their original selves for our "revival". As a means, joining club activities is considered good as it makes us possible to grasp the essential nature of university life.

I firmly believe that the university is a seat of learning and at the same time one of social educational training for the perfection of characters and I specially think the latter should be one of the important missions imposed on the university.

In this state of university we will certainly be able to associate with as many persons as possible and find friends with whom we can talk frankly.

Furthermore, it may become possible for us to be elastic in our character building, which I again repeat is one of the most important objects in our university education. In conclusion I sincerely hope for the good guidance of our seniors so that I can lead a happy and significant school-life.

## Across the Pacific Ocean

### CAR-DRIVE KILLED A GIRL-STUDENT OF PURDUE UNIV.

From The Purdue Exponent

The sportscar-craze seems to have caught the American youths in it. But tragic accidents sometimes happen as in the death of James Dean.

Nancy Gundel, an 18-year-old girl-student of Purdue University in Indiana, was killed Saturday night March 30 when the fast-moving sports-car, the 1957 "MG", in which she was riding, overturned on a winding country road curve in Fountain County. She suffered laceration about the face and back. The driver of the car who received only minor injuries said he was not sure whether it was due to speed or shifting of the position by the car's occupants.

Japanese youths have also been caught by car-craze and

many have joined drive clubs. Take care of yourselves especially right after you have got a license!

### TUITION OF WHEATON COLLEGE RAISED UP TO \$20

From Wheaton Record

Tuition of a private school will not be slashed even if it raises. This tendency seems to be the same both in Japan and in the U.S. The business office of Wheaton College in Illinois announced that tuition rates will be raised from \$17.50 per semester to \$20 beginning with the 1957 fall semester.

The raise is explained as necessary to keep pace with the rising cost in America's economy. This is said to be in line with action taken by many other schools in the midwest area of the United States.

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# CHUO Sports

## Chuo Ranked Top Both In W & M Section

The 36th Kanto Inter-college Track and Field Championship Meet was held at the Mitsuzawa Ground in Yokohama on May 25 and 26.

In the first class, the Chuo Men's Team gained for the 10th time, the Prime Minister trophy after a dead heat with the Waseda Varsity Team.

The Chuo Women's Team also won the 6th successive Championship easily with many good records.

The main records made by Chuo's members are as follows:—

Men's Team	
<b>Track</b>	
100m dash	(1) Nakamura 10"8
200m dash	(3) Nakamura 22"6
400m	(2) Ishikawa 51"2
800m	(1) Sakaba 2'0"8
1600m relay	(3) Chuo Team 3'27"1
<b>Field</b>	
Broad jump	(1) Shibata 7.07m
Shot push	(1) Imai 12.90m
Hammer	(1) Yoshioka 51.26m
Javelin throw	(2) Kato 58.96m
Discus throw	(2) Fujiwara 41.19m
Marathon	(1) Tsutsui 2h45m15s
	(2) Baba 2h48m36s
<b>Total</b>	(1) Chuo Univ. 113 points
	(2) Waseda Univ. 106
	(3) Nihon Univ. 94
<b>Women's Team</b>	
<b>Track</b>	

100m dash	(2) Fukuta	
200m dash	(1) Kagaryo	27"6
80m hurdle	(1) Warashina	12"4
400m relay	(1) Chuo Team	51"7
<b>Field</b>		
High jump	(2) Takahashi	
Broad jump	(2) Yokosawa	
Javelin throw	(1) Shida	45.32m
Shot push	(1) Matsuda	11.87m
<b>Total</b>	(1) Chuo Univ.	93
	(2) Tokyo Univ. of Education	51
	(3) Japan Physical Univ. 17	

### Kendo

#### Frosh Team Smashes Down Meiji

The freshmen team of Chuo's Kendo Club gained the victory in the 3rd Kanto Freshmen Student Kendo Championship Series, held at Kanda National Gym on May 11 and 12.

Some 207 players from 23 colleges in the Kanto district participated in the tournament. The Chuo team fought splendidly and defeated 7 teams one by one. In the final game, they battled for supremacy against the Meiji University team which was a winner in the first and the second championship series. Captain Suematsu and Kumagai, however, captured the first victory. The score was 4 to 2.



Soccer

## Chuo Club Gains The Imperial Cup

The 37th Pan-Japanese Soccer Championship Meet for the Imperial Cup was held for four days from May 3 at Kokutaiji High School in Hiroshima city, with the participation of 16 teams picked up from all over the land. Despite the bad ground condition due to rainy for the latter two days, exciting games developed one after another.

In the final match with Toyo Kogyo, Chuo scored two points in less than 10 minutes against one by the rival team.

This is the first victory in the championship meet since this club was founded 31 years ago.

Chuo Club members shown above are: (back row, from left to right); Nakamura, Watanabe, Miyake, Kimura, Rhee, Miyo, Yaura, Murase, Senda Inoue and Ogiwara; (front row), Miura, Kobayashi, Ono (manager), Haga (captain), Maruyama, Kamata and Hirata.

### Japanese Classics

## On The Way To Europe And U.S.A.

By Keiichi Hirose

This note by Prof. Keiichi Hirose is continued by the previous issue in April. He went to Munich in Germany after he had visited Vienna, and also crossed the Atlantic Ocean for inspecting U.S.A., about which we will take up a printing in the next issue. —Ed. Munich

The general meeting of the International Electrotechnical Commission is held every year, but it was the first time to see recently a similar meeting in Munich. A dozen Japanese specialists took part in the meeting, but only few of these were specially sent there by the government and others just happened to be there. I wish more delegates could have been sent by the government.

As many subcommittee meetings of the conference, excited debates, however, took place from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day before various resolutions were adopted.

We felt somewhat sorry for the German as only the English and French languages were permitted to be used by speakers. While in Munich we had mental and physical fatigue as we spent our time in inspection trips as well as in discussion in the day time and parties at night, and had virtually no time to relax.

Vestiges left by the war remained uncleared in Munich especially those of a greater part of the Central Station (Hauptbahnhof) moved us to sympathize with Germany. It was at the invitation of the Munich City Office that we were

able to attend an "Bavarian Evening" in the beer hall (Hofbräuhaus) noted for Hitler's uprising. The hall was so big that more than 2,000 participants in the function could seat themselves at the same time.

We met many lovable girls and ladies dancing floridly. They gave us as a souvenir beer jugs which proved so heavy and fragile that they finally became unwelcome for us to carry them back.

Among many in Munich, a spectacular sight is the so-called scientific Museum (Deutsches Museum). It was recently ruined by bombings during the war, but now 80 per cent of the building has been reconstructed.

Exhibits in the famous museum include a variety specimens such as coal and mineral mines, machines, physics, chemistries, music, textiles, and transportation, etc.

We were astonished to see actual size models of coal and mineral mines in the basement.

As for electricity in which I major, I saw many curious machines invented in 1880 and which I have never seen in any literature along with most modern machines. These exhibits were displayed in great contact and were ready to offer basic theories of electricity to any spectator wishing to prove them by moving the machine by hand.

The Museum in Munich is no doubt considered the best of all museums of the kind in the entire world.

"Kabuki" is a kind of drama or play as you may know. It has been highly valued and upheld its existence because of its traditional character. Okuni, a woman from Izumo in Shimane prefecture, is said to have performed in original form of Kabuki composed of simple religious songs and sacred dances as an entertainment at a Shinto Shrine in the Keicho Era (1596-1615) in an early stage of the Edo period. She erected a rough stage in the dry bed of the Kamo River in Kyoto and there she and a few other girls played to the accompaniment of drums and flutes. Thus their songs and dances became a form of drama. In 1607, Okuni came up to Edo (Tokyo, of the present day), where her performances were much admired and became very popular among the townsfolk who called them "Okuni-Kabuki".

Theater-going also became fashionable among the townsfolk. But the school Kabuki of actresses getting popular then suffered a blow in 1629, when their appearance on the stage was prohibited on the ground that it would have an ill effect on public morals. This phenomenon is still observed even nowadays, forming a characteristic point of Kabuki. Later there developed a school of young actors, popularly known as Wakashu-Kabuki, and some of them had to take women's roles.

Most of the Kabuki fans are middleaged or more older. In the Kabuki drama, except the

dialogue of characters, sometimes its plot is proceeded by Nagauta (Japanese ballad-singing) played and chanted by an orchestra. Young generations, who are accustomed to listen to Western music, classic or modern, are not much interested in this atmosphere caused by Nagauta and Samisen, since almost all of their scenarios were written in the Edo period by famous writers such as Chikamatsu Monzaemon, Kawatake Mokuami and so on. So, reflecting the trend of thought in this period, the contents of Kabuki dramas are full of feudalistic thoughts, such as "to be faithful to one's employers", "to be dutiful and obedient to one's parents regardless of his own sacrifice" or "the vendetta is a virtue". These feudalistic thoughts are not usually acceptable to young generations. Still there are many Kabuki fans who like them and this fact shows that feudalism in Kabuki is very deep and wide.

When their favourite actor appears on a stage and assumes a posture, audiences excitedly call him by name. This is an old custom, too.

Since there are no actresses in Kabuki as mentioned above actors have to role women's part. Whatever the traditional customs may be, such a situation is unnatural, and it must be stopped or be rationalized.

But the settings, dress, Nagauta or performance is itself a kind of art of which we should be proud in the world.

As almost all of the Japanese traditional arts are so, there is

## ON THE SCREEN

### Fear Strikes Out (Paramount)

This story is pictured from a real life—the true story of Jim Piersole, a good outfielder of Boston Red Socks, once chosen as an all-star game player. In a movie he overcomes his mental blow and makes a fresh start in his life.

Jim Piersole (Anthony Perkins) is the only son of John Kari Malden) who is a retired baseball player. It has been his long-cherished desire that Jim would become a good player of Boston Red Socks in the major league.

A scout of Red Socks finds Jim while playing baseball in Waterbury High School and he is then sent to the Scranton, farm team of Red Socks. Jim asks a continuous training toward his father's realization. One day in a game Jim comes to know Merry Teevin (Norma Moor), a hospital nurse in Scranton. Whenever Jim has a game, Merry comes to appear on a stand. The Scranton now gets the penant of the Eastern League (Class A). Jim comes to be considered as a regular player of Red Socks next year, because of his great contribution to the victory of his team.

However, Jim is not sure enough about it. He becomes irritated when he knows that his father expect too much of him. It is only in Merry's love that Jim finds his consolation.

On the day his team wins the victory, he proposes to marry her, and he takes her to Waterbury. Next year, however, he is sent to the Luisvil of the American Association (Class AA) contrary to his expectations. Seeing his father in disappointment, Jim takes it for granted that he is to be respon-



N. Moor (center) and A. Perkins (right).

sible for it. His wife encourages him. In the midst of that year's baseball season, a baby is born to them.

Jim thinks that he must buy a larger house for his wife and child besides supporting his old father and mother. And, what's more, he has to become a regular player of Red Socks for the sake of his father. All these things give him a severe headache. In the following year's spring when Jim becomes one of the regular members of Red Socks, as manager John Cronin (Bart Burns), gives Jim the short-stop position instead of an outfield position. He suffers from another fear complex that he may not be able to hope for a bright future as a baseball player. John asks Cronin to give Jim an outfield position but Jim is already in a mental disorder, and at a time when night games are held he is sent to hospital. Knowing that Jim's complex is caused by his father, doctor Broun (Adam William) doesn't let John see Jim even when he visits the hospital to see his son. Broun advises Jim to have his own hope forgetting father's desire. His advice awakens Jim from his illusions. Jim finds it wrong that he has been under the impression that Cronin is going to expel him from his team. Jim realizes how foolish he has been for failing to understand even what Merry advised him. Jim determines to be back again to Red Socks and becomes a nice player, with his brilliant future smiling upon him.

## KABUKI

By Kiyoshi Akimoto



A Kabuki play, "Kumo ni magou, Ueno no Hatsuana" written by Kawatake Mokuami and staged at the Shimbashi Emujo in March, 1957. Baijo Onoe (right) as Michitose and Ebizo Ichikawa (left) as Naofiro.

not a trace of realism but of symbolism in Kabuki performances, dialogues or settings, especially as the dialogue is spoken, or rather chanted in a highly artificial voice and miming is much exaggerated, often approaching dancing. Make-up also is carried to extremes in a style called "Kumadori".

Though Kabuki has its favorite performances such as "Kanzin-cho (an episode of Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune and Benkei)", "Yo-wa-nasake Ukinano-yokogushi (A love story of Yosaburo and Otomi)" or "Genroku Chushingura (A story of the Akaho Vendetta)". And these are well known to townsfolk and attract a great number of audiences to the theater when they are on play.

Though feudalistic, Kabuki is the traditional and unique art of Japan, which want to keep up and finished to improve it into a traditional and at the same time modern play.

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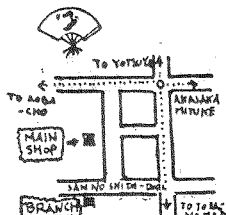
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# Japan's Foreign Exchange Budget

## General Trend

The Bank of Japan on May 8 raised its official discount rate on commercial bills by ¥0.002 to ¥0.023 per diem per ¥100, or by 0.73 to 8.395 per cent per annum, in order to improve the country's external balance of payments position.

In recent years, Japan has been enjoying an unprecedented economic prosperity, but vigorous industrial investment and active home demand have caused excess imports, getting her into serious payments difficulties.

Since the turn of this year, Japan has been suffering from mounting deficits in her international accounts, and at present there is no obvious sign of her external balance turning favourable.

Under these circumstances, foreign exchange banks in Japan is playing an increasing part in promoting her overseas trade.

At the present time, external transactions of this country are made without exception on the basis of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law and other laws and ordinances relative thereto. Needless to say, the Government controls are exercised with the primary object of regulating foreign transactions in relation to the receipt and payment of foreign currencies—mainly foreign exchange—which account for the greater part of Japan's international transactions. To serve as basic instruments for the practical execution of the Government controls, there exist the Foreign Exchange Concentration System applicable to the receipt of foreign currencies, and the Foreign Exchange Allocation System applying to foreign currency payment.

Under the Foreign Exchange Concentration System, foreign currencies obtained by residents in Japan from visible and invisible exports including shipping freightage, insurance premiums and gifts have to be concentrated in the authorized foreign exchange banks\* either directly or indirectly through officially licensed money changers or post offices. In this connection, account should be taken of the fact that the private holding of foreign currencies is permitted only for those insurance and transportation companies who are given official permission of the Ministry of Finance. The authorized foreign exchange banks, however, are allowed to hold all kinds of designated currencies (except "open-account" dollar or clearing dollar) in their own account—the U.S. dollar, Pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Swiss franc, German mark, and Swedish krona (as of the end of September, 1956). Of the authorized foreign exchange banks, those classified as the "B" exchange banks\* are permitted to possess only the U.S. dollar. The clearing dollar, private holding of which is given no official authorization, is required to be con-

# Views Of Int'l Trade Fair

By Tsuyoshi Nakajima

The fourth Japan International Trade Fair was opened at the Harumi Pier and Tokyo Trade Center for 15 days from May 5 to 19. Not only general buyers but also we, students on whose shoulders rest the destinies of Japan felt strong interest in this fair, for we could see lots of topnotch things suggesting us the future course of Japan's foreign trade.

When we entered the Pier, we saw 27 flags of the participating countries and several big pavilions. The great fair extended over a total space of 30,000 tsubo (24.48 acres). The site for exhibition was divided into four, one of which including a U.S. Exhibition Hall, West German Pavilion and No. 1 Pavilion.

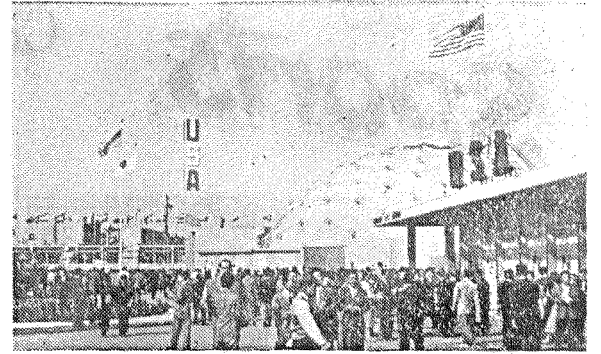
The United States in her 40 booths displayed her products in the current new era. The color television programs presented by R.C.A. Victor of U.S. were popular and it is said that R.C.A. Victor spent a million dollar for them. The screens were rather clear than expected. In the U.S. Agricultural Hall we could see a cigarette manufacture demonstration of an "automation"

type, besides bean, corn, wheat and other agricultural products.

The Prastic Hall showed lots of prastic goods which are utilized in various fields and in great demand. West Germany displayed heavy and light industrial products showing her industrial might. In No. 1 Pavilion special products from 27 countries and local Japanese products draw most of our attention. Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania from Communist blocs who participated in the International Trade Fair in Japan for the first time exhibited on a large scale their typical products—Bohemian glass, imitation jewels, machines and other products.

Speaking of the local products of Japan, tea was served by Shizuoka Prefecture at a tearoom while "Awamori", a kind of unrefined Sake by Ryukyu and it pleased visitors very much.

Foreign industrial machineries were on display in No. 2 Pavilion in a crowded manner they ranged from huge ones to small ones. Though they had no direct connections with our daily life, yet we realized that these machineries were motive



U.S. Pavilion is shown above at the Harumi Pier

powers in today's world, and naturally made us very much interested in them.

When Japanese machineries in No. 3 Pavilion were compared with foreign ones, the former were in no way inferior to the latter.

Therefore we renewed our confidence that Japan as an industrial country could well compete with other countries.

Since Japanese agricultural machines, motor-cycles, construction machines and etc. displayed on the open ground, are usually exported to Southeast Asia, it might be said Japan is playing

an important role in this field. Transactions were mostly made on exports characteristic of Japanese general merchandise and machines which have been rapidly improved. The dealings amounted to 5.1 billion yen, which means an increase of about two and half times compared with the last fair.

Reviewing the fair as a whole there was one great defect which was that interpreters were poor to the strong complaint of foreign buyers. In conclusion we hope that Japan will make a big headway in her trade through the fair as held this time.

centrately in the Foreign Exchange Fund Special Account of the Government. In the present circumstances, concentration in the Special Account is allowed by the Government for the U.S. dollar and Pound sterling, but not for the Canadian dollar, Swiss franc, German mark and Swedish krona.

The Foreign Exchange Allocation System applied to the external payment of foreign currencies is a type of control system under which, subject to Government approval, foreign currencies necessary for overseas payments (excepting the Government payments) arising from visible and invisible imports are allocated to those who have applied for their use. The existence of this system is originally based on the premise that there must be a certain formula to function as the counterpart of the concentration system. To put it in another way, the Foreign Exchange Concentration System is no more than a means of putting the allocation system on a solid and effective basis. The Foreign Exchange Allocation System aims solely at using foreign currencies in the most effective way, and is of vital importance to such a country as Japan who depends highly on purchases abroad for basic raw materials such as textile materials (raw cotton, raw wool, hemp, etc.), iron and steel materials (iron ore, scrap iron, coal, heavy oil, etc.), non-ferrous metallic ores, crude rubber, oils, fats, and other key materials.

In order to reap the best fruits from the Foreign Exchange Allocation System which can be produced by means of allotting foreign currencies in an impartial and effective manner, there must be a plan for external pay-

ments formulated in detail. It is with this in view that the foreign exchange budget is established. The following chapters will deal in full detail with the foreign exchange budget and how it is prepared and operated.

In principle, the foreign exchange budget for a certain fixed period is divided into two main categories—the budget for commodity imports and that for invisible trade payments. The former is compiled on the basis of commodities, and the latter by destinations, both of which are prepared by settlement currencies. The foreign exchange budget is promulgated with the method of allocation, maximum allotments, and other particulars connected with the allocation of foreign exchange. Once the foreign exchange budget is established, the allocation system comes into operation to work mechanically to a certain extent. It deserves special attention, therefore, that the foreign exchange budget thus compiled determines the visible and invisible imports of this country as concerns the import trade scale and commodity composition, and indicates the way the import trade should take in the course of a set period.

The authorized foreign exchange banks are classified into two main groups—"A" and "B" exchange banks. The fundamental difference between the two main divisions is that while the former are authorized to conclude correspondent contracts with banks and other financial institutions located abroad, the latter are not. The authorized foreign exchange banks are classified into the "A" and "B" exchange banks as of the end of September, 1956.

Source: "The Bank of Tokyo," September, 1956

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