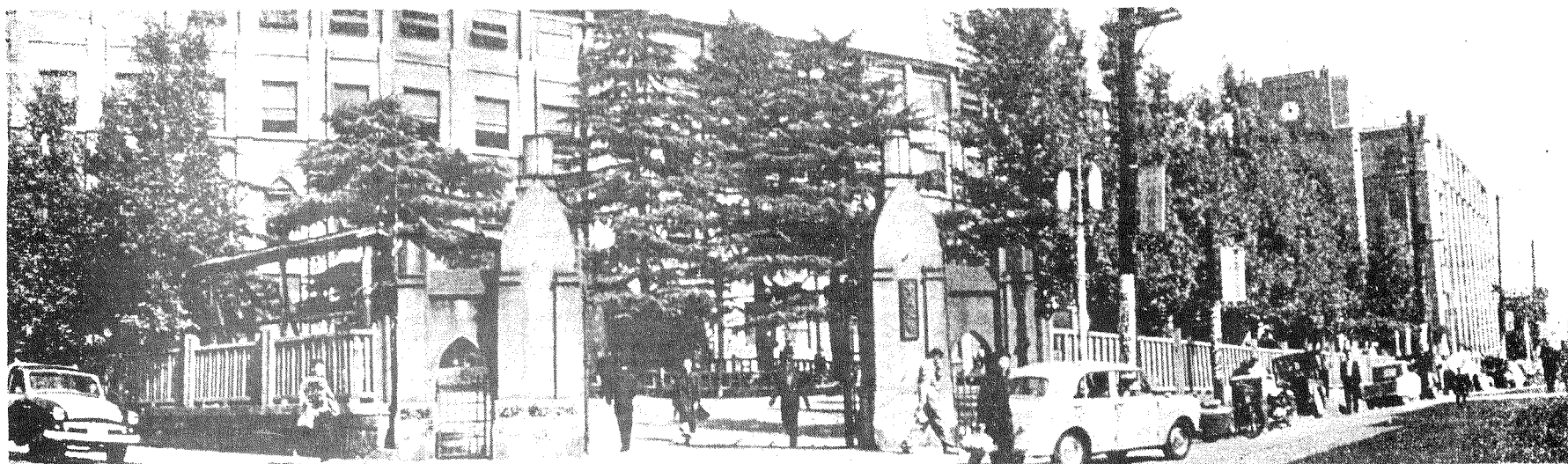


## Hakumon Herald Marks Epoch In Chuo Footprint



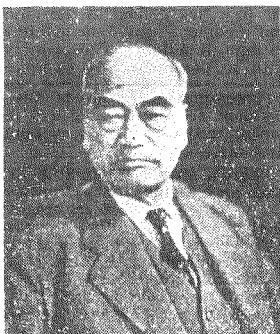
### President Felicitates Hakumon Herald

By Raizaburo Hayashi,  
President of Chuo University

In celebrating the first anniversary of the publication of the Hakumon Herald which is the only English language newspaper of Chuo University, I extend my hearty felicitations as President of the school together with those who have made efforts for the publication.

The paper was first put out in November last year and it has contributed a great deal in promoting the English knowledge of the students and at the same time in adding much to the prestige of the school.

Today, without a deep understanding of the English language which is international, it is hard to have a correct recognition of the international situation which is full of



Raizaburo Hayashi

dazzling problems.

What I earnestly hope is that the students of Chuo University will understand the importance of English and try to master it regardless of their courses, in order to enhance their culture, build their character and then to contribute to

world peace and prosperity.

In celebrating the first anniversary the Hakumon Herald has carried articles giving a vivid description of the university, which I firmly believe will be very much instrumental in introducing the school not only to the English speaking persons in the country, but also to the entire world.

While hoping for the prosperity of the Hakumon Herald, let me again extend my hearty congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary.

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### Education Minister Hopes Chuo's Development

By Toh Matsunaga  
Minister of Education



Toh Matsunaga  
Photo: Asahi Eve.

On the occasion of the brilliant "Hakumon Festival" of Chuo University which has a history of more than 70 years, I am glad to extend my hearty congratulations to all of the promising students.

It's needless to say that you are entrusted with an important mission at the status quo, and are obliged to enter the rough and difficult life in international society in future.

In the world of university known as the "Ocean of knowledge", you should strive to seek for the endless truth with reason and enthusiasm. Picking up any field of modern science, is just like choosing a cosmos in which innumerable questions and mysteries exist. Learning is not for gathering this or that fragment of knowledge, but for concentrating your whole mind upon one thing with an utmost effort. It is lifelong, and at the same may be permanent.

Nothing, however, is more important than the constant recognition of your position and your connection with the organic and harmonious construction of the whole. This is certainly a matter

of high culture. It is not until you can acquire abundant culture as well as robust health that you can make a great contribution, not only of the civilization of our country but also of the immeasurable accumulation of knowledge since the birth of human being—a civilization considered a common treasure of the human race, which, if possessed, will never make it impossible to turn out ten Dr. Yukawas, a hundred Beethovens and a thousand Einsteins in Japan, even if one hero doesn't appear. Therefore, it may not be too much to say that the question of whether you acquire the culture or not will depend upon your activities.

All students, moreover, should be aware that their mission is not only to gain knowledge but also to improve their intelligence in obtaining culture after all. I dare say, "Students should be free and noble!"

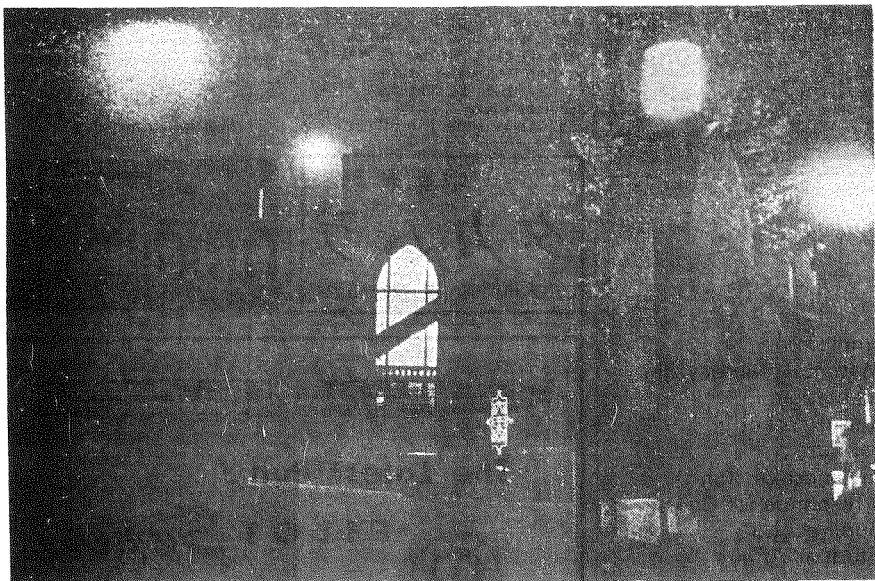
because they are what Japan now wants. I expect and believe that you will continue to cultivate your mind, character and morals, become individuals capable of ranking with other races of the world and will prove yourselves worthy of the national trust in executing your mission.

When you recognize your life-work in your school life, you can successfully complete your college course and leave behind this time-honored school in high respect.

In conclusion, all the students, cherishing a lofty ideal, aiming at creation and getting over every difficulties are hoped to advance step by step in your school life. This is my firm belief and earnest desire.

Lastly I hope, from the bottom of my heart that the "Hakumon Herald" will make great progress for the prestige of Chuo University.

Toh Matsunaga



The night view of Hakumon

### In Commemoration

The Hakumon Herald was born on Nov. 1, 1956. It is the only English campus-paper which Chuo University has ever had. The paper can be ranked top with other universities of the first class which have their own English newspapers.

The existence of the English paper is very valuable not only for reporting news to readers but also for making them familiar with English. There is no doubt that the Hakumon Herald has been played an important role in bringing up Chuonians' interest in English.

In commemoration of the paper's one year anniversary, the Hakumon Herald has compiled this special edition introducing of Chuo University to overseas students.

# The Outline of Chuo History, Its Ups And Downs

The isolation policy applied by the Tokugawa Shogunate denied all political, cultural and economical intercourse with overseas nations, the result of which was that the people were in ignorance of the Western civilization and were kept away from the development of the world.

Obviously, the introduction of Western thoughts gave great impetus to the modernization of Japan and let Japanese open their eyes towards the current of world history, but on the other hand those having progressive thoughts were always exposed to the perils of stern suppression and relentless persecution for a simple and one-sided reason that they were foreign and not Japanese. This was largely due to the fact that fascism was taking over the reins in Japan in these days.

Quite contrary to this unpleasant situation, some people began to take interest in the unknown and exotic, and by degrees this trend spread among the people. Thus, between the old and the new, there was brought an involuntary mutual concession in a rough way which resulted in the emergence of a capitalism whose economical character was quite complicated.

Under this intricate state of things, Japanese history was impelled to submit to a great reformation the Restoration of Meiji about 90 years ago, and at the same time, shook off the traditional feudalism which had rooted in every corner of the Japanese life.

Meiji Government laid great emphasis on importing the progressive culture and thoughts from European nations and America, and encouraged the people to assimilate them.

In Japan, however, there were not enough preparations to digest and absorb them, while most of the jurists remained divided into three schools; English law, French law and German law and they disputed with each other about their own merits or own superiority over the others.

Among the three above, the latter two had attracted the minds of many jurists for their logical clearness. But one of the greatest demerits of the two schools was their detachment

from the actual conditions of Japan in those days.

The founders of our Chuo University held that every jurisprudence as well as the application of laws must be actually available for the people nationally and socially and they claimed it was most important to investigate English law and extract practical good points, since it had been bred in a practical light not to fall into a Utopian dream. From this point of view, they established 'the English Law Academy' in Nishiki-cho, Kanda, on the 9th of August in the 8th year of Meiji. Roku-ichiro Masujima was the first president. On the 10th, July of the following year Chuo sent out four graduates for the first time.

### Changes Name

In the 22nd year of Meiji (1889) the English Law Academic and literature departments, my changed its name to Tokyo Juristic Academy for the following two reasons:

There was a plan to unite Tokyo English School (Nihon Gakuin of nowadays) and Tokyo Medical School (Nihon Medical College) with our English Law Academy and to organize a university composed of law, medical and literature departments. And each of the three had to change its name to realize this plan. Because of some contradictory state of affairs, however, the merger was not brought into practice after all. This was one reason for the change. In those days the drafts of Japanese laws were under deliberation, and laws were going to be promulgated. It was not pro-

per for this academy whose purpose is to study "for practice" to remain insistent in the instruction of English law alone. Therefore, the school considered it wiser to dedicate itself to fostering jurists capable of applying the laws and to send them out to the first line of the judicial world. The school name was then altered. This was the other reason.

### Establishment of Economic and Commercial Departments

With the progress of the times, this school, of which instruction had been restricted to the inquiry of laws, had to envelop its scale, and in compliance with the desire of ardent there was added the economic course backed by Dr. Nobu Kanai and Dr. Kuranosuke Matsuzaki. With the addition of the new course, this academy changed its name to Chuo University, the present one. It was on August 8 of 38th year of Meiji (1905), half a century ago that the economic course was established, and five years later in the 43rd year of Meiji (in 1910), the plan to establish a commercial course was put into practice with the kind assistance of Dr. Hajime Seki.

### Experiences of disasters

Unfortunately, Chuo has suffered bitter experiences from three disasters since it was founded.

The first of them was the so-called 'Conflagration of Kanda' which beset the whole neighborhood of Chuo on the 10th of April in the 25th year of Meiji (1892). In a moment, the newly-built school house was reduced

to ashes together with its library and other precious books of more than 100,000.

Without delay, a new brick building was re-established only four months after that. During this period, lectures were given in the auditorium of the Imperial University.

Some ten years later, a two-storied memorial hall was constructed in commemoration of its 20th anniversary in the 38th year of Meiji. Then five years later, in the 43rd year of Meiji, an auditorium and library were added in commemoration of the 25th anniversary. These new buildings, however, had stood only seven years when the second conflagration, as if it had been waiting for the accomplishment of them, fell upon them on the 10th of June in the 6th year of Taisho.

In April in 9th year of Taisho, Chuo was authorized as a university according to the New University Act, and a five-storied library and three-storied school were re-established at that time in memory of the sanction.

The third casualty came on a windy day of September in the 12th year of Taisho. It was so-called 'The Great Earthquake and Fire of Kanto, the greatest one that Japan has ever experienced. Fortunately, the new library and some parts of the school rooms survived it.

Despite these three disasters, Chuo kept on growing day after day, and found its birth-place, Nishiki-cho, too small. So, after the Great Earthquake, the main school building house moved to Surugadai, where Chuo now stands.

## Tomorrow At Chuo University; Growth Stressed By Komatsu

By Tozaburo Komatsu  
Secretary-General of Chuo University Directorate



Tozaburo Komatsu

What is imposed on the university is no doubt to make efforts in quest of the truth in academic learning and also to turn out capable persons. Chuo University has been well-known for being alive to the mission above-mentioned since it was founded as its history clearly reveals. The fruitful result as revealed by its history is that the University has come to take a leading position, brilliant in Law, Economics, Commerce, Technology and Literature.

As every university has its traits so has Chuo in its own traditional prestige—a tendency which the school and its students are making efforts to keep up. This merit is what is required of the students in the form of fortitude, modesty, and humanism. The youths who have the quality like this are to display their real abilities from the longrang stand-point.

Today Japan who broke with the past has gained her ground and come into the international limelight. The country with a population of approxi-

mately one hundred million on four islands is short of resources. Therefore it has to make efforts to promote trade, and encourage emigration to many nations in South America, while making peaceful use of atomic energy for progressing industries.

In view of these facts, it is hoped that university-educated men will take a pioneering step for the prosperity of Japan in the future. The graduates of this university have already displayed their abilities widely all over Japan. This fact must be kept in mind by us, students who are to contribute to this country's prosperity while raising for the progress industries.

It is quite obvious that with the advance university authorities will work out proper measures to cope with the situation or else we will be left behind.

Now Chuo is going to be enlarged, for instance, by constructing another building, for the purpose of perfecting its facilities and providing more comfortable rooms for student as worthy of its reputation.

The private university has in it something unique in a good sense of the word, and students can enjoy their life free from formality, display their "selves" while making stronger their sense of responsibility. Students who learn under these circumstances, are, without any doubt, expected to have merits that are considered necessary to cope with the current situation of the country.

Remembering my words deeply it is hoped that the students will advance in every field of learning to live up to the expectations of Chuo University authorities who are planning to improve their school under a comprehensive plan.

Secretary-General of Chuo University Directorate Tozaburo Komatsu.

## Chuo Univ. As It Is Today

Chuo University is a "School Juridical Person" and it consists of the university, its Chuo Senior High School, Chuo Suginami Senior and Junior High Schools, Institute of the Comparative Law in Japan, and Institute for Accounting Studies.

Details on the management of those schools are stipulated in the constitution of the University. The President is nominated by the Selection Committee which consists of five university directors and deans, two professors, senior high school, principals heads of the Institutes, and several trustees.

Structure of the university is as follows.

(1) Board of Trustees  
This is the supreme resolution organ composed of about 200 trustees, both permanent and non-permanent. Its functions are to select directors, to deal with the problems of budget, liquidation, and debt and credit. And it also deliberates and resolves changes in the fundamental regulations, a beneficial enterprises, and other matters.

(2) Board of Professors  
In each department there is a

board of professors to which belong professors, several assistant professors and instructors. It discusses institutional changes and schedules on lessons, while deciding entrance and graduation examinations.

(3) Educational Council  
This council is organized by the President, deans, professors, Secretary-General, and permanent directors, for the purpose of deliberating regulations, and facilities for education, researches, and scholarships for students.

(4) Placement Committee  
The problem of employment is getting serious by the fact that more than the fixed number of entrants is admitted every year because of financial reasons, the result being that the placement committee has to make good offices for the employment of students.

Professors and graduate businessmen are mostly engaged in liaison activities for job seeking students.

There are Instruction, Student, placement depts. and Treasury in the university which are directly connected with students.

The educational affair section in the Instruction dept. is to issue various certificates, to take care of the office work for entrance and graduation, and so on. Another dept., closely linked with the students except the Instruction dept., includes the Welfare and Health Sections. The Student Section guides students, and a permits postponement of tuition fees, and issue student certificates. The Welfare Section gives necessary papers for obtaining season-tickets, select scholarship students, while finding side-jobs and boarding houses for students. Moreover, it operates a consultation room for students, and its committee composed of professors gives students advice study, love etc. The treasury compiles budgets of the University, and takes care of general accounts. It is to this section that the students have to pay their tuition fees.

Medical office  
There is a medical office in the

university which has no medical department, but the office building looks so poor that usually it attracts little attention. Only at the time of the health examination, students are reminded of its existence. This office belongs to the above-mentioned Health Section.

This office is considerably useful and gives a certain sense of ease against any sudden illness. It has a medical research room, X-ray machine, electro cardiography and other equipments, but they are not enough in comparison with the number of Chuo students. For this reason it is desired that an improvement and expansion of the facilities will be made in the future.

(5) Student Hall  
The Surugadai building, the main Chuo University building and Korakuen building have their own dining halls. Both of them are not managed by the university authorities, but by private enterprisers. Their floor space is too narrow compared with the student number, and its enlargement is what is badly wanted by students customers. The quality of meals and their prices, furthermore, need im-

(Continued on Page 7)

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# A Review of Professors of Each Department

Chuo University is composed of five departments; Law, Economics, Commerce, Engineering, and Literature, and there are more than 500 professors, and lecturers.

In the Law Department, students receive lectures from many expert jurists from judicial circles as well as from excellent professors invited from Tokyo University, or Hitotsubashi Univ., etc.

There is a marked contrast between the Economic Department and the Commercial Department. The former has many old scholars of the classic school whereas the latter young and spirited scholars.

The Engineering Department was established after the war. Therefore, its history is not long enough as to produce instructors by itself, the result being that many professors from Tokyo University from the mainstay in the Dept.

The Literature Dept., has many prominent scholars from various branches of literature.

Here, let's review professors of each department through their classes.

## Law Department

Dr. Eiichi Makino, who has many works including the "Japanese Criminal Law", is famous as an authority in Japan's criminal law circles. He stands on the platform as a lecturer of the Constitution, and is very popular with students as he is so humorous and witty in his remarks springing from his deep knowledge and character.

Professor Isao Sato of Seikei University is an author of the famous book "12 Lectures on the Japanese Constitution", is not a little popular with his students as a witty and energetic lecturer. He is well versed in how the new Japanese constitution came into being. Besides them, there are Lecturer Tatsuo Sato who was Director of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau at the time when the Constitution was enforced, Prof. Shozaburo Sugimura of Tokyo Univ., and Prof. Joji Tagami of Hitotsubashi Univ., who are both authorities on the administrative law.

Assistant Prof. K. Hashimoto is professor based on a U.S.-Japan now in America as an exchange agreement.

As to the criminal law, Prof. Tsunejiro Yoshida, a bar-examiner, and a judge of the Tokyo District Higher Court, Prof. Hideo Ichikawa a prominent student of famous Dr. Makino as above-mentioned, Prof. Tadayoshi Kashida, an expert in the criminal psychology and practical application, and many experienced jurists give lectures at Chuo. Procurator-General Tadashi Hanai and Procurator Manichi Tanaka of the Supreme Procurator's, both active in judicial circles are also lecturers together with Assistant Prof. Yasumasa Shimomura whose future is very much expected as he is young.

In the civic law field, Prof. Hisashi Yoshida LL.D. and Prof. Hiromichi Nakajima LL.D. who were both former judges of the

Supreme Court have their classes on the civic law. Prof. Kinsho Katayama, a member of the Japan Science Council, also teaches on the general provisions of the civic code.

Among the young professors, Assistant Prof. Taikei Kawamura who studies the law of obligations from the point of view of law sociology, is highly expected as much as Assistant Prof. Hashimoto.

Prof. Seiji Tanaka LL.D. who has many works on the commercial law, and Prof. Tsutomu Nozu LL.D. who sets forth his own unique argument on the commercial law has been well-known by his gentle lectures since he was at Kyushu Imperial University. Prof. Kibei Masumoto, Dean of the Law Dept. is a graduate of Chuo and is now a bar-examiner. He is a recognized authority on the securities law.

Prof. Shigemitsu Dando of Tokyo University and Mr. Masayoshi Tanaka lecture on the code of the criminal procedure code. The civic procedure code is taught by Prof. Bunjiro Abe, Dean of the Correspondence Course, and Lecturer Toshio Muramatsu who is a judge of the Tokyo District Higher Court and Assistant Prof. Hajime Kaneko of Tokyo Univ.

Prof. Yoshiteru Moriya, chief of the Students' Affairs Section, teaches the English Law. He was educated at Cambridge and Harvard and visited them last year.

Prof. Osamu Inaba is a unique existence on the German Law. He plays an active role in the Diet as its member. Dr. Kosaku Tamura of the International Law was once a diplomat of long standing and is famous as a critic on diplomatic affairs like Prof. Jikichiro Kawahara who teaches the principle of politics.

Dr. Koh Harada is a talented man as took his doctorate by his graduation thesis on the history of political science. Prof. Haruo Komatsu is in charge of political history.

Besides, Dr. Mitsuru Minemura of Keio Univ. lectures on the law philosophy, and Prof. Mitsutoshi Wagatsuma of Hitotsubashi Univ. on the labour law.

## Economic Department

Prof. Ajiro Tango, Dean of the Economic Dept., lectures on the principle of money marketing. His steady lectures have won the reputation of his students. Lectures on the principle of economics are given by Prof. Kenji Takeuchi who is well-known for his study and translation of Adam Smith's "The Wealth of the Nations". The compendium of political economy is his another most popular work.

Dr. Narumi Hijikata, son of Nei Hijikata who was one of the founders of our university, is in charge of the principle of economics. He was ex-dean of the Economic Dept. of the Tokyo Univ. and of Chuo Univ.

The Professors in charge of public finance include Dr. Tokuzo Aoki, an author of the Principle of the Bank Law, and a

leader of the public finance society as well as a member of the Japan Science Council. Dr. Tadao Yamaguchi also teaches public finance. He is popular with his students as he is a graduate of Chuo University.

The economic history of Japan and the principle of agriculture and economics are lectured by Prof. Kenji Hasegawa, whose polite lectures are popular with the students. Prof. Moriyoichi Cho teaches economic history and an authority on iron and steel problems. He makes a lecture in a loud voice that it is easy for students to hear him. The principle of statistics is under by well-known prof. Tomonage Nakagawa.

Prof. Kyozauro Minami, pioneer of the population problem, gives a lecture on the thesis of population. Prof. Mitsuki Muto who is a unique existence in academic circles takes care of economic philosophy and American economy. His main works are "Economics", "Marxism and the Philosophy of Existentialism" and so on.

Prominent among lecturers are Dr. Kanee Hatano, once the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the Katayama Cabinet, makes a lecture on international economy, and Dr. Masao Takahashi, a theorist of the Socialist Party, lectures special economic problems. Hisaya Kunimatsu makes a lecture on economic geography.

## Commercial Department

Prof. Masanori Kanbayashi, Dean of Commercial Department, takes charge of the theory of Securities Market, which is his most work. Prof. Kaname Matsuura, former dean of this dept., is famous for the analysis of Quesnay's "Table Economy". Prof. Tetsuzo Ota is the director of the Research Institute of Accounting and on its management of Chuo University teaches Accounting. There is another professor who also teaches accounting. He is prof. Tatsuo Inoue who is a graduate of the university. In the commercial department, business English is taught by Prof. Kokichi Watanabe who is also a graduate of the department and speaks fluent English.

Prof. Kiyoshi Wada is in charge of trade business, and economic history is taught by prof. Takashi Igarashi who came back from Europe two years ago. Prof. Noboru Nakanishi teaches auditing and Bank accounting. Prof. Kiichi Inoma is popular with the students, taking charge of economic statistics. Prof. Hideo Hosono, an old boy of the Society for Studying Traffic Problems, and recently elected a member of the Japan Science Council teaches the Principle of Public utilities. The theory of Monetary of Circulation and Economic Policy are lectured by Prof. Kenichi Fumoto who is familiar with practical business, because he worked as a member of the council for controlling iron and steel.

As for lecturers, Yoshiro Sasaki is in charge of practical lessons. He is Dean of the Department for Science of Man-

agement of Meiji University. Calculation Practice is taught by Kenji Kawamura, an expert in "Soroban". There are some other talented lecturers such as Prof. Kojiro Takagi teaches the theory of currency, Prof. Fujitaro Oshima the Economical History of Japan, and Prof. Takao Ishihara the principle of economics and the history of economics.

There are other famous professors; who are Prof. Sumihiko Iwao and Prof. Takeshi Kawajiri.

## Literature Department

In the field of the Japanese Literature, Prof. Seiki Saegusa takes charge of an introduction to the Japanese language, who has investigated it historically and is famous as a leader of the "Kotodama School". Prof. Harukichi Morimoto, Prof. Michio Nakamura and assistant Prof. Saeko Yasukawa are also taking care of practices or classics of the language. On the other hand, the literature of the modern age is lectured by Yasutaka Teruoka, and Prof. Seichi Yoshida, a literary art critic, takes

charge of modern literature. An introduction to Japanese classics is taught by Prof. Shunsuke and Chinese classic literature by Prof. Kingo Fuse.

Then, in the field of English literature, Prof. Hajime Matsuura lectures on an introduction to literature and its practice. Phonetics and the outline of the English language are taught by Prof. Yoshiyuki Ide. Assistant Prof. Takashi Izuno is also a good instructor in this respect of phonetics. The history of British and American literature is lectured by Prof. Yutaka Seo and assistant Prof. Takashi Nozaki. Prof. Yonezo Niizu teaches English grammar. Prof. Masatsugu Onoe is engaged in the American language and an introduction to English a special lecture on practice.

As for German literature, Prof. Junsuke Suita, authority in this field, teaches the history of German literature. The outline of the literature is taught by Prof. Fumio Hashimoto who is famous for the study of Jasspar. Prof. Kenji Takahashi gives special lectures. He is outstanding for his studies of

Goethe and Hesse, and is a critic and translator.

In the field of French literature, Prof. Takashi Tatsuno is in charge of practices. The history of French literature is taught by Prof. Haruo Akiyama. There are many other efficient instructors in this department: Prof. Hideo Asakura, Prof. Teinosuke Tanabe, Prof. Atsushi Kawaguchi, Prof. Shigeru Hase, Prof. Shitaro Suzuki...

As for the phase of historical science, Prof. Shigehiko Matsu-moto once went to Egypt teaches general Oriental history and paleography. Prof. Shinroku Kida lectures on the outline of Japanese history. Professor Toshio Suzuki takes charge of the History of Social Economy in the Tang Era of China.

Prof. Kodo Tosaka and young Assistant Prof. Shosuke Shimazaki teach Oriental history.

Lecturer Kiichi Toriya, former President of Toyouma Univ. is in charge of the special study class of Oriental history.

In the field of philosophy, Prof. Kichinosuke Ito who be-

(Continued on Page 6)

## Study of Political Science And Recognition of Concrete Facts

By Prof. Jikichiro Kawahara



Jikichiro Kawahara

There must be an ideal in politics. Without any ideal there is no progress in politics. This makes it important to study political philosophy or political ideal. Politics at the same time is a means to handle actual facts. No politics exists without actuality. For this reason, policies should be a go-between of actuality and ideal by recognizing the former correctly and then matching it with the latter.

Any ideal which does not take the actual into consideration ends in a mere academic theory. Political theory should be considered based on facts in every respect.

However skillfully you may build up your abstract ideal in formalism, it will never serve as an effective political theory.

But, in Japan, scholars on politics were, hitherto, apt to take great interest only in abstract idealism, neglecting how to tackle actual political phenomena. This was certainly an unfair trend. For example, they lacked efforts to study the

actual political situation of the country, and they should have at least shown interest in the concrete study of political phases in the main region of the world.

In this respect, the American political science world is very much advanced and scholars continue researches in their respective fields, whereas Japan is far behind in this type of field-study.

However, a study of South East Asia has become somewhat brisk these days in Japan, but that of the Middle and Near East is very poor. As for Africa I doubt whether there are any scholars in this country who are majoring in the study of that continent. However, there are many excellent scholars in America who are making researches of that part of the world.

Some years ago, I visited West Germany and inspected the Berlin Free University. What attracted my attention there was the day's foreign topics scrapped out of newspapers pinned below a large world-map hanging on the wall. The scrappings were connected with red ribbons with the nations where the events have occurred to call students' attentions to those topics. I learned that students of a newspaper group on duty renew them every day so that any students could understand at once the geographical positions of nations where events happened, while reading the news.

In Japan, for instance, we can know through the newspapers what happened in Syria, but it

appears that there are few students who are so eager as to examine where Syria is located and in what political cultural and economical situation the country stands. This makes me think that it is necessary on the part of Japanese students to make efforts to deepen their knowledge of the actual by keeping their eyes wide open.

The same may be said of domestic political problems. Any theory ought to be drawn out from long consideration after investigating bare facts. Despite this fact I often hear of persons arguing formulistically merely based on the first impression, but they are wrong.

Intellectuals should try to form their ideas only after proving the fact as much as possible, and standing aloof from mass-communication.

Whereas political researches should be carried out more scientifically it is very regrettable to perceive a state of affairs in which a political theory tends to be solved by formalism.

There is nothing more valuable than to study facts in the field of learning.

If you mislead facts, it will be valueless from the standpoint of learning, however you may appear theoretical.

It is therefore absolutely necessary to cognize bare facts correctly before forming a theory. In order to avoid making a theory just an empty one, and to equip it with actual propriety, it is necessary to have an accurate recognition of facts.

In order to study political science as an actual science, what I have said is most important.




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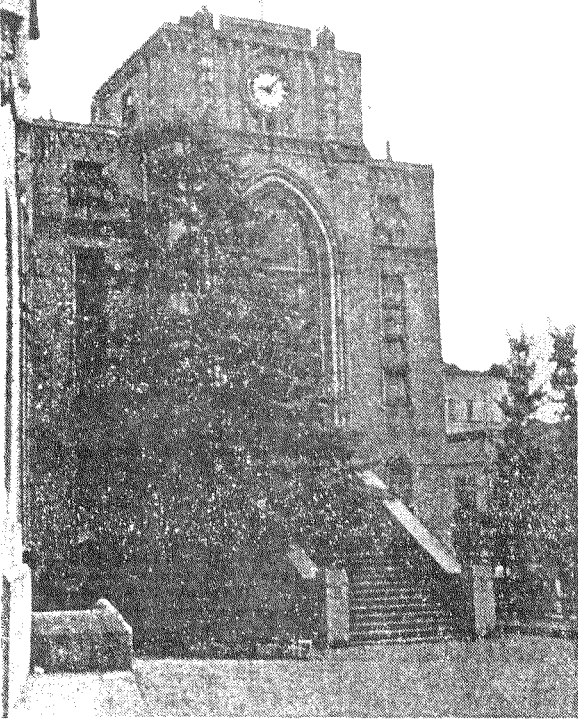
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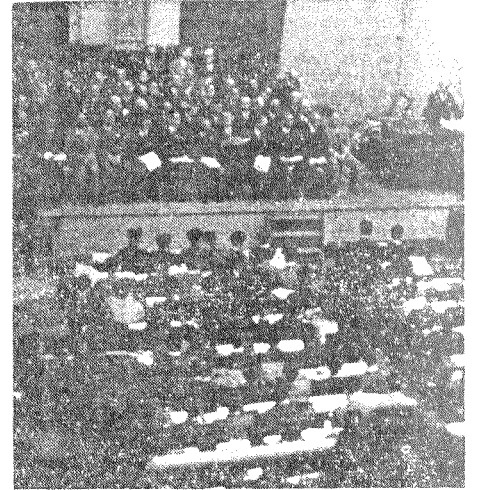
# CAMERA REPORTS SI



Thousands of students come in and go out of the campus daily and yearly. But the clock in the library tower chimes the hours all the time.



**IN THE LIBRARY**  
The seats are full of students reading books. One drops a book on the floor. "Be quiet!" says another who is studying before the examination.



**AT THE GRADUATION CEREMONY**  
President: "...lastly, I hope you will lead the A Student marking time in the same class for every year. I've heard it three times. Wh



**TAKING STEPS FOR ENTERING SCHOOL**  
A clerk: "Congratulations. Your son has succeeded"  
Father: "Oh, may dear!"  
Son: "Daddy."  
From this very moment, his four-year life begins which will be full of economical difficulties for both of them.



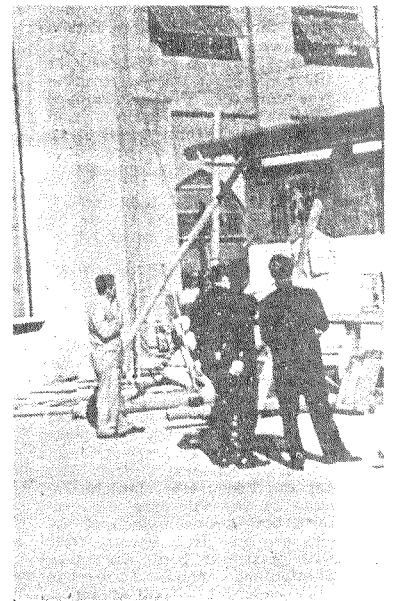
**ON THE CAMPUS**  
A: "What lecture do you have next?"  
B: "Mathematics. I've not calculated it to my liking, though I've learned it for many years."



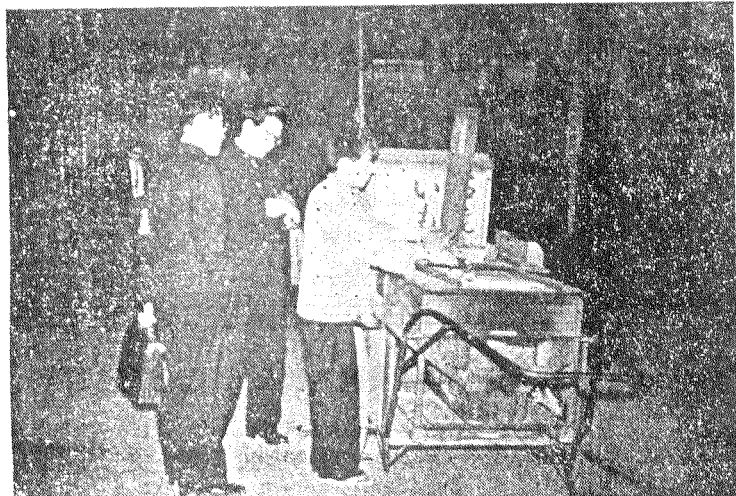
The photo shows a funny stag party held at the dormitory party.



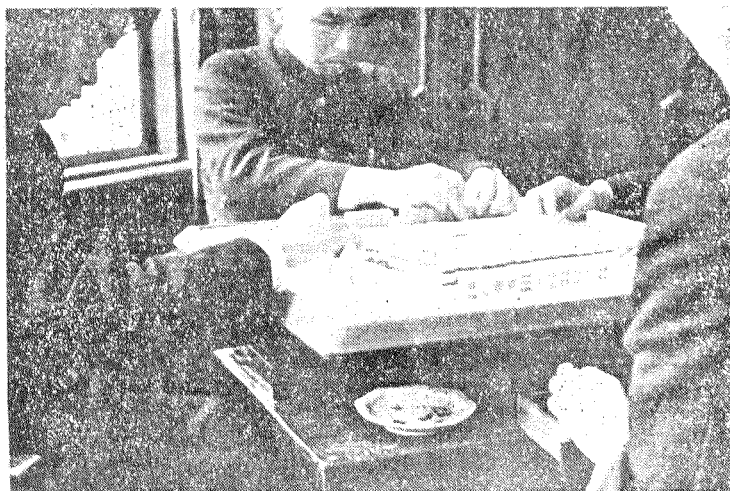
**IN THE DINING HALL**  
A: "Today's lunch is loudy. I have to come here again after the next period."  
B: "I'll take another cup."



All sorts of notices on the campus be the only way of communication between



**ON THE STREET**  
A baked sweet-potato seller comes around  
A: "Not hot, isn't it?"  
B: "Yeah...How about hot potatoes?"  
A: "OK, then let's go dutch."



**A "MAHJONG" GAME CLUB**  
A: "Hey, it's time for next lecture. I must be going now."  
B: "Don't say so. Let's have one more game."



**AT A BOOKSTORE**  
Student: "Which shall I take, this go to a movie?"



# HOW CHUONIANS' LIFE



life of an honourable man in social life." three years: "He makes the same address it makes a difference?"



Hard training for glorious crown.



A crowd of students enjoying the autumnal sunshines at the campus ground.

ead, is will bring you some of the dramas which  
of joy, we may see every day on the campus,  
often some of which being performed by your-  
e, we selves!



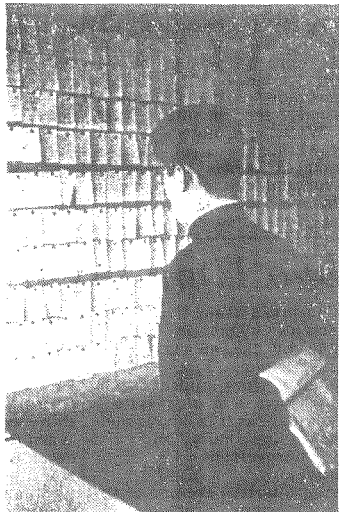
AT THE INTERVIEW EXAMINATION OF THE CHUO PERSONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT  
Examine: "What political party do you support?"  
Applicant: "Conservative one, sir."  
An old saying has it: "A case of pious fraud is sometimes good."



A snap shot of the graduates in the garden party, last but first for them.



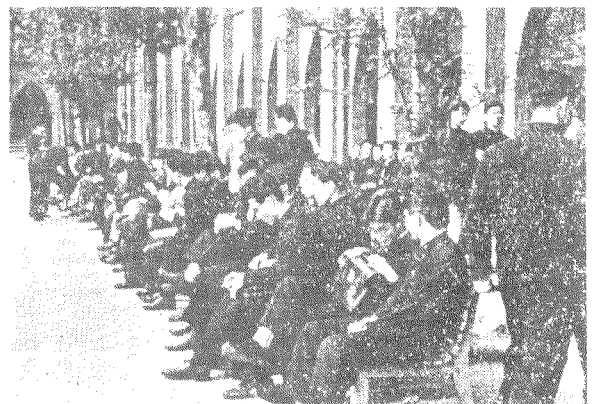
letin board. This is  
i school and students.



BEFORE A BULLETIN BOARD OF LODGING HOUSES  
Student: "Isn't there any lodging house which is cheap and serves good?"



AT A POST OFFICE:  
Student: "I have spent all money for this month, though I still have a week before the next remittance. I have to wire home for money."



ON THE CAMPUS  
Students sitting on a bench basking in the autumn sun. Reading or chatting with friends in a recess is a peaceful scene on the campus.



ON THE STREET  
Student: "...Where Statute Law and Common Law come into conflict, it is where the former is more recognized..."  
Shoe-shine boy: "You take a bar-exam, eh?"  
Student: "No, I got plucked. I have to sit again on a class bench, though not for the bar."



IN THE PIN-BALL GAME CENTER  
Owner: "What lecture do your have next?"  
B: "Mathematics. I've not calculated it to my liking, though I've learned it for many years."



ON THE PERSONAL BULLETIN BOARD FOR EMPLOYMENT  
Student: "15,000 yen per month is nice, but I'm afraid I have a weakness for English. What shall I do?"



# Chuo's Graduates In Many Fields

Chuo has sent out more than seventy thousands of graduates since it was founded. Nowadays, Chuo, with five departments, keeps its tradition. The road which our graduates traveled was by no means easy, because public universities have been generally considered as superior in every field of activity. Most of the graduates from private universities once had their way of promotion checked by inaccessible social wall. Despite such a bad condition, they dared to break these barriers, many of them taking the bench or the bar.

This is due solely to the efforts of the graduates despite the advantages considered given to public university graduates, who are now an active role in judicial, political, business and journalistic fields.

Let's review what our graduates have done in their respective fields.

Since given birth as an English Law Academy in the 18th year of Meiji, the name of "Chuo" has been well-known for its "Law Course" considered equivalent to that of Tokyo University which is known as the highest government-operated university in Japan.

The students who passed the national bar examination last year far exceeded in number those of any other universities including Tokyo University. The university, thus, has now turned out prominent in their fields.

The distinguished predecessors officially known in the judicial world count 600 in all up today. A brief introduction on their profiles are given below.

## Judicial Field

At first as to the deceased, one of them was **Takuzo Hanai**, famous as a unique existence in the law and political world of the Taisho era. **Yabei Ishiyama**, **Kitaro Uraze**, **Senichiro Horie** and **Kaneshige Takano** were also noted lawyers.

The symbolic existence of Chuo's law may be represented by **President Raizaburo Hayashi** who was once in post of Public Procurator-General, then of President of the Supreme Court and of Attorney General and **Uchiro Tanimura**, who voluntarily retired from the post of a judge at the Supreme Court, and **Kenban Gokugami**, Secretary-General of the same court who also recently came into the limelight as an advocate for the Constitution, are all recognized by the public.

Among the Supreme Public Procurators, **Manichi Tanaka** now in office is called "a God of man-hunters" for his fairness and justice and also **Takanao Nakagome** who once a procurator in the controversial "Lady Chatterley" case. After the case was over he changed his mind, and has become a lawyer.

Among the lawyers in the nation all over, two-fifths of them are outstanding as gra-

duates of Chuo University.

There is also another man, a lecturer at Chuo University who is concurrently a top official of the justice Ministry. He is an authority on the criminal code. He is no other man than **Mr. Shintaro Kawai**, a graduate of Chuo.

## Political Field

Since this university was founded as a law academy, many OBs have joined the law and political fields from the Meiji era until today, most of them as politicians.

Among many prominent figures was **Sennosuke Yokota**, a friend of Prime Minister **Kei Hara**, who led a movement to protect the Constitution. The deceased **Yokota** was once Director of the Cabinet's Legislative Bureau and also procurator-general.

There were also distinguished persons such as **Yonezo Maeda**, Ministers of Railway, Commerce and Industry, and Transportation who was called a very able politician, and **Kiyoshi Akita** who held the post of speaker of the Lower House and that of Welfare Minister.

Among those who are active today are **Shigemasa Sunada** who was the Chief Secretary of the prewar "Seiyu-kai", fore-runner of the present Liberal-Democratic Party. Until recently he was Director-General Agency. He is now Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party; **Shigeru Hori** who was appointed Chief Secretary of the Yoshida Cabinet and then Minister of Labour, and Agriculture Forestry, **Ichiro Honda** a former minister of state and now President of the Board of Trustee of Chuo University; **Wataru Narahashi**, former Chief Secretary of the Hidehara Cabinet which had to tackle the chaotic situation of the post war days; **Yakichiro Suna** a recognized diplomat, and a member of the Liberal Democratic Party. He is at the same time on the board directors of Chuo University. **Osamu Inaba** is now a professor of Chuo.

He was once Vice-Minister of Education in the Ishibashi Cabinet. Besides the above-mentioned are **Yuchi Osawa** who was once Governor of Saitama Prefecture and now a member of the Upper House; **Matsukichi Takagi**, **Shunji Nakagawa** who were strong rivals of former Premier **Shigeru Yoshida's** way.

## Business Field

The history of Chuo University graduates in the business field is comparatively new and they began to join it about 1935, now holding leading positions. In view of this situation, it is expected that there will be more graduates aspiring to choose employment in business in the future.

Among the graduates **Shunichi Futagami** must be mentioned first of all as a prominent man in Japan's economic

world covering the Meiji, Taisho and Show Eras. **Futagami** is particularly noted as an "elder" in Japan's fertilizer manufacturing circles. He is now honorary president of the Nanko Club composed of Chuo graduate businessmen.

Another man now prominent is **Kensuke Matano**, a director of Chuo University. He is responsible for having brought up to what it is now the **Iino Kaiun Kaisha, Ltd** from an unknown small company in Japanese shipping circles. This company now has the largest shipping bottom in this country far exceeding **NYK** and **OSK** which are two rival companies.

In transportation circles there is **Hiroshi Okawa**, a director of Chuo University. He is now vice-president of the **Tokyo Kyuko Kaisha** which is closely affiliated with **Keita Goto** who is known as a private railway "magnate". **Okawa** is also responsible for the current development of the **Toei Movie Studio**.

Other prominent persons include **Koshichi Suzuki**, ex-president of the **Tokyo Kyuko Kaisha** who recently died, and **Ichiro Tsurukawa**, president of the **Odakyu Bus Company**, **Ichiro Hojo**, president of the **Shin Keisei Electric Company**.

In the amusement industry world, president **Okawa** of the **Toei Movie Studio** as mentioned above, director **Hirohiko Hayashi** of the **Yashimoto Show Enterprise Company**, director **Takeshi Nakamura** of the **Nikkatsu Movie Production Company**, president **Giichi Kono** of the **Musashino Theater** at **Shinjuku**, and vice-president **Yachio Manabe** of the **Korakuen Company** are prominent figures.

**Yoshio Kobayashi**, a director of Chuo University and concurrently chairman of the board of directors of the **Kobe Securities Exchanges**, managing director **Noboru Sasada** of the **Chiba Bank**, director **Keichi Fujimoto** of the **Tokyo People's Bank**, **Hiroo Mizushima** of the **Industrial Bank**, director **Jiro Toyoda** of the **Asahi Life Insurance Company**, and director **Shuhei Tsuji** of the **Mitsui Life Insurance**, are prominent in financial circles.

Managing director **Shunji Ozaki** of the **Japan Kangyo Securities Company**, president **Manzo Suzuki** of the **Shinko Securities Company** and president **Kimjiro Konuma** of the **Japan Industry Securities Company** are well known as leading figures in the securities world.

In other fields, **Kiyoshi Ichimura** is expected to become an influential person as he has been president of the **Riken Optical Instrument Company** and concurrently of the **Sanai Petroleum Company**, in addition to many other prominent persons contributing much to Japan's economic and industrial circles.

## Journalistic Field

Deceased **Sojinkan Sugimura** was known as a capable journalist while on the staff of the **Asahi Shimbun**, and deceased **Sanshiro Ishikawa** who made the public blatant as a proponent of "arnachism" along with **Shunsui Kotoku**, were Chuo University graduates. **Nyozekan Hasegawa** who is still healthy and active as a critic, also graduated from this university like deceased **Shinjiro Yamane** who founded the **Newspaper Academy** after he resigned from the post of chief editor of the **Kokumin**. **Yoshishige Shiota**, one of the permanent directors of this university, has devoted himself much to the re-establishment of this university since the end of World War II. He is also a Chuo University graduate.

In addition to those mentioned above, this university turned out many journalists in the past, but today their number is quite small.

**Tozaburo Komatsu**, Secretary-General and permanent director of the university, concurrently from the unfavorable situation.

Concerning the broadcasting field, it may be said that some 1,000 graduates are at work now including **Torazo Ozawa** and **Kingo Nagashima** of **NHK**, who are well known in this country. **Nagashima** serves as a master of ceremony at the "20 number" program. This number, however, is far smaller than **Waseda** and **Tokyo University** graduates.

## Review of Professors —

(Continued from Page 3)

**Dean of the Literature Dept.** last year takes the fundamental theory of philosophy. **Prof. Otoy Tanaka** teaches the outline of the Indian history of philosophy.

**Prof. Miyoshi Imaizumi** gives a lecture on European history of philosophy.

## Technology Department

The building of the Engineering Dept. is located at **Korakuen**. Leading professors of the Dept. are closely linked with **Tokyo University's Engineering Dept.**

In this field of Civil Engineering, **Prof. Masuji Yokoi**, Dean of the Engineering Dept., lectures on river and marine engineering while on the other hand displaying his ability in practice at the **Metropolitan Water Bureau**.

**Prof. Tomihisa Iwasaki** is in charge of **Water Supply Engineering**. **Prof. Minoru Uchiyama** specializing in concrete structure for dam; roads and bridge; lectures on ferro-concrete and railway engineering. **Lecturer Fuyuhiko Kishigami** and **Prof. Ryutaro Takahashi** are active in the **Laboratory of Seismology** of **Tokyo Univ.** They are in charge



A wrestling match full of sweat and vigor.

## Wrestling Club

This club is very noted among people both at home and abroad. The 16th Olympic Game held in Melbourne in Australia was participated in by Japan's players including wrestlers of this club. They were **Mr. Ikeda** who ranked first in **Welter weight**, **Mr. Sasahara**, a graduate of this university, also first in **Feather Weight**, **Mr. Asai** fourth and **Mr. Katsuramoto** fifth.

It is thereby widely admitted in the world that their real strength almost catches up with the level of world wrestlers.

Approximately 60 club members practice with each other full 2-hours a day under the leadership of **Mr. Yoshida** (captain—Fly weight). About training he says that in point of "quantity" it is much less than that of other universities, but is greatly richer in point of "quality".

The members are generally trained for main domestic and international games so that they may not exhaust power

in the games through necessary techniques which make them put up strong fight against foreign wrestlers despite their weakness in constitution.

The club has taken part in many championships including those held in foreign countries. For instance, the **American Championship**, the **World Free Style Championship**, and the **World Championship** in which **Mr. Sasahara** had the champion-flags.

The main result of games domestic were as follows: In the **Student League** in the **Kanto District**, representatives of the club 5 successive victories till 1953, but in 1956 they lost matches against **Meiji Univ.** This year, however, they got victory.

In the **All-Japan Student Championship** in 1955 **Mr. Yoshida** ranked second in **Fly Weight** and **Mr. Nagai** second in **Welter Weight**. In 1956 **Mr. Asai** (Fly) had a pennant and **Mr. Nagai** (Middle), who changed his class from **Welter weight** to **Middle**, was second. In 1957 **Mr. Asai** (Fly) gained a champion-flag as last year. **Mr. Sakakibara** (Bantam) and **Mr. Nagai** (Middle) were also winners. **Mr. Ikeda**, who was a representative at the last Olympic Game, was second, and **Mr. Takeda** (Welter) also second.

professor of **Keio Univ.**, teaches applied thermodynamics. **Lecturer Mitsuji Fukuda**, teaches vacuum engineering and applied physics.

**Prof. Genrokuro Nishimura** lectures on precision engineering and oscillation engineering. He has a hobby which, for instance, consists of "Shaku-Hachi playing", Japanese flagolet, photography and fishing.

of seismology. **Lecturer Masasaku Takabatake**, an official of **MITI**, teaches hydraulic power generation.

In the field of precision engineering, **Prof. Tetsutaro Asai** gives lectures on metal materials, experimentation of materials, internal combustion engines, and experimentation of precision instruments. **Prof. Koh Watanabe**, noted for his study of special steel, lectures on metal materials, methods of construction and testing of materials.

**Prof. Ichimatsu Tanishita**, a

## Chuo Univ. As It Is —

(Continued from Page 2) improvement, which is thought possible by the efforts of the Student Council.

The hall for students who want to have a good respite is not popular as the above-mentioned dining halls, and also needs improvement.

**Dormitory** Living quarters are one of the most important problems for students who are in Tokyo from the country to their study at the university. In most univer-

sities in Japan including Chuo University, their dormitory facilities are not sufficient. A new wing is being added to the Chuo dormitory at **Yoyogi** besides the existing two dormitories, **Meishin** and **Chizen**, in **Itabashi Ward** for students but they have become too old to give comfortable living. The **Yoyogi** dormitory can be said rather good as it was recently built. Anyway, the present dormitory situation is said not so enough to meet the growing demand of students.

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# Outlook Of Chuo Sports Clubs

## Track & Field Club

The history of the Chuo Athletic Club is of long standing and goes back to the Taisho era (1912-1926). In 1924 Mr. Taishiro who belonged to the club took part in the 8th Olympic Game in Paris as a representative of Japan. In 1926 the Chuo Team captured victory for the first time in the Tokyo-Hakone Intercollegiate Ekiden (which means "Marathon Relay") Race, shaking off the rival Meiji University team.

In the beginning of the Showa era, the Athletic Club rose to the first class of the All Japan Intercollegiate Athletic Meeting, by virtue of the efforts of Mr. Kamata, Mr. Sato, Mr. Shimamura and so on, but in those days the Chuo Team was extremely inferior to the Waseda Team which had many excellent athletes and was on the "throne" of the Japanese Student Athletic World.

Chuo Athletic club had not their own play-ground and always had to make use of others' fields. But in spite of this fact, about 30 members encouraged one another and trained themselves hard every day. It is no exaggeration to say that the tradition of Chuo Athletic Club sprang from these training efforts.

In 1934 the club sent three members to the Far East Athletic Meeting in Manila, and Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Abe got become winners, the former in the 1500 meter-race, the latter in the shot-put. Moreover, in 1935 the four members Mr. Murakoso, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Sahara and Mr. Abe participated in the Olympics in Berlin. As people might know, short Murakoso's energetic activities in the 1500 meter and 10,000 meter races are considered worthy of being written in the history of Japanese Athletics as representing Chuo Athletic Club.

After the war, the club restarted its function under the leadership and help of Messrs. Sato and Murakami. It made a remarkable progress after that, and at last it won victory for the first time in the All Japan Intercollegiate Athletic Meeting.

In 1932 five members of the Chuo team were selected as representatives of Japan for the 15th Olympic Game held in Helsinki, capital of Finland. Besides, the Chuo team won 5 straight victories in the Japan Intercollegiate Athletic Meeting and the 6th victory in the Intercollegiate Athletic Meeting in the Kanto district since that year.

Last year some members of the club attended the Olympics in Melbourne in Australia.

At present the team has about 100 athletes, who live in the same boarding house except some. A rough distribution of athletes shows that sprinters are 25 middle-distance runners 8,

long-distance runners 25, throwers 20 and jumpers 30.

Each section of the club has an excellent coacher. Some of the coachers used to be famous Olympic players: Mr. Kijuchi for the long-distance runner, Mr. Nishimura and Mr. Nanboku for the long-distance runner, and Mr. Murakami for the thrower.

However, the club members have one of the best play-grounds in Tokyo. Thus, under the good conditions they devote themselves to training every day from 3 to 5 p.m.

Long-distance runners are specially eager in their efforts to gain speed over Waseda members in preparation for the Tokyo-Hakone Intercollegiate Ekiden Race to be held in next January.

But judging from the fact that the Chuo team was defeated, contrary to its real ability, by Waseda in the All Japan Intercollegiate Athletic Meeting this year, the members need more training both mentally and physically.

These efforts are considered to add glory to their history which is wanted not only by the Athletic club, but by the whole students of Chuo University.



Athletes' training with Mt. Fuji in the background.

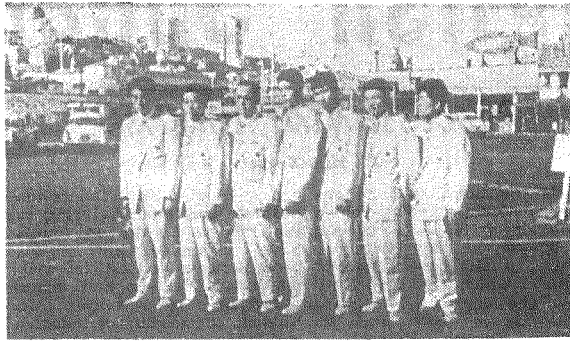
## Judo Club

This club has the tradition of 50 years as it was established on the 40th year of Meiji, and shows the traditional spirit of 50 years more. Every year it is raising its prestige as a representative club in Japanese Student Judo World.

It has 500 members and about 100 of them train every day 2 hours under coachers, Miyauchi and Ishihara, who are graduates of Chuo, and have contributed much to make the club prosper.

This club also has excellent players (3 and 4-dan's players). 4-dan players include S. Ohta (captain), K. Ohta, Asano, Nakayama, Suzuki, Watanabe. Moreover, about 200 players are lower rank holders.

The activities of the club: ... In 1955, Mr. Kasuga went to America as a member of the Japanese Student envoy group.



Boxing team in San Francisco, where Diamond Belt Championship was held.

At the Student Judo Championship in the Tokyo District, this club ranks second consecutively from the 29th year till this year, giving the championship-cup to Meiji or Nihon University. At the East-West Student Judo Championship out of the total of the 25 East members, 5 were from Chuo and they helped much their team's victory. Every December, the Judo Championship league is held among Chuo, Meiji and Nihon Universities. The Chuo team was not lucky

versity. These satisfactory results were due to each member's conscientious efforts and the superiority of the coaching staffs; Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Katoh, Mr. Miyake and Mr. Noro who are all graduates of this university.

All members of this club exercise for two hours a day except two or three days which are devoted to matches. They spend one hour both in the morning from 6:30 to 7:30 and another hour in the afternoon from noon to 1:00.

It is generally said that the sports players of private universities concentrate their energy on training only but this is not so in case of the Chuo Boxing Team members who are eager to attend lectures as much as they can.

In 1954 Mr. Miyake and Mr. Ohnuki, the graduates went on an expedition to India and Hawaii Japan's representatives. Last year Chuo's Boxing Team was invited and visited Formosa. It fought with six teams with the record of five wins and one defeat.

This year, Mr. Kawamura, Mr. Okada and Mr. Takahashi flew to America to take part in the first Diamond Championship held in August at Seattle.

Mr. Oikawa ranked first in the high-welter weight division of the All Japan Student Boxing Championship this year, and is a hopeful boxer in Japan's Amateur Boxing World to say nothing of in the Chuo University Boxing Club. Thus the boxing team's activities are brilliant and praiseworthy.

This club has some internationally famous players and also is one of the clubs in which our university can take pride both in Japan and abroad. Moreover, it is confident of being the strongest table-tennis team in all of the Japanese universities. But though the club some excellent players, their game are not necessarily satisfactory.

Messrs. Tsunoda and Miyata, on the other hand, took part in the 24th World Table-Tennis Championship which was held at the Royal Table-Tennis Hall

## Latest Sports News

### Chuo Misses Championship

The Chuo baseball team was defeated by that of Senshu University with the 2-4 score in the final game of the Toto Big 6 University Baseball League held at the Korakuen Stadium last Monday.

Chuo made a point in the second inning. First baseman Ohta drew a walk from Nakamoto and stole the second base. Next batter Honda gave a double hit to right, bringing home Ohta.

But in the last half of the same inning Senshu's sluggers singled intensely to the out-field in succession and turned the game in their favor. Furthermore, Senshu added another digit on Kobayashi's three-base hit in 5th inning.

Then in the lucky seventh

inning catcher Nishiyama, slung the white ball into the right field stand. This honor was efficient in encouraging the Chuo players to recover the unfavorable situation.

Chuo chased Senshu strongly, but in the last half of the 8th inning Mochizuki (Senshu) banged the left field stand bringing victory to his team. After the game, the closing ceremony of the league was held at the stadium with 6 teams participating in it and the Championship-flag was given to Senshu's captain.

The Chuo nine ranked second following the Senshu team.

Score	010 000 100-2
Chuo	020 010 01x-1

## Chuo Team Wins

The Chuo team won the championship with 132 points against Nihon Univ.'s 113 points in the final of the third three University (Chuo, Nihon, and Tokyo University of Education) Athletic Meeting held in Musashino City on October 3.

The Chuo team gained sure points in every game. In javelin throwing Hara set a new record of 66.45 meters, his best one.

Before the game he threw easily about 60 meters and was highly expected to mark a new Japanese record.

After the game he marked informally 70.32 meters. Also Yasuda (Tokyo University of Education), a pole-jumper cleared in his first trial the 4.20 meter bar and ranked 6th in Japan's pole-jump.

The records were as follows:

200 meter race	Sugimoto (Chuo) 22"8
400 meter race	Ohmiya (Chuo) 51"1
800 meter race	Sakaba (Chuo) 1'55"9
Javelin Hara (Chuo) 66.45m	
High Jump Shirai (Chuo)	1.85m
Shot-put Imai (Chuo) 12.00m	

excellent players: Mr. Hamano, Mr. Gotoh and Mr. Ohtsuka. Mr. Ohtsuka is a freshman and ranked second in the All Japan Student Sumo Championship this year.

As mentioned above, the Chuo team has become stronger by the help of good coachers. Mr. Takasu and Mr. Taira and it now occupies the top position in Japan's Amateur Sumo world as well as in Japan's Student Sumo world.

This club is democratic, although there are some opinions that the Japanese Sumo Society is very feudalistic. The captain of the team says that Training is particularly important in Japanese wrestling and each club member is fully aware of this fact and undergoes training voluntarily.

## Sumo Club

Sumo, Japanese wrestling, is a very popular sport peculiar to the country. Most of the Japanese universities have Sumo clubs, and Chuo University has also one.

Its 30 members have hard training on the sand ring everyday, getting dirty with sand and sweat. Anybody who sees the training will be impressed by the powerfulness of players on the ring with their bodies hitting against each other.

After World War II the Chuo Sumo team was awarded many pennants—seven pennants in the All Japan Sumo Championship Meet and six in the East Japan Student Sumo Tournament. What is worthy of special note is that the team completely defeated the opponents in all games in which it took part last year. Its members were all from this club, and one of them was Mr. Ishiguro, a famous player and a graduate of Chuo. He won twice in the All Student Sumo Championships Meets held in Kochi Prefecture and in Ishikawa Prefecture.

At present, the club has three

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# Facets of English Speaking Society



Mrs. Hitchman



Mrs. Burnett

English has become an international language and is necessary and useful not only to students seeking jobs after graduation but also those aspiring to possess more culture. Generally speaking, Chuo University is well-known for many seniors passing the examinations of lawyers and public auditors but their English ability is not satisfactory. Under these conditions, about 130 members of E.S.S. take their active interest in learning English.

### "Lesson at Noon-time"

As the name of the club express the members of E.S.S. are required to speak English in their club-room. But it is so difficult for freshmen to speak in English all the time that they must study very hard. However, the lessons at lunch time from Monday to Saturday are most important as they offer many chances to learn English.

Prof. Uchikata, President of this society, teaches every Monday, sparing his busy time needed for his school affairs. He is very enthusiastic in teaching while always emphasizing the importance of studying their major subjects by students.

In this university students have a few chances to have a lecture given only in English. So it is almost impossible for them to learn English hearing and speaking without E.S.S. lessons.

Every Tuesday, Mrs. Hitchman gives a lesson on "American geography" to the members of E.S.S. It is so interesting that they have made a pretty good progress on the subject. So when they attend her lesson, they look eager as if they were going abroad soon.

Mrs. Burnett who is a pure New Yorker comes to this society every Wednesday and teaches practical English conversation

and American history. Though her class, they learn many American historical things and interesting anecdotes since the Civil War. They then compare them with Japanese historical matters. They study English earnestly and through these two classes by the Americans, they brush up their English especially in hearing and speaking.

On Friday, Miss Sugiyama teaches English conversation correcting their pronunciation or teaching many various expressions. Even when it is time for lunch, the members study very hard to improve their English.

### Activities outside the school and After-School Circle

These activities offer important chances to students to brush up and show in public their English abilities obtained by attending noon-time classes or 'after-school circles'. Roughly Speaking, 'after school circles' are divided into two groups, the first being the "Discussion Circle" and the other the "Speech Circle".

The "Discussion Circle" is composed of some ten or fifteen members of E.S.S. who like to improve their speaking abilities by discussing various problems. The main purpose of this circle is to deepen their knowledges on many serious matters in the world by talking about them with each other, as such discussion is one of the most important things to young students. This circle has a regular panel-discussion meeting once a month with E.S.S. of Sophia University. Some of the subjects which they have discussed were "Moral Education", "Student Life in University", and "Traffic Condition in Tokyo". The members of this circle sometimes attend intercollegiate dis-

## Necessity of English

By Mrs. Burnett

It is traditional that nations with a national language which is not in wide usage beyond the borders of that particular country, usually have a "second tongue" which is invariably one of the languages which are world-wide in scope, such as German, English, French, or Spanish.

Some of the nations which come to mind in this connection are Switzerland, where in addition to the national Swiss-German, German, French, Italian and English are normal secondary tongues; the Scandinavian nations, where German and English are secondary tongues; the Balkans, where French or German are used, whichever is most valuable geographically, and many others. Japan, of course, is such a nation, and in Japan, English has become the secondary tongue.

Why should this be so? First—the fact that it is so is an indication of the determination of Japan to be a leading manufacturing and business nation—which indeed, she is... one of the foremost in this respect. English is the language of commerce and industry... the language of business, the language of manufacturing. For technical books, such as those of the chemical industry, we turn to German; for diplomatic purposes we make use of French... but for business, English.

The most successful businesses in the world—the biggest and most important manufactures, are in English-speaking nations—the British Isles and the United States. What we term the modern... the progressive so-called Western culture, stems from American and En-

glish roots. To understand business and manufacturing in the modern world one must have command of English because books and articles written about business and manufacturing are written in English; the leaders of industry and business in the world speak English as a mother tongue; the basis for international trade is planned in English.

America with its great industrial background produced such giants as Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone, John D. Rockefeller, which is one of the strongest arguments in the world for free enterprise, because under no other system in the world could young men go into titans of the entire business world, regardless of national boundaries.

In the media of invention, English speaking America produced such men as Thomas Edison, Eli Whitney, DuPont Industries among countless others.

In addition, of course, one must consider the fact that in English is to be found a tremendous amount of culture. Shakespeare was an English writer. So was Tennyson, Lord Byron, Bacon, Dickens, and a host of others, including America's own Henry Wadsworth, Longfellow, and Edgar Allan Poe.

As the undisputed leader of all the Asian nations, and among the foremost influential nations in the world today, naturally the Japanese have an avid interest in the English language. The more progressive and intelligent the student, the stronger his determination to master this language and make it his own. These are the young men and women who are taking the reins to lead Japan to the full power of the greatness which lies in her people.

ussions meetings, and under a certain subject, they debate with delegates from other universities. They also have discussion meetings with foreign students who study in Japanese universities and belong to the International Students' Association. This is because it is very

important to exchange view to deepen their mutual understandings through these meetings regardless of their nationality.

As for the "Speech Circle", the members who take interest in speech-making are given chances to participate in several annual contests. For ex-

ample, the Four-University English Oratorical Contest composed of Meiji, Nihon, National Chiba, and Chuo University, 'All-Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Mainichi Trophy' held late in July, 'All Kanto-District Inter-collegiate English Speech Contest' under the auspices of Waseda University, and 'Annual English Oratorical Contest for the Trophy of Prince Takamatsu's in late Autumn sponsored by the International Students' Association headed by the President Prince Takamatsu.

Several years ago, a delegate from Chuo University, of course he was an E.S.S. member, captured the big trophy in one of the above-mentioned contests, but unfortunately no students have been awarded in these competitions since then.

To participate in contests is what is desired by students aspiring to master English, and the members of E.S.S. fully believe that the general English ability ought to be estimated through their speeches. To get a prize, they should be good at pronunciation, manner and the contents of their speeches. Being well aware of this fact E.S.S. members train themselves everyday. These members spend most of their school life usefully often appearing on inter-collegiate or international stages and understanding with many other collegians.

Members of the "Drama Circle" devote themselves under the guidance of an American lady to making preparations for the coming university festival, while those in the "Guide Circle" spend their four days in a week in their studies to succeed in the national examination for guides. That exam requests a high level of culture, knowledge and common sense, needless to say, English. They believe from the bottom of their hearts that the best way to promote international friendship is to exchange their ideas through English with foreigners as it eventually contribute to world peace. They think that to achieve this end they are anxious to pass the national examination for guides.

Besides the regular classes during the school semester, E.S.S. has other activities in the Summer vacation. These include a "Summer School". Whether they take part in these activities or not is the key point for freshmen in having a good

command of English as members of E.S.S., because they can have two-weeks' summer school, inviting 5 Americans. These teachers can neither speak Japanese nor understand the Japanese language.

In the last summer vacation 50 members of E.S.S. had two-weeks' summer school from July 15 and spent useful time with five foreign teachers; Prof. Haley of Rikkyo Univ., Mrs. Burnett of the Asahi Evening News, Mrs. Comer, Mrs. Thayer, and Mrs. Mason.

Prof. Haley taught English in many universities and emphasized that her educational mission was to spread English all over Japan and make many good English speakers. She pointed out the importance of English pronunciation in order to be a good speaker of English and taught basic pronunciation, which leads to the upper layer of English, for example, the difference in sound between "R" and "L", "AR" and "ER", "UR" or "IR".

Mrs. Burnett taught current English picking up some good and brief expressions from English newspapers.

Mrs. Mason taught us "How to carry on a discussion meeting".

Mrs. Thayer taught English "Hearing and speaking".

Mrs. Comer taught practical English conversation and she taught her class in a cheerful atmosphere, reflecting her character. She sometimes gave advice on the drama scheduled to be staged in the coming university festival. Thus during the two weeks, the students studied very hard, as if they had been at a foreign university.

After the summer school a pleasant camping was in store for them. Some 20 members joined it from July 29 until August 2 at Tateshina. They got up early in the morning and took a walk. After breakfast they had 3 hours' lessons in shadow. In the afternoon, they enjoyed swimming, rowing or many other sports. Through this regular cooperative life, they studied many social aspects of life by using English. The life was an unforgettable memory to E.S.S. members, who were particularly impressed by the atmosphere of "bon-fire" together with the guests from other tents on the last night of the "Summer Camping".



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