

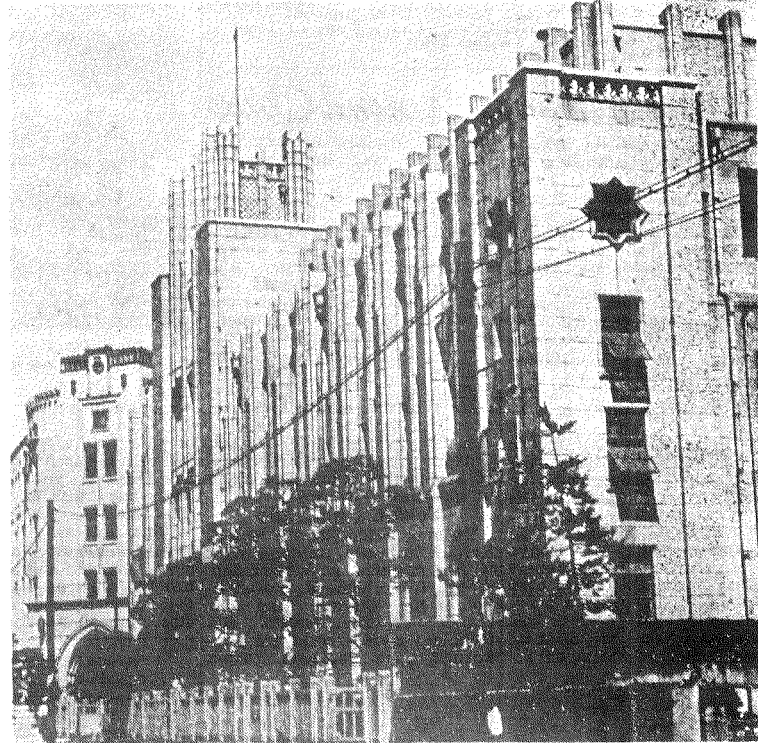
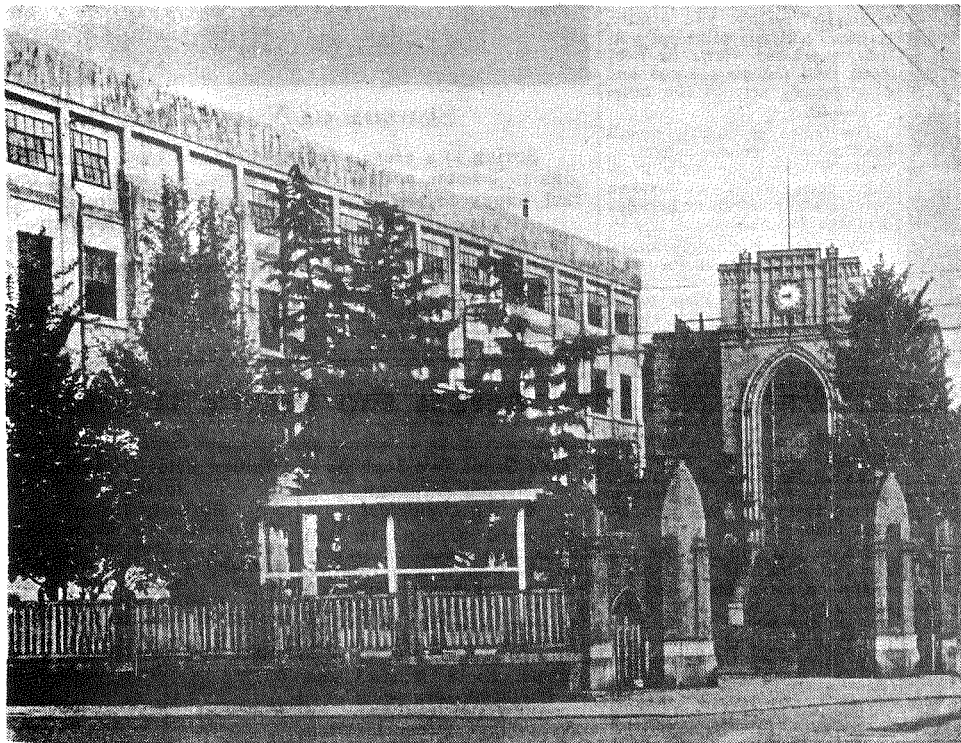
Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 10

Friday, April 18, 1958

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WELCOME TO NEW COMERS OF 6,000

EDITORIAL

On new Semester

April has come round again. To us students, it is a month when some bright new hopes spring in our minds. This may be particularly so with applicants who successfully passed through the gate of 'Hakumon' this April. Their hearts must be filled with various hopes.

First of all, we extend our hearty congratulations to these successful entrants. Those who have achieved their long-cherished desire to enter this university must be thinking what to do and how to spend the four years' student life.

However, we are afraid that the recent difficulty in obtaining work might compel most of them to regard their university life a mere means to find positions from the moment they get out of it. This is an undeniable fact as far as Japanese students are concerned.

As a matter of fact, both junior and senior high schools are considered a stepping-stone to advance to a higher degree of learning such as a university or a college. Consequently it comes as no surprise that they should think of the university as a preparatory means to obtaining employment in society. This is, however, an easy and simple way of thinking, too, and leaves much room for us to reconsider.

Answering a question whether the university is nothing but a preparatory course for obtaining jobs, someone said, "It depends upon the way one chooses." Indeed this can be called a most pertinent answer.

We have not the slightest intention of arguing here the aim of university education. What can be said at least, however, is that what we should do at the university is not to study only for coming employment examinations, but to secure knowledge with which we can judge things correctly and objectively from the broader standpoint.

Generally, we students are regarded by society as part of intelligentsia. This means it is expecting us to shoulder the future prosperity of the nation. People are observing us carefully, what we think and how we behave, some with sympathetic eyes and some with critical eyes.

We would mistake the means for the end, if we studied only for finding employment. This fact offers so serious a problem to us that we cannot get rid of it even for a moment.

We should therefore be brave enough to study what we really want and try to meet what society actually demands of us, as such may prove helpful to us on the occasion of the new school term.

The Educational Affairs Office of Chuo University on April 10 announced that about 6,000 entrants became recognized students of the school. However, this figure is a rough estimate one according to the announcement, as there are many who may go to other universities including national ones.

Private universities including Chuo are used to have entrance examinations earlier than national ones, consequently it appears that there are many who tried both private and national university entrance examinations.

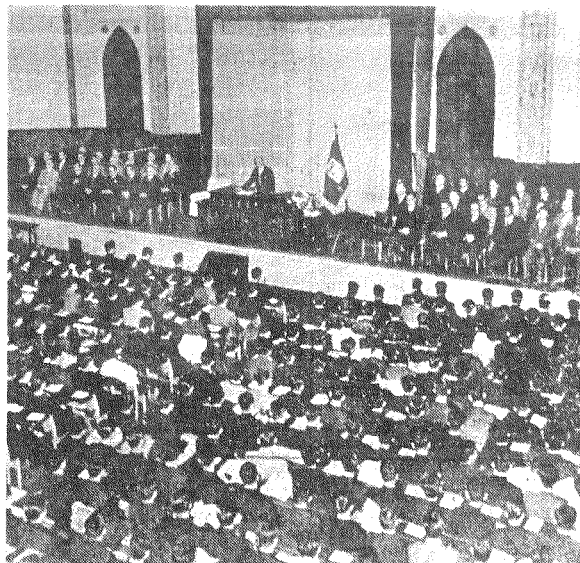
Furthermore, the announcement predicted a possible decrease in the number of new students in view of the situation mentioned above.

As of April, the exact of entrants was as follows:

	Day Course	Night Course
Law Dept.		
Jurisprudence	976	520
Politics	385	282
Economics Dept.	986	475
Commercial Dept.	930	549
Technology Dept.		
Civil Engineering	78	53
Precision Engineering	91	78
Electric Technology	95	74
Chemistry	73	54
Literature Dept.		
Literature	156	88
History	126	—
Philosophy	138	—

The names of all entrants were open to the public in a way quite different from the past when school authorities supplied information only to those who wanted to know on their success or failure. This new method of announcement by school authorities from this year serves to clear away misgivings about the fixed number of students who are supposed to permit to enter after the entrance examination.

Entrance Ceremony Observed
The entrance ceremony took place in the auditorium at 10:30 a.m. on April 10, in the order of the Law, Economics and Commercial Departments. . . . At the opening of the ceremony, the national anthem was sung solemnly by all who were present.



President Hayashi in the center on the platform extends message to the new entrants sitting before him.

Dr. R. Hayashi Remains In Office

The 39-man Selection Commission for the President of Chuo University had a general meeting which was held at the University Hall on

President Raizaburo Hayashi made a congratulatory address to the new students, their parents as well as to professors. (The text of his address is carried on page 2.) He was followed by a representative of each department who in answering the President expressed his determination to abide by the tradition of the school and study hard while in the university.

After the ceremony was over with the singing of the University Song, the entrants attended a meeting in which the dean of each department expressed his congratulations and then gave kind advices to them.

for the fourth term.

The 80-year-old president, who is the oldest among many university presidents, was often said to retire before his tenure of office was over because of his physical condition which turns sporadically bad.

Mr. K. Watanuki, a member of the Board of Directors, said, "In many respects, for instance, in his personality and career in which he held many important positions in judicial circle, such as the President of the Supreme Court, Mr. Hayashi's remaining in office is just what everyone welcomes. I believe there is nothing to worry about his health."

"When he became president for the first time, he made his determination clear that since he was appointed to the highest position, he would devote himself to his duties whatever came. So I firmly believe that he will never resign himself from the post before his term of service expires unless something worst happens. His determination as was explained is a matter of greatest joy for us, because a scholar like him who leaves nothing to be desired should head this university as president. From now on he will continue to hold the post, which is certainly a great help to students as well as to the university itself which is on the way to a higher institute of learning."

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白門の原動力

中央大學新聞

Hakumon Herald

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Historical Spots Around Chuo

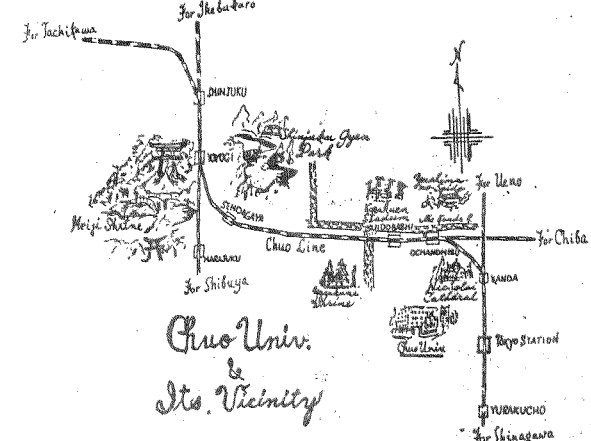
Tokyo is one of the largest cities in the world and its population has reached nearly 9 million. In World War II it was blitzed and destroyed into ruins. A lot of houses were reduced into ashes and a large number of its habitants was killed. After the end of the war the citizens set to work to reconstruct their own city from the debris. It lasted for years under the difficult circumstances and was accomplished at a surprising pace. Many massive modern buildings have been successively built, and roads repaired to an extent they used to be before the war. Every year a good deal of people come up to Tokyo from all parts of the country to get jobs or to live. The remarkable reconstruction and development of Tokyo after the war surprise foreigners whether or not they have ever visited Japan. But when a party of geologists came over to this country last year, one of them made a cynical comment on To-

kyo: Tokyo is a biggest village in the world. His words are a piece of cynicism which the metropolis must accept from its professional point of view. In fact Tokyo has a lot of incomplete roads, for example, narrow and dusty winding ones. Streets are always crowded with people and cars. Standing on a sidewalk on weekdays you will find yourself taken aback at the swift stream of the multitude of automobiles at a terrific speed and pedestrians to and fro with quick steps, the result being that dms and noises make you nervous. This is a source of

common trouble in any big cities. If any impression is given that Tokyo is a city of disappointment, it may not be fair. For Tokyo is one of the biggest cities in which modernity and antiquity exist mingled together in harmony. And for the second this great city has enjoyed the long glorious history as a center of modern politics, administration, economy, and culture since the foundation of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1603. Therefore, there remain many historical sites and buildings in the city, especially in the vicinity of Chuo University, which must be visited at least to know the chain of historical events.

Yushima no Seido

Yushima Seido (lit. the Sacred Hall of Yushima), standing within five minutes' walk from our school, is a shrine dedicated to Confucius, Chinese sage and founder of Confucianism. His teachings have exerted great influence upon Japanese people



both morally and ethically. They were adopted as a political idea of feudalism for three hundred years until the Meiji Restoration in 1868. Therefore it became necessary for the ruling class to give Confucian education to statesmen and scholars. For this reason the original shrine was erected by Tsunayoshi, the fifth of the Tokugawa Shogunate, in 1690, and was subsequently made the center of Confucian learning under the Shogunate. The buildings were reduced to ashes in repeated fires, including the catastrophe of the earthquake all over the

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President's Message

By Pres. Raizaburo Hayashi

It is a boundless joy to welcome the new entrants who, overcoming keen entrance examination, have at last attained their long-cherished object.

As students of the highest seat of learning, you are required from now on to study hard



President R. Hayashi
Photo: Chuo Daigakushinbun

In your respective courses to become useful members of society.

I expect and believe that all of you will study harder, keeping this inspired emotion of today fresh in your hearts, and enjoy the fruits of your efforts after the four years' school life at this university.

This university, whose ideals are unchanged and consistent in bringing up true men, has turned out many competent graduates since it was founded more

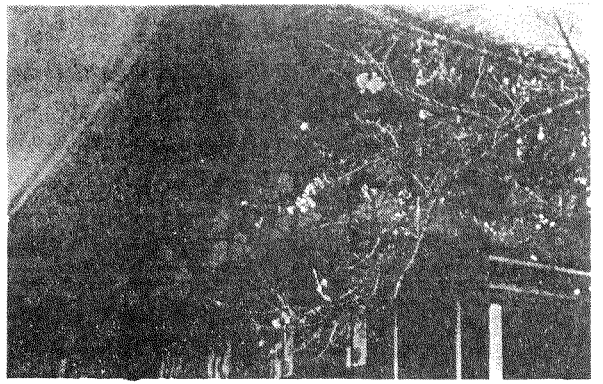
than 70 years ago as an English Law School.

Since the university was founded, it has been observing 'simple and sturdy spirit' and 'spice of family' as its mottoes. I believe that the 'simple and sturdy spirit' represents an earnest and unbending disposition on mind: an iron mind that exclude frivolity and vanity, refuses recklessly to accept publicly expressed views or decisions, will not be seduced and courageously acts in the cause of justice.

The 'spice of family' means healthy and innate affection, which we can recognize in kinship such as that between parents and children or between brothers and sisters.

The reason I strongly appeal to you on the need for such two different types of spirits is that they will help to introduce a comfortable atmosphere mingled with peace and harmony into all corners of the university as is strongly felt in an united private family, and help promote your studies and culture. I am convinced that you will prove ardent students in pursuing your respective courses and never leave things unfinished in your endeavor to accomplish what you have set your mind on.

I hope you will not lose presence of mind and keep within bounds not to be prejudiced and concentrate your overflowing zeal on the search of truth.



Season of New Life

Spring is a season for new life, as everything begins to become active. People go to the suburbs and feel happy to see flowers and hear birds sing.

A new life is also observed at the Toshodai-ji Temple in Nara, as the picture shows. It reminds us of Ohmiyabito or the blue-blood in old days. When they used to spend a good time, picking new buds of grass in the field, or holding aloft blossoming cheey branches on a warm spring day.

Across the Pacific Ocean

OXY Sends Two Soph As Student Exchange By the Occidental

Occidental College in Los Angeles has been exchanging students with foreign colleges. DeAnne Stokes and Lois Person will represent Occidental this year as a part of the '58 students exchange program, the assembly announced. This year, Scotland, South America and the Philippines are being considered for the exchange. The drive to raise money to bring foreign students here will be made. According to the announcement, the goal of the drive is \$1,620.

Doctor Develops X-ray Microscope By the Stanford Daily

Dr. Howard H. Pattee Jr., acting director of Stanford X-ray Research Laboratory, developed a new kind of X-ray microscope, a "microfluoroscope." According to his statement, the new microscope will let scientists directly observe and measure growth within living cells. The microfluoroscope can see details somewhere between a hundredth and a thousandth of the human cell's visible size.

fire of 1923, but throughly was repaired after 8 years. The dome rises about 37 meters from the ground, and its belfry about 35 meters. At noon you can hear the bells ring in a pious tone.

Meiji Shrine

The Meiji Shrine, dedicated the spirit to the Emperor Meiji

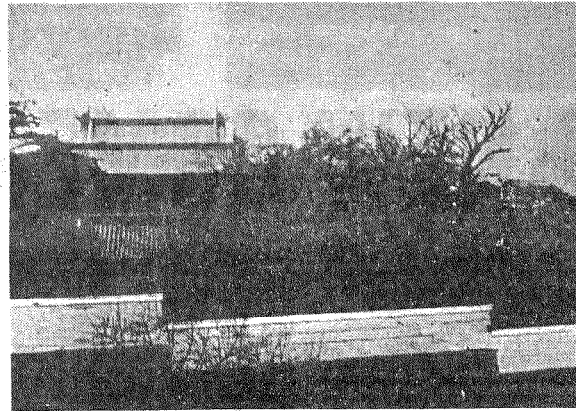
Tuition Rates Of Colleges In U.S. By Daily Trojan

College students in the U.S. are being warned that the cost of education has not yet reached the "levelling-off" stage, Daily Trojan reported. Many universities and colleges in the U.S. are planning to raise the tuition. Pomona College has announced that the annual tuition will be raised to \$1,000 beginning next September. This college raised the tuition just last fall to a straight \$900. Occidental College will raise the cost of a year's class load from \$1,000 to \$1,250. Columbia University of New York City has announced that unit rate there will go from \$30 to \$37 a unit, representing an increase of about \$200 over the present academic year.

SC Presents "Coffee House" By Daily Trojan

The International Student Council of University of Southern California hold a "coffee house" monthly to enable foreign and American students to get better acquainted. So foreign students from all over the world are invited. This is sponsored by each foreign students organization and its hostess will greet in her native dress.

and his consort, is near Harajuku Station. It is one of the holiest pilgrimage centers in Japan, attracting huge numbers of worshippers yearly. Upon its completion in 1920, a grand dedication festival was held on an unprecedented large scale. Its oratory and some other structures

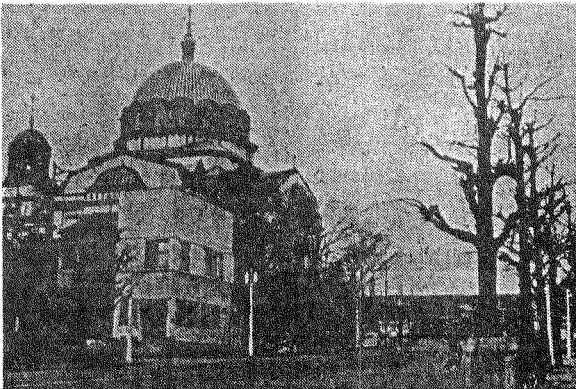


The structure seen among trees was the center of learning in the era of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Kanto district in 1923. The present shrine dates back to 1935. The sanctuary, though not very large, is dignified and stately. In the hall there stands a bronze statue of Confucius, flanked by other Chinese sages. It is an imperial gift to the Shibunkai,

a society of Confucian scholars. Nicolai Cathedral

Nearest to our university there stands the Nicolai Cathedral of the Orthodox Greek Church which was seriously damaged by the great earthquake and



Above is the lofty dome of Nicolai Cathedral, the fruit of Byzantine civilization.

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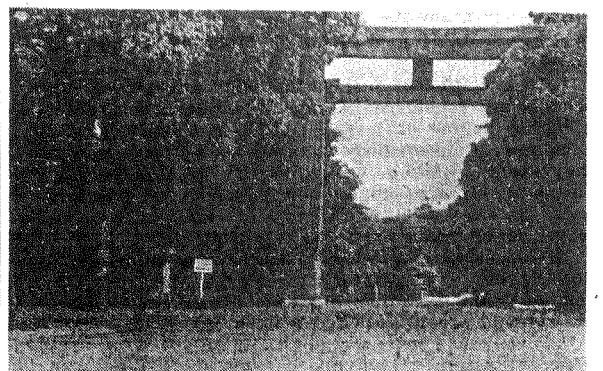
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The 'torii' made of hinoki (Japanese cypress) is the largest one standing at the entrance to the Meiji Shrine.

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Peyton Place

20th Century-fox



From left to right, Allison (Diane Varsi), Constance (Lana Turner), and Anderson (Terry Moore).

A Picturesque film has been recently released. That is 'Peyton Place', a 20th Century-Fox production, directed by Mark Robson, and starring Lana Turner, Hope Lange, Lloyd Nolan, Diane Varsi, Terry Moore, Arthur Kennedy, etc. This was filmed from the same titled novel written by an American authoress Grace Metalious.

'Peyton Place' is the name of a fictitious town in New England with a population of three thousand.

The story begins in the outskirts of this small town.

A vicious drunkard, Lucas Cross (Arthur Kennedy) lives with his second wife, Nellie (Betty Field), her elder son Paul, Selena (Hope Lange), and Joey in a shabby shack.

One day, he steals the money which Paul has saved for a year, and spends it in drinks, and Paul gets angry and leaves his house.

In other bloc of the town, Constance (Lana Turner) lives with her daughter Allison. Allison is a pretty high school girl who likes books and is planning to be an authoress after graduation from the school. Every morning when she leaves home for school, she kisses her father's photo placed on the mantelpiece, but her mother knits her brows to see her do this. Allison doesn't remember her father, and she is told by mother that he died when Allison was just two years old.

On her birthday, Allison invites her classmates, but she quarrels with her mother whether she may invite Betty Anderson (Terry Moore). Mother doesn't like Betty, because she is thought a girl of ill-conduct.

One Sunday morning, Allison calls on her best friend, Selena, to attend church together, and is astonished to see her drunkard father, Lucas, hit Selena.

On the eve of graduation, a dance party is held. After the party, Selena who has made a promise to marry to her lover, Ted Charter, comes home escorted by him and kisses him good night. But, that night she is committed an outrage by her drunkard father Lucas.

On the memorable day of graduation, when other class-

mates look happy, her eyes are filled with tears.

Shortly, Selena becomes pregnant. Dr. Swain, who has inspected her and known of the outrage Lucas has committed against her, visits Lucas instantly and lets him sign a note confessing his guilty, and forces him to run away from the town.

Autumn comes round, and Peyton Place turns red and gold with maple leaves. It is the most pleasant season throughout the year.

One day, however, a serious affair happens in this small town. It is on the Labor Day of September. Rodney and Betty go to the lake to swim. And another couple, Norman and Allison, also go to the lake to spend the sunny holiday afternoon. A fisherman who has witnessed Rodney and Betty swimming stark naked, tells Norman's mother what he saw. She gets angry and storms into Allison's house, when Allison and Norman come back. Mother and daughter become excited and mother gives a slap her daughter on the cheek. Constance, who wishes her daughter not to make the same mistake she made while young, confesses that Allison's father is a married man. She is greatly shocked to hear an unexpected fact from her mother.

Now, Allison knows that she is an illegitimate daughter, and hates her mother. She never talks with her. She leaves for New York to become an authoress.

World War II begins, and all youths go out of Peyton Place to join the war.

Rodney, Ted, Paul, Norman, and so on leave town and some of them are killed in the war. No loving, no whispering, no sweet kissing are seen any more in Peyton Place. A huge dark cloud hungs over Peyton Place.

Towards Christmas, when the whole town turns white with snow, Constance accepts the proposal of Michael Rossi (Lee Phillips) who has been wooing her for a long time.

On the Christmas eve when Selena and her brother Joey are enjoying their frugal dinner, Lucas comes suddenly from the Navy. Selena demands him to go out. He doesn't listen to her, but he grasp her and kisses her. Like someone in a delirium, she smashes him to death with

Japanese Classics (10)

National Festival (2)

By Kiyoshi Akimoto

This note is a sequel of the 8th edition which commented Hina Matsuri (Dolls' Festival) and Tango-no-Sekku (Children's Festival). Continuing from that, Tanabata and Bon Festival are selected here. Such festivals as mentioned here are unique among the world festivals. It will be interesting to know about these festivals.—ED

Tanabata

This is celebrated on the night of July 7th when the Milky Way appears most visibly. There may be no more romantic festival than Tanabata. Originally speaking, this festival is based on a legend which says Altair (Kengyu) and Vega (Shokujo), which are set apart on each side of the Milky Way are permitted to meet stealthily on that single night of each year in the Heaven.

This festival was born in the Shu Era (about 3,000 years ago) in China as most of Japanese Festivals are so, and was introduced to Japan in the 8th century. The Empress Regnant Koken was said to have had the festival celebrated for the first time in her presence. In those days, the popular custom of praying to Altair for a good harvest and to Vega for skill in weaving was seen in connection with the Star Festival. But in the Heian Era (794-1185), the way of thinking about the Star Festival changed and they had a custom of writing one's hope on leaves of paper-mulberry trees on the Star Festival day. And then, in the Edo Era (1603-1867), this custom again changed and took the form of writing one's hopes on strips of paper and hung them and other miniature stars or lanterns on the innumerable branches of a bamboo just like a Christmas tree in Western countries. Since

a poker and buries him in the back yard.

But she cannot stand the pricks of conscience, and opens her heart to Constance and delivers herself to the police.

Allison, who has learned the case from the newspaper, returns to Peyton Place to stand in the witness-box for Selena, Selena's lover, Ted also returns to testify at the trial. After all, Selena is found not guilty by the strong defense of Dr. Swain who has produced to the court the confession note signed by Lucas himself.

The trail has taught a very important thing to the people of Peyton Place. That is not to meddle in the affairs of youths excessively. After the trial is finished, Constance who is courted by Lossi comes home, and finds at the door Allison and Norman. She kisses Allison and becomes friends again.

What are told in this story are agony, joy and sorrow, nameless longings and terrible tragedy of youth.

It is one of the good points of this film that it is not dark, somber, and indecent, even though it contains some lewd scenes.

then, this practice has been continued up to the present.

Owing to the legend of a love story mentioned before, the festival is celebrated chiefly by young people now. The most usual way of celebrating this festival is by making offerings of melons, peaches and rice cakes to the stars in honor of their happy meeting. Those offerings are usually made of paper and hung on a bamboo set up in a garden.

In modern ages, this festival helps much to increase children's interest in astronomy. Japanese children usually memorize the constellation through this festival. In Sendai and some other localities the Star Festival is observed with greater gaiety than before and it forms one of the most notable events of the year throughout the country.

Bon

The Indian word, "Ullambana," from which "Bon" means rescuing the dead suffering from

evils of the hell. This arises from the Buddhist thought. Bon Festival has been observed yearly in Japan only July 13th, 14th and 15th by Buddhist families ever since that faith was introduced from China some 1,400 years ago. When the Bon season comes, they serve foods in front of their family altar and chant sutras to rescue the spirits of the dead.

Bon Festival lasts 3 days and observances of each day are quite different. It is believed that at the time of Bon, souls of the dead return to their living relatives. So in the evening of July 13th, they burn "Omukaebi (Welcome fire)" to light up the entrance at their gate or yard. Beside fire, miniature horses made of an egg-apple or a cucumber are offered on which the dead are believed to ride in their visits. In those days lanterns are used in stead of electric lights. These lanterns make beautiful sights never to be seen in other seasons of a year.

On the second day (14th), a family usually calls in one or two Buddhist priests to chant sutras for the dead.

On the last day (15th), the

sacred offerings are usually cast into the sea or river. This is because those used for the dead are believed to be ominous. Bon Odori or Bon Dance which is a community dance is usually held on the last night of Bon. It is best seen in the country, where it is the most delightful event of the year for the young folks who gather in the grounds of local shrines or temples and dance till late at night. Okesa Odori of Sado Island in Niigata Prefecture and Awa Odori of Tokushima Prefecture are famous Bon dances. It is a rythmical performance in which participants sing and dance, clapping their hands, and stamping their feet to the accompaniment of drums.

Bon Festival is celebrated in this way. It is important not only as a recreation for country folks for whom this season is busy, but also as a purpose to perpetuate the memory of ancestors, to stimulate ancestor-worship and filial piety, and to serve as a reminder to those who observe the festival which their forefathers did for them.

German Students Criticize On Japanese Students' Campaign

Four young German students

dropped in nearly a couple of months ago on a trip around the world. They were Horst Stasius (24), Heintz Kaulmann (22), Fritz Nöpel (22), and Alfred Wurst (20). They made an interesting comment on the existing state of affairs in their country, and on 22 countries through which they came over to Japan. They left Hamburg on a motor-car August 25, last year. Driving through some twenty European and Asian nations, they arrived in Formosa where they were treated as national guests. They were proud of their photo taken with Chiang Kai-shek. One of them told that the Formosan government was cordial enough to ship their car and themselves to Kobe for nothing.

In question and answer with the Hakumon Herald they said as follows:

Q: What was the first impression of Japan when you drove from Kobe to Tokyo?

A: Alfred Wurst: "Well, I think Japan is a very beautiful country compared with other Asian nations. It is even as nice as Switzerland. But to tell the truth, we were all surprised and disappointed a little to find many things quite different from our expectations. I never thought that Japan has been so much Americanized, though I don't know clearly what Japan was like before the World War."

Q: In Japan, it is pretty difficult to enter a university, and it's also hard to get jobs even after graduating from a university. This is thought due to the large population of this coun-

try. How about the employment problem in Germany?

A: Horst Strasius: "As I have been in Japan for just two weeks or so, I don't know well how the state of things stands in Japan, but as far as I know, the situation seems to be worse in Japan than in our country. In Germany, we must take an examination to get a kind of certificate to enter a university. That is before the graduation from our high school. It is very hard to pass this. So very few high school students advance to a university. But once we pass the examination we can be students at once in any university in Germany (In Germany, only university students are called students)."

"There are not more than twenty universities in Germany, but as very few wish to go to university, it is not so hard to enter it as it seems in Japan. "As to the employment problem, there is a convenient system. Those who want to get a job have to attend a kind of professional school for three years. For example, if you want to be a shoe maker, you must go to such a school for three years to learn how to make shoes, and this is just the same with other kinds of occupations. So if you attend a school and get a certificate, you can easily find jobs anytime you want."

Q: How about the students' campaign in Germany?

A: A. Wurst: "In these days one of the greatest problems in which German students take interest is how to reunite the two Germanies. But this is no easy task now that so many years have passed since Germany was divided into two blocs."

"I think one of the most difficult obstacles against the reunification is the great pressure put by Russia. We don't like America, but we hate Russia. There are some problems to be obviated off. But we trust in the present German government and so there are not so many students' campaigns."

"I heard from a Japanese that most of the students' campaigns are leftish. And some students are very actively against the H-bomb tests by the U.S., but not so against those by Russia, or against unilateral Russian demands in Russo-Japanese fishery talks, while many Japanese fishing boats are captured by Russia."

"If this were true, I should think that most of the Japanese students' movements are leftish to a certain degree. But in fact, not only America but also Russia has many bad points. I may be wrong, but if so I have to learn from Japanese about such difficult matters."

Mr. Horst Strasius, leader of this party, said that they are scheduled to go to South America and North America across the Pacific Ocean by ship.

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New Star Players In Sports Clubs

With the coming of spring, the long-awaited sport season has been ushered in. Every year new athletes who are a big factor in each sport club play an important role throughout the sport season. For this reason the managing staffs of sport clubs have exerted themselves in persuading some excellent new faces coming into their clubs. As a whole, every club seems to have been successful in attaining its object. Among many, the table tennis club is remarkable. For it has added to its members both the "king and queen" of the all Japan high school table tennis world, besides some good players.

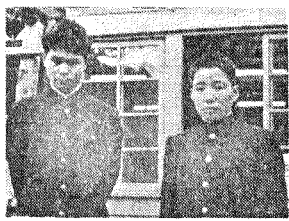
Watanabe (Yamagata Higashi High School), winner of the All Japan Junior Table Tennis Championship in 1957, whose cut-play and play manner are watched with keen interest. He is now undergoing spring training.

Ogawa was the queen of the All Japan High School Table Tennis Championship in 1957. Besides, in 1956, she was awarded three titles in the All Japan High School Table Tennis Championship, in the All Japan Junior Table Tennis Championship, and also in the High School Table Tennis Championship in the Kanto district.

Moroboshi (Soma High School) ranked top in doubles in the All Japan High School Table Tennis Championship in 1957. He plays with a sponge-rubber racket and is regarded as a unique existence.

Miss Ohkanda (Musashigaoka High School) and Miss Yonai (Tohno High School) are also excellent players.

This club has many other hopeful freshmen who won the victory in their own prefectures.



Shirato (right), and Matsumoto As mentioned above, the activities of this club this year will be worth while for expectations.

Boxing Club
There is a promising fighter in this club. He is Shirato (a graduate of Commercial High School in Hokkaido). As soon as he participated in spring training, he was nicknamed "Suntarazu" (a small boy). Indeed he is only 1.5 meters high or so. But his fighting spirit is praiseworthy. He got the championship cup in mosquito weight in the All Japan High School Boxing Championship last year. He is now popular with seniors.

Nakamura (from Akoh High School in Hyogo Pref.) was ranked second in fly weight in the same championship.

Matsumoto (Kumamoto Commercial High School) was also ranked second in bantam weight at the same meeting.

Swimming Club
Fujimoto (Himeji High School), Watanabe (Shimoda Kita High School), Misu (Tanabe High School in Wakayama Pref.) and Shinoda (Nagara High School) are hopes in the swimming club.

Fujimoto, a middle distance swimmer cut a conspicuous figure in the Inter-High School Swimming Championship in 1957. He is expected to come up to the seniors' expectations.

Shinoda in breast style, Watanabe in butterfly style, and Misu in free style are "Baby Fish" who have excellent talents.

Wrestling Club
This club got four outstanding players: Kawaguchi (light

weight), Sato (feather weight), Imaizumi (feather weight) and Zushiden (welter weight).

Kawaguchi (Shibetsu High School in Hokkaido) won the cup in the All Japan High School Wrestling last year.

Imaizumi (Keihoku High School in Tokyo), winner of the National Athletic Meeting held in Shizuoka Pref. last year, and Zushiden (Kagoshima High School) who is also a good Judo player are attracting the seniors' attention.



Kawaguchi

Athletic Club
The Athletic Club has many freshmen and their activities are very much expected in the future. Kido, a graduate from Bibai Higashi High School in Hokkaido, ranked second in 100 meters dash last year. His best record was 10"9.

Hurdle-runner, Hosoya (Kombaba High School) set the best record of 15"3 in 110 meters hurdle race in 1957.

Among the middle-distance runners, Yokomizo is out of the common. He set a new Japanese record of high school in 1500 and 5000 meters races. His best records are 4'02"1 in 1500 meters and 14'47"6 in 5000 meters races. Saeki (800 meters), Morimoto (400 and 800 meters),

The foreign languages which he has mastered originate from Latin, though English is not of the same origin. It may be very useful to take up some examples of Spanish for those who seek to learn the Spanish Language, because it perhaps will give you some reference about it.

"Adios Pampa Mia", the title of a famous tango, means "Good-bye, my dear plain". And when you happen to look at his head you will no doubt remember this music.

He emphasizes the importance of studying Spanish. "Today," he says, "we can engage ourselves neither in trade nor in diplomacy without knowing Spanish, but it is a pity that many students study only English without paying much attention to countries, where Spanish is commonly spoken.

"We Japanese, especially young people, must study Spanish so that they can advance into South America where the language is daily spoken.

"Young men must have great 'esperanza' in the future, he adds, "Chuoians should be more 'constantes' in study, for there is, except perseverance, no powerful weapon with which you can reach the goal. You must realize that a tripod on which university life is built consists of constancy, courage and time", the professor constantly opines.

Professor's Profile—3— Professor Okada

The Spanish language is not much known among students as a whole. It may be said most of the students do not know even the existence of the Spanish language class in this University. This is perhaps because there is no department except the Commercial Department that has a Spanish course. Since the Commercial Department has the course, there must necessarily be a teacher or two in charge of that language.

Here we introduce the sole Spanish professor to you all. His manner in which he gives lectures to his class is worth describing.

It may be better to let you know his name at first before depicting further. Frankly speaking, he is Mr. Okada, who appears in the class room in a hurry the moment the bell rings.

Opening two books at a time, he begins an interesting Spanish lecture with decent humor. Everyone who has been through his lectures knows that his voice, as it may not be beautiful and rich, has something passionate that bolsters in his class an atmosphere bright and pleasant.

It may not be unreasonable, however, that most of you have not heard his name, because only the Commercial Department is recognized to have a Spanish course as far as this university is concerned. It is to students enjoy the Spanish lesson.

The 55-year-old professor



Professor Okada

foreign languages such as French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, English and Tagalog (Philippine).

In his words, English is said to be a language to a dog, French to a duck, Italian for whispering love, Spanish for praying and Japanese for human beings.

It is commonly said that a brain worker's hair will soon becomes thin earlier than a manual labor's. His head is just a good example. Who laughs if we call him "Yul Bryner" in Japan?

and Shinozaki (400 meters) are also excellent runners.

Field-player include Okazaki, who came from Kisarazu High School in Chiba Pref., and set the new Japanese high school record in hop-step-jump in the National Athletic Meeting held in Shizuoka Pref. last year. His best records are 15.70 meters in hop-step-jump, and 7.15 meters in broad jump.

In high jump Hori (Nichinan High School) ranked first 1.91 meters last year and Suzuki (Suginami High School) second in the same year, whose best record is 1.90 meters.

In hammer throwing Kasahara (Matsuyama High School in Saitama Prefecture) and Shlmatomoto (Kumamoto Technical High School), are written on the list of Chuo's Athletic Club. Kasahara ranked second with 56.27 meters last year.

Miss Yasuko Iguchi, a shot-putter, held the second place in ranking last year. Her best record is 11.65 meters. She is also a good discus thrower. Her alma mater is Hitachi Second High School in Ibaraki Prefecture.

Kasamatsu Sets New Record

High-jumper, Kasamatsu who graduated from Chuo University in 1957 and entered Rikka Sewing-Machine Co., Ltd. set a new Japanese record after an interval of 18 years in the Chuo vs. Rikka Athletic Meeting held at the Chuo's play ground in Nerima on April 6.

He succeeded in clearing 2.03 meters in his third trial, but he used a special spike-shoes in the trial, so his new record was not admitted officially.

Chuo could hardly hold the first place in the running races owing to the Olympic players' participating in Rikka, but Chuo won the victory with the score of 115-110 after the close contest.

Results (Male)

100 meters race	Hara (R)	10"6
400 meters race	Taniguchi (R)	50"8
800 meters race	Baba (R)	1'56"2
1,500 meters race	Nunogami (R)	4'3"8
5,000 meters race	Nunogami (R)	14'38"4
High hurdle-race	Hosoya (C)	16"3
Shotput	Kawai (C)	13.04 meters
High-jump	Kasamatsu (R)	2.03 meters
Running broad jump	Shibata (C)	7.34 meters
Pole-vault	Akasaka (R)	4.00 meters
Javelin-throwing	Yamauchi (C)	62.24 meters
Discus	Konishi (R)	41.45 meters

(Female)

80 meters hurdle	Fukuda (C)	12"3
100 meters race	Fukuda (C)	12"8
400 meters relay	Chuo Univ.	51"7
High jump	Watanabe (R)	1.55 meters
Shotput	Hayashi (R)	11.99 meters
Running broad jump	Kimura (R)	5.38 meters
Discus	Uekawa (C)	37.54 meters
Javelin	Abe (R)	43.54 meters

Outlook On Tohto Big 6 League

The Tohto Big 6 University Baseball will be opened at the Meiji Shrine Stadium on April 9.

Fighter Chuo, dark horse Nihon, and Senshu who became self-confident, have the focus of public interest.

After spring camping in Odawara city, the Chuo team went on an expedition to Kyushu and Osaka districts, and had nine matches with various teams including those of Toyo Layon Co., Ltd. and Nippon Assurance Co., Ltd., etc. It scored four victories, four defeats and one draw.

Mr. Katoh, superintendent made efforts in promoting batting in the spring camping, and he obtained satisfactory results.

Captain, Kuwata (3rd base man) made a horse-hide hit to the outfield in the batting training. It is supposed that he will be sure to bang the ball into the outfield stand. First baseman Ohta's and catcher Nishiyama's batting is thought sure to become sharp or especially Nishiyama who slammed the white ball into the right field stand in the final match of the Tohto Big 6 University Baseball League last year, is an incarnation of fighting spirit and driving power of the team in batting and fielding.

It is a pity that slugger Kazaki was attacked with an illness (appendicitis) and reduced Chuo's ability in batting. His active plays in the coming league is feared difficult.

Historical Spots—

(Continued from Page 2)

tures were destroyed in the air raid of April 1, 1945, and have been replaced by provisional sanctuaries since the war. The largest torii at the entrances to the shrine compounds is made of hinoki (Japanese cypress) over 1700 years old and brought from Mt. Arisan in Formosa. The wooden torii is the largest of its kind in Japan. It is about 12 meters in height and its pillars are 1.2 meters in diameter. Behind the shrine is the Homotsuden, a reinforced-concrete building used as a Treasure House, in which many articles used by the Emperor Meiji are exhibited...

Korakuen Botanical Garden

This garden is situated on the site of the former of the Lord of Mito, and is perhaps one of the most celebrated landscape gardens accessible to the general public in Tokyo. The keen interest taken in things Chinese by Tokugawa Mitsukuni, one of the most illustrious members of the Tokugawa family, and its influence in the design of the known, Shu Shun Sui (1600-1682), a learned refugee from

On the other hand, the pitching staffs are perfect in quantity and quality. Ace Ohtani who took an active part in the Tohto League last year has nerves of steel on the mound and pitches the ball with self-confidence. His arm is a prop in the Chuo team.

As a powerful support, there is Wakao, who made remarkable progress in the swift ball. Okazaki's comeback also makes the nine feel reassured. He is in good condition now, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to face sluggers in Senshu and Nihon.

In addition to them there is Ishii who is expected to play an active part in the coming matches.

There is no change in the Chuo's regular members except the retirement of Sakai (pitcher) and Nishiyama (outfielder). Therefore the Chuo team is filled with comparatively excellent players, but Mr. Katoh's affliction seems to decide the batting line-up. This is fatal. In the game between Chuo and Meiji Shrine Stadium on March 31, only Ohta (first base man) was outstanding with a high batting average (A.B. 4, H.3), and others were held down by Meiji pitchers. On the other hand, in spite of Ohtani's good pitching, errors of infielders brought Chuo to a defeat.

In this point, the team needs more training.

The Chuo team has good staffs and its team-work is sufficient. It has also a strong fighting spirit, but as a whole, the players are not such fighters as they appear to be. They lack in tenacity, which is thought bound to lead Chuo to get the championship-flag in the coming league.

China under Mitsukuni's patronage, also participated. Although some buildings in the garden were destroyed in the great disaster of 1923, the garden itself is well kept and is worth visiting.

The entrance to the garden is through the Karamon or Chinese Gate bearing a tablet of the garden designer. The pond in the garden was designated by Iemitsu, third of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and contains an island with a small temple dedicated to Benten, a Hindu goddess, known as one of the Seven Deities of Good Luck in Japan. The stone bridge is called the Full-moon Bridge, because it is constructed in the form of a half circle, and the other half in its reflection in the water.

The garden is very quiet, and good for thinking and whispering lovers. It belongs to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government which always takes care of it.

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