

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

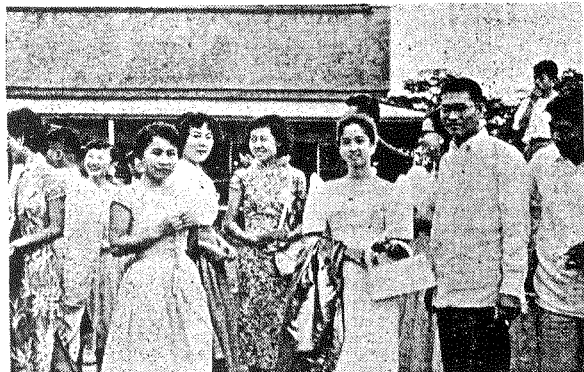
No. 6

Wednesday, September 11, 1957

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Int'l Student Confab Ends

The 4th International Student Conference was held at two places in Japan. One was East-Japan Session at International Christian University in Tokyo from July 17 to 21, the other being the West-Japan Session at Kobe University from July 22 to August 2.



Foreign delegates to the Conference enjoy chats each other in Japanese garden.

Mr. Tanaka (Law. 4), delegate of Japan, Mr. Hashizume (E. 3) and Mr. Morizumi (C. 2) who were both executives of the

I.S.A. of Chuo University this year.

Nations participating in the meeting were Ceylon, Cambodia, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, the Philippines, Nationalist China, Thailand, U.S.A. and Japan.

Their delegates discussed many problems accepted at Kansai Session such as "Cultural Interchange", "Asia and Africa", "Economic Development" (which was also a subject at the Tokyo Session), and "the United Nations and World Peace", "World Economy and Social Problems".

One of the Japanese delegates pointed out the difficulty of establishing real mutual understanding between capitalistic and communistic blocs, but he was very pessimistic. He said, "Remedies for this problem lie in 'cultural and social approach' on the part of the Japanese." And another student proposed to establish an international university under the sponsorship of the United Nations.

Filipino delegates had also a pessimistic view of the establishment of mutual reliance between the two blocs, and suggested that an appeal should be made by leaders of both blocs to do their best for world peace and understanding. They also said that cultural exchange would prove helpful.

The delegates of Nationalist China stated that they were against Communism because a lot of Chinese were killed by communists, and it was almost impossible to establish friendly relations with the Communists.

These were what were spoken by delegates about "the United Nations and World Peace" (table A). The followings were the resolutions adopted at other tables at the East-Japan Session.

"Asia and Africa"

1) Asia and Africa commissions agree in principle to the principle of stopping every nuclear weapon for the existence and happiness of human race, and resolve to appeal to all the nations concerned a ban on nuclear tests.

2) Asia and African commissions firmly believe that co-operation among Afro-Asian countries will contribute to world peace.

3) Asia and African commissions appeal to the French Government that Algeria should promptly be given independence.

(Continued on Page 2)

Music Society's Concert Tour

A party composed of members of Society for Music Studies, which visited Chubu, Kansai and Kyushu districts on a recital tour August 16, got back to Tokyo on the 31st of the same month after successful performances.

The 53-man party was divided into three groups—a swing music orchestra, tango orchestra and brass band. Each group marched the streets of local towns they visited before holding concerts at Kanazawa, Fukui, Kumamoto, Hiroshima, Okayama, Matue, Nagoya and Hamamatsu, and was given a hearty welcome. Every assembly-hall was packed with the capacity audience.

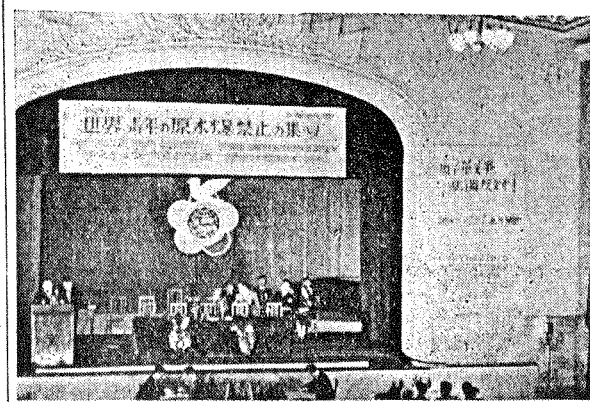
Though the date is not yet to be decided, a "home-coming concert" is being planned at the auditorium of Chuo University.

TSUJI RETURNS HOME

From The 6th World Youth and Student Festival For Peace and Friendship

Mr. Tsuji (law. 4), the chairman of "Jichi-kai" (Self-Government Student Association) left Niigata on July 19 as one of the delegates of Chuo University to join the 6th World Youth and Student Festival for Peace and Friendship which was held mainly in Moscow from July 28 to Aug. 11.

The delegates had to face a hard problem in obtaining passports before their departure. However, they tackled the problem successfully and demonstrated to the peoples of the world the strong desire of Japanese students for world peace and friendship.



Thousands of people gathered to the anti-A&H-bombs meeting sponsored by the Japanese delegates.

Mr. Tsuji told the reporters of the impressions of festival although he was very busy just after his return from the Moscow trip. In spite of his long journey, he looked quite well.

The following is its interview with him.

FROM NIIGATA TO MOSCOW

At first, it was scheduled to send 500 delegates to Moscow, but owing to the passport problem, the number was widely decreased to 150.

On July 19, we started for Nakhodka from the port of Niigata aboard the 9,992-ton Russian steamer, Alexandera Mujoerski. The ship had more than 600 cabins each provided with every kind of modern equipment.

In a few hours, Sado Island disappeared from our sight, and in 30 hours or more we arrived at the port of Nakhodka. Without any delay, we left there for Moscow on an international train, and our journey lasted for 8 days.

The train ran through the desolate Siberian prairie, sometimes between beautiful bushes of white birch and sometimes along the expansive Vikai.

We were surprised at many people who gathered to see us at every station on the way to Moscow. We reached Moscow on July 29, and found the festival already under way.

PEOPLE OF MOSCOW

We were almost buried among the flowers of welcome each time our train stopped at the stations. Every person who was at the station to see us shouted strongly, "Peace, peace." As we can easily understand through the history of Russia, literature, arts, industry, everything in this country appeared to prosper in happiness and peace. The Russians themselves also knew this well. I could well recognize why they wished for peace so heartily.

The Russian were sociable, and talked to everybody easily. And their manners were unaffected and simple. In the true sense of the word, they seemed rather unrefined. This, I think, was due partly to their boundless continent. We were often encircled by Russians in the street, and were asked to autograph for them.

I still remember clearly the face of an old Russian who kissed me on the cheek while

(Continued on Page 2)

EDITORIAL

Students and Side-jobs

A good number of students might have had a part-time job during this summer vacation or intend to have it hereafter. This is the good time for us to think over the question of "students and part-time jobs" as the summer vacation is just over.

According to the statistics compiled by the Higher Education and Science Bureau of the Education Ministry, some 20% (5%) of all national university students are "unable to continue their schooling without a part-time job" in Tokyo (the number in the parentheses shows private-university students), while 40% (25%) "feel unsteady without a part-time job". Students who see "no need of a part-time job" represent 40% (70%). This statistical breakdown means that almost half of all students need a part-time job and clearly shows the need for strengthening the current weak social security set up for poor students whose number is increasing. In a student life, young students who need more culture must devote themselves to studies and researches so that they can acquire it thoroughly, although they may suffer from mental and material difficulties in their private life. The current social security system is, no doubt, insufficient despite the fact that it is a serious problem. For this reason the attitude of students to their part-time jobs and their influence on the students are very important. The part-time job teaches the value of money and also gives a varied social experience that will be useful when they enter society after graduation. But, lately, students who confuse the end with the means have come to be seen very often. The end of students is to study, and the part-time job is a means to accomplish it. They worry too much about part-time jobs since they occupy more than half of their school life. Consequently, they come to lose their will to study. Is it not pity to see students lose their fighting spirit and passion for learning because of their suffering from a tight-money life?

This is not the age for us to assert the privilege of students but one to display our pride as students having a strong passion for studies.

The school is not a place in which students are put to social tests, but one to prepare for such.

When students suffer themselves to be ill-treated only because of money, their human nature will be warped by poverty and they will begin to take a utilitarian view of things.

The tight-money life is, of course, is not desirable for students but if it is avoidable, they should not earn more than they need in order to save their energy for studies.

Let's reflect more on our part-time jobs and try not to forget our pride as students even if in poverty.

Jichikai Sustains "Tokyo Appeal"

The 3rd World Conference against A and H bombs and for disarmament, opened in Tokyo on August 6. The purpose of the international meeting was

New Building Under Way

A new school building, a long-pending issue, was under construction by the hands of Taisei Construction Co. Ltd. on the south side of the campus.

The new building is scheduled to be completed next July, and is estimated to cost ¥252,500,000 and consists of a main building, electric, sanitary facilities, heating and cooling system and other equipment.

This building consisting of one basement, seven floors will have a 12-meters high and 6-meters square tower. The total height from the ground to the top of the tower is to be 32 meters, and the total floor space about 2,800 tsubo.

According to the program, the basement is going to be used as a student hall and a dining hall, the 1st floor as classrooms, 2nd floor as the head-office, 3rd as offices of the heads of economics, law, commercial science and literature departments and of the post-graduate course of the university, while 4th for the Comparative Law Institution and the post-graduates course, 5th, 6th and 7th stories for the private studies of post-graduates course professors.

When this new school building is completed, Hakumon, the main gate with the white mark of Chuo University will be moved to face the Hijiri-bashi street.

School authorities express that they will feel somewhat lonely to see the existing traditional Hakumon remain no longer as the main gate, but are looking forward to the splendid new school building whose gate will be far larger than the present one. Next July, we will be able to see a wonderful contrast to the old Renaissance style dome of Nikoral-Do next door (the Resurrection Sanctually) and a modern square tower of our university rising into the blue sky.

日米会話学院

10月新学期受付
9月1日—19日

新宿区四谷1-21 (四谷駅下車2分元大蔵省跡) 学則 20 円

Hakumon Herald

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Jotting

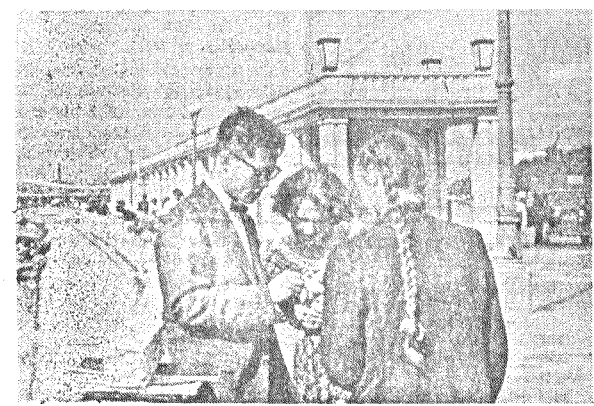
This year economic circles are reportedly suffering from a lack of business prosperity, but we are convinced that our seniors will have fine jobs.

The greatest event during the summer vacation was Mr. Tsuji's visit to Moscow in order to attend the 6th World Youth and

Student Festival for Peace and Friendship as one of the delegates from Japan. He gave us a lot of interesting stories in our interview to him at the Self-Government Association room on Aug. 27 in his stay in Moscow. In this issue all of his stories are printed, and we believe that they will give you some knowledge of Moscow and its atmosphere.



A crowd of people in Red Square in front of the Kremlin Palace.



Mr. Tsuji giving his autograph on the street of Moscow.

Employment Exams Approach Near

It has become the season of employment. The elimination of Chuo University for employ-

Tsuji returns—

(Continued from Page 1)

his brown eyes were moistened with tears.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE FESTIVAL

When we arrived in Moscow many delegates from other countries expressed great regret that the Japan could not attend the opening ceremony.

It was rather cold in Moscow, and it was just like November in Tokyo. It got dark after 10 at night and the sun rose at 3 in the morning. That was all the more convenient to our full day activity.

Almost every day from early in the morning till late at night, we had discussions on many things with many people from all over the world. Among them all, one of the most impressive and important things was the World Anti-H Bomb Meeting. It was held on Aug. 6 at a workers' club in Moscow, sponsored by the Japanese delegates.

Through this meeting, what I felt keenly was that we, Japanese students must be more sociable enough to talk with many people transcending the human race, ideologies, and etc., and that we must do all that we can in order to deepen mutual understanding and world peace.

Almost all of the 113 nations sent their representatives to the meeting, at the end of which we prayed for the repose of many souls fallen victim to the A-bomb just 12 years ago in Hiroshima, and for the speedy advent of world peace. The meeting ended in a great success.

STUDENTS OF MOSCOW

Among many places that I visited while in Moscow, one of the most impressive buildings was the Moscow University, which baffled all description in its splendor. I could only say, "Suppose you would spare one minute to see one room and eight hours a day without rest, it would take full three months to finish inspecting the entire university."

It has a large dormitory for students and the government allots one room to each senior student and one room to two junior students. Besides the rooms, they are given all sorts of daily necessities. They have only to study hard. The government seems to lay special emphasis upon industrial education.

How wonderful it must be to lead a student life without any economical anxiety!

ment will be held from September 10.

Last year's employment rate was rather good because of "Zinmu-Keiki." But as Japan is now beset by an unstable economy, and a rise in official rates on loans as a result of a decrease in foreign exchange holdings it is difficult to expect prosperity like last year. But in spite of such unstable conditions it is thought that demand for employment this year will be large.

Employment of last year was as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| formal pull total | |
| Production Co. | 436 274 710 |
| Commercial Co. | 403 253 656 |
| Financial Co. | 152 93 245 |

Demand for employment are expected to increase as compared with last year. That is, some 599 persons are anticipated to secure positions by regular steps and 76 by pull, bringing the total to 675 persons. This means an increase of 550 new positions and offers a pleasant future to all students.

It is said that if students avoid entering big companies and seek to enter small and medium enterprises, perfect employment would not be difficult.

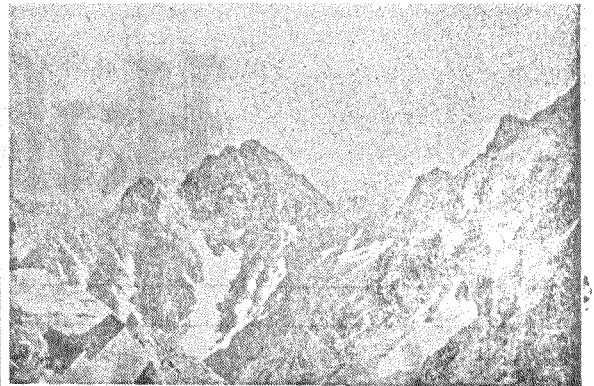
However, there are not a few students who want to enter only big enterprises, but even small and medium enterprises, will be very good for students to enter if they are financially sound and fit to them.

It goes without saying that the character of applicants should be in conformity with their daily life and they must have the habit of doing things seriously, and not of losing the presence of mind before people, because every company wants students who are pure in mind, seriousness and enthusiasm in executing their work.

As for the employment examinations of trading companies, it is advised that only students having good knowledge of English, will take them, as the English language is considered indispensable by these companies.

It may be very interesting, however, to study completely even one subject of the majors during school days at the employment examination.

Finally, it may be said that students should study thoroughly common sense problems and increase their abilities to judge things correctly and to write, while pursuing special lessons. It is desired that they will take care of their own health, and keep attention to what is most important.



Now is the best season for climbing mountains under a lurid blue sky symbolic of autumn.

Once atop a high mountain, we can enjoy a fine extensive view of a long range of surrounding mountains, some of them are already capped with snow, causing an aethetical thrill in our minds.

Mountains in autumn are certainly imposing and grand. Some of them are steep and look unaccessible. But what a beauty! It is no doubt a valiant deed for climbers to conquer these mountains with sweat on their foreheads. Climbing is a human challenge to nature because by doing so alone people can tell its true mystery.

Int'l Student Confab Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

"Cultural Interchange"

1) Realizing that the goal of mutual world understanding and cultural interchange should transcend all politics, we resolve that UNESCO reconsider its policy concerning the exchange of students (as stated in the pamphlet intitled the United Nations' Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization which specifies its purpose; what it is; what it does; how it works: "UNESCO began to administer a fellowship awarded by governments and other organizations and gives active assistance to international exchange between particular groups. But since UNESCO believe financing such exchange, it is thought that it is needful to concentrate mainly on collecting information about opportunities for an educational travel throughout the world.") in order that more financial awards be not only directly given but directly financed by UNESCO for the purpose of putting such exchange of students on a basis which excludes political consideration.

2) Amendment: The exchange of professors shall be included as mentioned above.

3) Taking into consideration the importance of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and small nations in the fields of culture, education and others, it is that these countries have more than half of the entire population of the world. For this reason it is strongly hoped that the authorities of the United Nations Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations would be glad to offer more administrative and official offices through the UNESCO to the countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and also to small nations.

4) Resolve that groups designated for cultural exchange among various countries became large in number.

"Economic Development"

1) In order to achieve economic modernization, more stress should be laid upon industrialization than upon promotion of agricultural production since it needs more rapidly as the economy of the country dictates.

2) Japan's reparations should be made a stepping stone to strengthen the establishment of equal economic relations between Japan and South East Asian countries.

3) Japan, along with the U.K. organization, is to take an active role in providing South East Asian countries with technical assistance.

4) Surplus labor power should be mobilized for developing Southeast Asian countries as the first step of cooperation.

5) Effective measures should be taken by individual governments to enable the rapid accumulation of capital.

6) Aid without political coercion is desirable for the sound and independent economic development in any underdeveloped countries.

7) A rapid solution of population problems is needed

ments to students, wishing to prevent them from indulging in undesirable and harmful ways of their own such as visits to bars and night clubs etc.

2) that students at the university level be given every encouragement and opportunity to understand local and international politics. However, in order to prevent students' political learnings to show whether their demonstrations are good on the basis of all resolutions considered not on the basis of violence but whether they should be considered understandable from political ways both central or local.

3) that apart from going specializing in training, universities should stress the importance of the cultivation of human personality as far as they are concerned.

4) that since assistance sought from the government UNESCO, a fundations for providing more scholarships and granting locally and abroad more needs for capable students for the furtherance of their education be strengthened.

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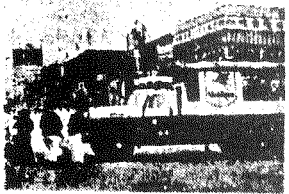
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Auto-Club Covers All Japan Routes

As reported in the previous issue, Chuo's Auto-Club made a drive all over Japan. But this time members of the club contributed to this journal details of their trip from Osaka to Sendai along the Japan Sea coast. They had hard time in continuing their journey because of bad weather and bad roads. But they ignored hardships, and at every principal place were warmly welcomed by their "O.B.s" who helped them to complete their plan without any delay.

The Auto-Club has a plan to carry out a coast-to-coast driving in the United States next spring.

Part of the trip as reported in the contribution in the form of a diary is as follows:



The car just drove into the city of Himeji.

June 24 cloudy
From Osaka to Okayama

Led by the car of Konan Univ's Auto-Club, we started from Osaka station at just 9 p.m. and drove along the Hanshin national highway directly for Okayama where we were going to stay overnight. Enjoying a fine view of the Kobe national port on the left, we passed through Akashi. Then, all of a sudden, beautiful Awaji Island loomed before our eyes on the peaceful water of the Inland Sea. Someone said, "Isn't that

Shikoku?" We burst into laughter to hear him say so.

At Okubo, we bade a hearty good-bye to the members of Konan Univ. Auto-Club, and the driver changed to Suga.

Arriving at Himeji at noon we took lunch in front of the station. The road from Himeji to Okayama was pretty bad, but the car sped the rough road at a speed of 40 or 50 km an hour. The members riding on the car desperately held fast to what they could lay their hands on.

After desperate ride for 4 hours we reached Okayama at 5 p.m. We were all welcomed by members of the Hakumon Club at this city.

June 27, rainy
From Shimonoseki to Hamada via Hagl.

Rain began falling from the morning and it kept on tapping the surface of the quiet sea in front of our hotel. Before leaving Shimonoseki, we visited Mr. Shibata, the chief committee of Hakumon Club at Shimonoseki, to bid farewell. He presented us a dozen of cedar as a gift. In less than an hour, we drove into "Back Japan". The road was narrow at some places, but not so bad as we expected. It was fairly well paved, and at other places it was as wide as 6 to 7 meters.

The landscape along the coast of the Japan Sea was perfect in its beauty. The road between the mountains was much more steep than at Hakone and we had a most thrilling drive for nearly one hour winding along perpendicular cliffs, deep precipices on the other side. Then we drove into Hagl where we took lunch.

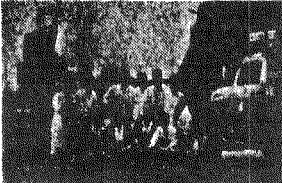
As we were previously in-

formed that there were no Hakumon Club members in Hamada, we planned to find a hotel by ourselves. But to our great joy, we unexpectedly found some Hakumon Club members waiting for us on the way to Hamada, and they took care of our quarters.

June 30, fair.

From Maazuru to Fukui

We all got up at 7 in the morning. Soon after the car got out of Maazuru, the road became rough again. Passing through Takahama and after successfully negotiating the bad road under repairs just before Kohama, we entered the town. When we asked worker what had happened, he said "there was a landslide few days before."



Auto-club members and the car taking rest on the seaside of the Japan Sea.

Arriving at Tsuruga at 12:30 we took a light lunch. As there was about half an hour to spare before departure we took a full rest. About half an hour after we left Tsuruga, we met a party of the Meiji Auto-Club who was also on the way of a drive around Japan.

After 30 minutes' pleasant talk with the party members, we bade them good-bye, hoping for each other success.

Making best of the bad road,

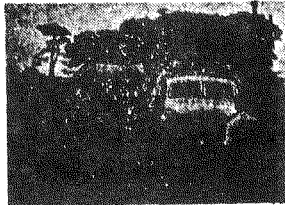
we got to Fukui a little earlier than schedule.

While in front of the station, we were again greeted by the Hakumon Club members, who sponsored a party for us. We went for a walk in the city guided by some O.Bs.

July 3 cloudy

From Tsuruoka to Akita

We left the hotel at 10 p.m. for Akita, our destination, for the day. The city is about 130



The car arrived in front of the Prefectural office of Akita.

km from Tsuruoka. It was scheduled at first to stop at Sakata for lunch, but as we got there too early, we changed the plan and took lunch at Honjo.

Leaving Honjo at 2 p.m. we arrived at Akita 3:30 p.m. We were very glad to find a fine arch on which it was written "Welcome Chuo Univ. Auto-Club scheduled to arrive at 6 p.m." Thinking it unwise to pass under it at such an hour, we made a round-about way to river Omono just in the outskirts of the city, killing two hours there lying stretched or taking a walk on the river bed. At 5 p.m. we drove into the city and were enthusiastically welcomed.

We found most of our O.Bs in Akita, some of them coming from distant places in Akita Prefecture.

July 10

From Morioka to Sendai

After repairing the broken step and battery we left the

(Continued on Page 4)

by pressing the form of electric field on a rubber plate.

What is studied here is the electric technology of the past, not that of the future of which America and England are bragging all over the world. But it seemed to me envious that the equipment I had inspected had nothing to be desired.

This university, surrounded by woods, is situated on a plateau high above Lake Zurich. It has such a cozy atmosphere that I felt any university would hanker to be like that.

Stockholm Technology University:

One of the aims I had in mind in going abroad was to visit here. As I supplicated beforehand President Hayashi to send a letter to the University, Mr. Selin willingly showed me all over the building, regardless of the time that it was in the middle of the summer holidays when I visited there. A new building was constructed on the outskirts and the school moved into it a few months ago.

Its apparatus surpassed so much those of Zurich Technology University that they gave me a promiscuous impression of a power generating station and a generator maker.

In the experiment factory there were a crane bearable of 20 tons, and a 1.2 million volt-surge generator. Here studies on an insulating bushing of 380

and 650 thousand transmission voltage were being brought in reality. It struck me with surprise that not only in this university but also in others, the experiment rooms for students had three kinds of electricity such as direct current, single and three-phase alternating currents, which are drawn out without difficulty by changing connection points. And as parts for experiments three lathes which put resistors home-made were installed there and they were operated by experts.

Universities in the United States:

A common phase of universities in the United States is that, like in London, they almost make no study of electric instruments, and stress the need for a servo organization, an electronic calculator, and applied electrotechnics.

All universities have ample sites, beautiful buildings and excellent experimental facilities and libraries. These establishments make students intent on studies while enjoying their school life.

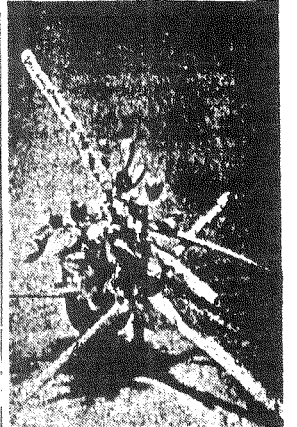
In case students fail to obtain necessary units for graduation they will be given only one chance to get them. And if they fail again, they must quit the school. Therefore, it is no wonder that the number of graduates shrinks to about 20% of that of the entrants.

Japanese Classics

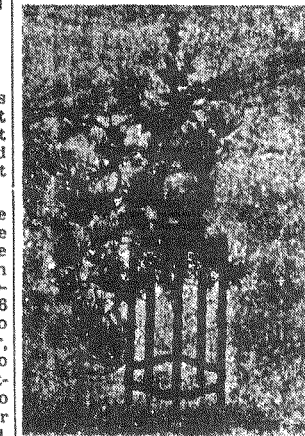
IKEBANA

By Kiyoshi Akimoto

"Ikebana" known as the art of arranging-flowers has been handed from the Asuka Era (6th century) as a means of appreciating the beauty of flowers. The flower arrangement is purely a native cult with no influence from outside culture and it is said that Prince Shotoku-Taishi (573-621) practised flower arrangements most earnestly. The people of old times liked a profound and quiet atmosphere as seen in "cha-no-



White birches, amaryllis and nuts of a lily is making a mechanical construction. The Moribana style of the Koryu School, this picture shows, is fitting for a modern building.



A pine and a camellia shown in the Nagelre style of the Koryu School.

"Sho-Chiku-Bai", that is to say, the pine, the bamboo, and the plum-tree. They are thought to mean good omen as the pine means constancy, the bamboo prosperity and the plum-tree purity.

The number of those who are learning the flower arrangement is increasing now. Why they arrange flowers? Because they love the beauty of flowers which grow even on a countryside or in a field. The first purpose of "Ikebana" or flowers arrangements is to love flowers. Authorities say this helps them to effect a mental concentration very much. The recent tendency, however, is that people do not care much about rules or forms. In prewar days, "Ikebana" and all other traditional culture of Japan had been subject to rigid rules. But with the progress of post-war currents, they have come to express their personality in arranging flowers in vases or basins. Consequently, some modern styles have come out. They fit for decoration a modern building, while on the other hand, old styles fall to match because the latter can only decorate a scroll and a "Tatami-room."

All these changes have been brought in according to the necessity of the age. However modernized and mechanized our life may be, the beauty of flowers will never be lost, nor the racial spirit of loving flowers. This is the national and traditional spirit of the Japanese people and simultaneously, is the human nature which is common to all.

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

By Keiichi Hirose

This is a summary of my impressions of some distinguished universities among many ones which I visited during my trip.

Zurich Technology University:

The education system of Switzerland is little different from that of Japan. There are in that country the national school (Volksschule), the junior high school (Mitterschule), and the senior high school (Ober-jahrschule) whose required years of graduating are each in the order of 6, 4 and 2. It is after graduating these schools that 4-year universities are available.

The students of Zurich Technology University have 10-hour lectures every day from 10 o'clock in the morning, besides 9-month practical training at a factory. Although the students have a long vacation in summer, it is almost a tribulation to them. I suppose that is because they must have either a side-job to complement their necessary fees, or actual training at a factory, or service in the army because of the existing system of national conscription. I thought that they have almost no time to be at ease in their homes throughout 4 years, especially during the summer vacation.

For me it was nothing but a

marvel that the university's facilities were found extraordinarily huge, although I had known before going abroad from one of my friends what they actually look like.

There are installed in one of the rooms three steam power generators which, for instance, are not only used as experiments' facilities, but also as ones easily convertible into sources of power supply to houses in case the city is hit by power privation.

In the "high tension" rooms I found impulse generator apparatus and experiment rooms of electric machineries, electro-technics and illumination. Moreover, there were two synchronous generators of small type, resistances worthy of transmission lines, and equivalent networks with inductance and capacitance to carry out experiments. A parallel running of these generators and examination of the lines could be shown by means of these fixings.

For this reason, a switch-board was just the same with that of an actual generating station. Other apparatus were an electronic calculator and a fixing to produce and examine the equivalence which was made

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Recent Shipping Industry In Japan

An island country has a destiny. It is that the international trade balance of such a country can not be kept out of the red by income from trade of the nation's goods alone.

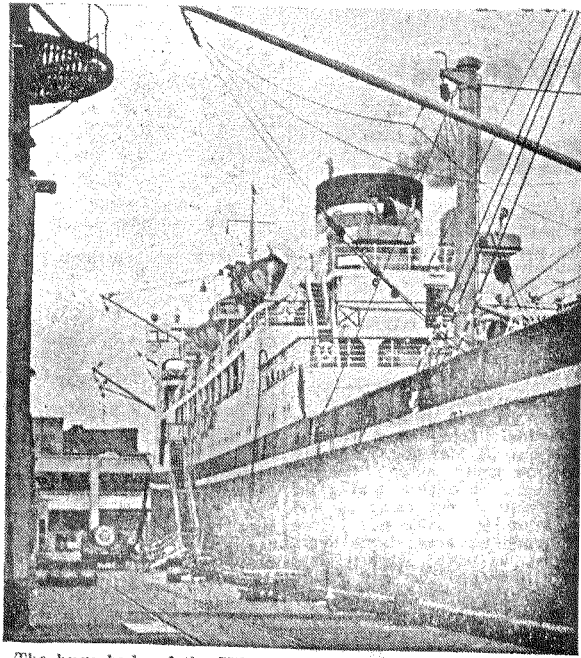
The trade balance of England in 1954 indicates that the marine transportation covered the greatest part of the deficit from trade of articles which ran into \$500,000,000. Japan is an island as England is. In prewar days, the international balance of Japan remained stable from the income of the great number of trading vessels which ranked Japan as third naval power in the world. However, eighty per cent of these ships were sunk during the war. But at present, tonnage of merchant ships has reached 4,000,000 tons 60% of that in prewar days.

In 1955, Japan earned about \$300,000,000 with these merchant ships, and their earnings stand first, compared with other sources of income. After the war, Japan had suffered from the unbalance of internal international currency, but only the shipping world has gotten a great sum of foreign funds and thus made efforts to improve the international currency of Japan.

The destiny of an island country, is dependent on the development of its shipping industry. It is said that reconstruction time is over, because it is twelve years since the war was brought to an end. Only the shipping industry is the exception. Japan, after World War II, was forbidden to construct ships for a long time, but after that restriction was removed she quickly soared to the top in this industry. She is now the No. 1 shipbuilding nation in the world. However, yards, have been so busy building ships for other lands, Japan's own merchant ship industry has been neglected. But a good start has been made, and more and more ships built in Japan for Japanese shipping lines are sliding down the way.

The capital of the shipping companies generally is the most important capital in the international competition of the ship building world. The trade balance of Japan and Germany in 1955 was were the poorest, compared with other nations. This was partly due to the heavy burden of high money rates. Japan, however, intends to continue building merchant ships, and if Japan should lose the chance of increasing its ships, it would be an irreparable loss. That is to say, when demand and supply in shipbuilding reaches the saturation point, shipbuilding can not help stopping automatically. Accordingly, merchant ships can not be increased after that. Therefore, Japan must build many excellent ships so that she may remain in the world competition of ship building. The ships must be such as to compare favorably with merchant ships of other nations. How many ships does Japan need? According to the five years economic plan of Japan, the tonnage in Japan will amount to 4,500,000 in 1960. Even if this mark can be realized, it is only 79% of 1939—which was 5,600,000 tons in 1939. Though every domestic industry has recovered more than 180% of prewar days, the shipping world has recovered only 80%. This shows how the shipping world is slow in recovering. The world tonnage in 1955 amounted to 100,000,000 tons and the authorities expect it will reach 130,000,000 tons in a few years. If Japan is behind other nations in the shipbuilding, it will cast a shadow on the future of Japan's shipping and manufacturing trade.

The ship-owner's Association of Japan has announced that Japan needs 8,870,000 tons including domestic,



The huge body of the Hikawa-maru N.Y.K. lying on the harbour of Seattle.

scheduled and non-scheduled liners and tankers.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Liner | 3,400,000 tons |
| Tramper | 3,000,000 tons |
| Tanker | 1,820,000 tons |
| Domestic liner | 650,000 tons |
| Total | 8,870,000 tons |

Liners are the most important for export. It is necessary for Japan, a manufacturing nation, to increase the percentage of shipping cargoes on Japanese regular liners for the development of export. The liners are necessary to increase the power of the international competition of Japanese exports and to extend the international market.

Trampers are as indispensable for import as liners are for export. They carry rice, barley, salt, iron ore, etc. If Japanese trampers are used in this field, the payment of import decreases and the foreign currency is saved.

As 50% of our imports are shipped on foreign ships at present. Japan must increase the rate of shipments on her own trampers to at least 65% at least.

As for tankers, the demand for oil is increasing rapidly, and the consumption of oil in 1955 reached 3.3 times as much as that of prewar days, and 95% of the oil is imported from abroad, so the demand of tankers is increasing day by day.

The Federation of the Oil Companies has computed that the consumption of oil in 1960 will reach 40% more than that in 1956, and that 19,000,000 K.L. will be imported. To meet this demand, 90 tankers (1,100,000 tons) will be necessary. On the other hand, tankers are very hopeful of making inroads into the oil delivery market because demands will increase all over the world.

From these facts, we can say that shipping is our international industry and Olympic game in the oceans. A Minister of Finance of England said that shipping was the unique industry which was the life of England. England is a real shipping nation, and has come to stand first in shipping in the world owing to the firm understanding and consciousness of the English people.

Japan is a great shipping nation, too. We Japanese should increase our understanding of shipping and help turn the destiny of our island country into the great goals our pride and confidence see for her.

Across the Pacific Ocean

UC's Faculty Ask Ike For Nuclear Rest Ban by Chicago Maroon

Chicago University professors of social science and of physical science, together with other Chicago scientists and business and religious leaders, sent a letter to President Eisenhower requesting the immediate suspension of nuclear bomb tests. In the letter they stressed the moral position of the United States in world affairs. They asked the President to take action that would safeguard that position which is vital to national security.

In the light of this action, it is hoped that Japanese professors would follow suite since such act would in no way prove harmful to their prestige. We are convinced that our University's professors are very much interested in this kind of conduct.

UC Has TV Show! by Chicago Maroon

Chicago Maroon, Chicago University's newspaper, in a series of information program broadcast over WBBM-TV, last month said "we would like to be invited as guests" every week and discuss career opportunities for students in the fields of law, archeology, nuclear physics, geology, and chemistry.

Prof. Charles Comments About Nihon-Ga by the Michigan Daily

Professor Charles H. Samye (new director of the Chicago University museum of art) was asked by the Daily to select and comment upon six articles which he regards as best and symbolic of the significance of the university's entire art collection.

About Nihon-ga by Harunobu Suzuki in the 18th century (one of the six selected objects of art) he commented that in its lyrical use of line, it reflects a detached, oriental tranquility and calm. That is only one of a series of fine Japanese prints in the collection and it represents a small but increasingly significant group of Far Eastern art.

Prof. Riseman Says UC-Eds Want Homes, Not Careers by Chicago Maroon

David Riseman, a UC professor of social science recently stated at the American association of university women's convention in Boston that "Co-ed want sober, suburban lives, no earth shaking careers. The want homes not different from the ones in which they grew up except a few miles farther or of town."

Int'l Stu't—

(Continued from Page 2)

encourage further industrialization of the area.

8) A rapid establishment of an adequate educational system is firmly advocated.

9) Any permanent economic agreement between Western powers and Southeast Asian countries should follow political equality among them.

10) It is necessary for all democratic nations to observe COCOM and CHINCOM regulations.

Mr. Morizumi gave a brief impression of the conference like as follows:

"The Conference succeeded in achieving its aim. But the complaints of all alien delegates were that the conference had too many schedules and consequently they couldn't have free time. At the Tokyo Session, they had no discrimination between the Japanese and themselves, and could enjoyed it. This was particularly so at a dinner.

"I thought this was very helpful to deepen mutual understanding. But as Y.M.C.A.'s accommodations were not satisfactory, Japanese students had to share our rooms with foreign students which gave us

much time to talk. There was some doubt as to why communist students were not invited. But in general foreign students said that Japanese were very kind to them, especially to shipping regardless of so-called their sentiment. The atmosphere was like this, and it might be found useful to pave the way for mutual understanding and to span a bridge of world peace.

Auto-Club—

(Continued from Page 3)

hotel at 9 a.m. and marched through the streets of the city, accompanied by a car of the Hakumon Club and of a service car of Toyota Co. The melody of our school song or cheering party drifted into the air from a speaker attached to the service car.

We bade farewell to Morioki at 10 a.m. The road running to Hanamaki was a fine drive way completely paved. After stopping at the Chusonji temple on the way we took lunch at Ichinoseki.

In Sendai, a nice reception was held for us in the spacious room of the Toyota Auto company's president, who gave to each of us a pair of pretty "ko keshi" dolls.

At last, we, the twelve members of the party, completed our course, and relayed next journey to party C.

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