

Hakimmon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 16

Monday, April 20, 1959

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8,000 GRADUATE AS 6,500 ADMITTED

4,000 Graduates Leave Chuo Beer Treat Held on Campus

Some 4,000 students were graduated amid a storm of applause by the president, the vice president, directors, professors, students and a lot of people concerned in a graduation ceremony held on March 25 in the school's auditorium.

President Koshiro Shibata delivered a speech of congratulation, in which he stressed; "You should be prepared for encountering many difficulties in the future, and on such occasions, I am sure, you will overcome them with the aid of knowledge and experience you have obtained at school."

86 honor graduates were awarded prizes after a series of congratulatory speeches by guests of honor. The function ended at 3:00 p.m. after lasting for two hours.

The ceremony was followed by a garden party which was staged on the campus ground. Many graduates joined the party to drink toasts to each other.

The Student Section of the university announced the exact number of the new graduates of the five departments.

| Day Course | |
|------------------|-----|
| Law Dept. | |
| Law course | 983 |
| Political course | 474 |
| Economic Dept. | 944 |
| Commercial Dept. | 899 |
| Literature Dept. | 362 |
| Technology Dept. | 283 |
| Special course | 72 |

Baseball Team Urged To Refrain From Games

The Chuo Baseball Team should refrain from participating in the spring baseball tournament among the Toto Big Six University was announced by the Toto Big Six University Baseball Federation on March 27.

The board of directors of the federation had its extraordinary meeting at 6:30 p.m. on March 27 at the Student Baseball Hall at Shinanomachi.

The meeting took place to handle "the disgraceful case" caused by the baseball team, and it decided not to allow the team to play in any games including the spring tourney.

After the meeting closed, the federation handed the Chuo team its official note that it should refrain from taking part in any official and intercollegiate games until the spring tourney finishes.

Mr. Bunroku Kaneko, the president of the Chuo University Baseball Team told: "I am awfully sorry for 'the disgraceful case' which the team caused during its training trip in Kyushu," and added, "the team will abstain from any intercollegiate games as well as the spring tourney."

New School Bldg. To Be Constructed In Kasuga-cho Ground

The new school building for freshmen and sophomores could be built on the ground at Kasuga-cho, it was decided unanimously on January 23 in the second meeting of the Committee for reconstructing the school building.

The committee members in the meeting held at the University hall also decided that the existing school building at Korakuen is taken down and its site is made use of the playground.

According to the plan for the new building, it is to take four years for the building to be built up.

Its floor space is supposed to be 27,000 square-meters, and approximate expenses are estimated a billion yen.

A blue print has not, so far, been mapped up.

Mr. Honda Dies

Mr. Ichiro Honda, 63, the chairman of the Board of Trustees of Chuo University died of a heart attack on April 5 at the Daiichi National Hospital in Tokyo.

Mr. Honda was nominated last year a member of the Deliberation Committee for Revising School's Constitution, and he had been expected to improve the school system of the university.



An entrance ceremony was held at the auditorium on April 9. Some 6500 new entrants in the ceremony were given speeches of congratulations by president Koshiro Shibata, vice-president Kinsho Katayama and honorary guests.

Text of President's Message

I am very happy to congratulate you on your entry into Chuo University after successfully passing the difficult entrance examination.

As students of the highest seat of learning, you are requested from today on to study hard in your respective courses to become useful members of society. I hope you are healthy and happy during your student days, and at the same time expect much of you in the years to come.

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.

Now let me refer to the real meaning of worthy whose elements are summed as composed of three things; knowledge, intention, and sentiment.

The University imparts you knowledge and proposes to make it feasible to cultivate and train the function of mentality and sentiment.

Since the university was founded a "simple and sturdy spirit" and a "family-like spice" have been kept by the students to achieve the spirit of leadership.

I believe that the "simple and sturdy spirit" represent an earnest and unbending disposition of mind, an iron mind that excludes 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 "family-like spice" 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 a 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.

Keep in mind the grand watchwords and try to master the principle contained in them, for that will lead you to your destination without fail.

In short, what I hope is that you will be always conscious of you duties as students of this university, fulfil your responsibilities and strive for the achievement of your ends by taking to heart the traditional spirit of the university. By dint of these efforts alone, I am sure, the perfection of a "human being" is possible.

Shibata Expresses Congratulations

Some 6,500 freshmen were born as an entrance ceremony for the new entrants was held in the auditorium on April 9. The ceremony was opened at 10:30 a.m., with the congratulatory message by President Koshiro Shibata.

The Educational Affairs Section in the University on April 18 announced that approximately 6,500 freshmen were admitted to Chuo this year.

According to the announcement, the figure is a total number of those successful applicants who finished the official procedures by the final day of registration.

The announcement also said, 'there is likely to be a small decrease in the figure, because some per cent of them may go to other universities.'

The number of the freshmen in each department as of April 18 was as follows:

| Law Dept. | Day | Night |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Law course | 971 | 635 |
| Politics | 372 | 341 |
| Economics Dept. | 936 | 589 |
| Commerce Dept. | 920 | 582 |
| Technology Dept. | 293 | 237 |
| Literature Dept. | 508 | 116 |
| Total | 4,000 | 2,500 |

Welcome Meet to Be Held Next Month

A welcome meeting for new entrants is due to be held in the auditorium on May 8, 9, 10. This was announced on April 1 by the Executive Committee for the meeting which was organized on March 31.

The welcome meeting is to be sponsored by the four associations in the campus, the Student Self-Government Association, the Cultural Association, the Academic Research Association and the Athletic Association.

The programs of the meeting have not so far been decided.

Prof. Yoshida Nominated Graduate Course Rector

Professor Hisashi Yoshida was nominated the first rector of the postgraduate course of Chuo University, it was announced by the school authorities on March 5.

The new rector was chosen under article 23 of the newly-revised Postgraduate Course Regulation which went into effect on November 24 last year after the approval of the Deliberation Council for the Educational Affairs.

According to the regulation, the rector of the course whose official term is two years, is to be nominated from among the full time professors who have lectures in the course.

Dr. Yoshida, the new Rector,

graduated in 1905 from the law course of Tokyo Law College, the predecessor of Chuo University.

He has sat on the bench for thirty five years since he raised to it in 1910, while he delivered lectures on the civil law at Chuo Univ. from 1919, and received a doctorate of philosophy in law in 1936 at Chuo University.

Rector Yoshida resigned the bench of the Supreme Court in 1945 with the end of World War II.

After his retirement from the Court he was appointed a professor of the civil law at Chuo Univ. in 1947, and took office as the acting president since the late president Hayashi had to resign the post as a purgee.



Spring has come. Schooling began on April 15. A number of students meet together again on the campus. New comers are required to take part in club activities.

Campus Life Through Consultation Office

Whoever is eager to live a significant university life must be always prepared to cope with many difficulties which may happen to him in the course of the school life. If not so, he cannot display his true abilities in studying and club activities through which he may build up his character.

Fortunately Chuo University has an advice office for its students having troubles. It is aimed at providing them with a key to solve their worries for themselves.

It is not too much to say that we can see partially the campus life through this office where all sorts of problems the students face are properly dealt with. The office is located on the first floor of the auditorium.

Recently visitors there have increased so rapidly in number that the advisers must be busy.

This increase means that a rise of students having worries have become to understand the true meaning of the advice office through the Gakuseibu-ho, a campus newspaper monthly published by the Department for Students of Chuo University, which manages consultation room.

It is noteworthy that problems of studies dealt with last year rose to 349 cases, which represented about 45 per cent of the total, which was 810 cases.

Cases of worries totaled 349, 80 per cent of them being about changing school course, especially among freshmen and sophomores who are admitted to do so.

Almost all of them change their courses to the Law course under the influence of the pre-udical opinion that the Law course in Chuo University is superior to others. They lack in their conviction, that is why Chuoians are called somewhat



A Chuoian of worry visits the advice office on the first floor in the auditorium.

utilitarians and narrow-minded. There are a few exceptions, however, one of them was that a student disappointed in love for his girl classmate changed his course unable to see her in the same classroom. Ninety of the total were about employment.

It is worthy of noting that Chuo University has many self-supporting students who must earn out their school expenses themselves in spare time.

It is not rare that there were many graduates who worked their ways without any help from their families through the school days.

The consultation room at present has 25 advisers and handles many other problems including a thoughts problem.

Mr. Hoshino, chief of the Students' Section of the school says that the aim of the office is to rid the students of their troubles. He also hopes the students make use of the room as a place for talk with professors.

Katayama Extends Welcome

It is a matter of the greatest pleasure to extend my hearty congratulations to you who are admitted to Chuo University after successfully overcoming the keen hardship of entrance examinations.

The idea of university education is represented in the ideas of the Constitution and the Fundamental Law of Education.

In other words, a university is a supreme organization which on one hand enables students to acquire a wider scientific knowledge as well as special one, and to develop their scope of intelligence and ability and which on the other hand, offers a good opportunity of reassembling for the truth and creating the academic culture.

Furthermore, it is another more important purpose of a university to foster those people of refined character and of excellent parts who are necessary for the establishment of a better democratic nation.

In a university of late, however, it seems the general in-

clination that the specialization of a university due to the division of society and the development of technic has compelled it to ignore its real purpose of instructing zealous students.

This undesirable tendency is at any moment apt to spoil the cultivation of character and morality and makes it quite difficult to realize the spirit of humanism which is the very idea of a university.

In view of such an inclination, it has become inevitable that the general education in the university should be once again reconsidered especially in the direction of establishment of human character.

A university in the post war days is quite different from one in the pre war days which was open only to the privileged, and it is a stage of education universally open to any persons who are willing and able enough to study. This is literally declared in the Constitution as the idea of equality of educational opportunities.



Mr. Katayama

Nowadays the number of university has increased as more than ten times as that in the pre war days and the university is no more an educational organization for the privileged classes.

Therefore, keeping this fact deep in mind, you should never neglect your duty as a student, and try to give a rigid reflection upon yourself in a modest attitude.

On this memorable occasion, I heartily hope that you will study all the harder, having a pride in being a student of this university.

Words To Freshmen

A stranger in a certain place is eager to learn how to reach his journey's end easily. If he asks the way to the goal to a man who is at home in geographical features of the place, he will get there without any difficulty.

You, new comers are now strangers in Chuo University. It is not too much to say that the university life is very important for those who want to be useful civilians after their graduation.

You should have a good guide who had many experiences in the university life and the world, in order to fulfil the purpose.

To meet the demand, the Hakumon Herald tries to compile a special page with three instructive messages of vice-president Kinsho Katayama, the chief of the department for students, Yoshiteru Moriya and a Chuo graduate Mr. Yoshihiro Nomura.

We hope this special page will be a guide-star of your four-year university lives.

Only for Four Years; Prof. Moriya Stresses

Commencing college life for you is only for four years. Almost all of you, freshmen, will find yourself after a four-year study a bachelor of the subject you have chosen and will go out in the actual world as a prima facie specialist.

The period of time available for you at your college to be a specialist is rather too short, and therefore you should be ready first of all for an extremely busy life for study.

It is a matter of course that

a problem, as a learned specialist you have to make the best use of the technical knowledge backed up by general culture and valuable experiences of life. Needless to say, all of the problems you will encounter in the course of your life is not necessarily hard.

I hope most of them may be solved with ease. In a sense our daily life is spent in solving various problems hard and easy. If you are careful enough to analyse the very process of solving problems, you will find there always an application to them of the knowledge, culture and experiences which you have really at the very moment.

There will sometimes occur a serious and complicated problem during the long course of your life. The more frequently you encounter with such a problem and solve it successfully, the greater you will be. In solving such a problem you may be quite at a loss if you try to do so merely with your special knowledge. Its solution can hardly be done successfully unless you hurl yourself, body and soul, at it commanding freely every thing you have acquired.

Every and all day and night should be spent by you all for acquiring profound knowledge, high character and far reaching experiences. The four years around one's twentieth of age are the most precious period of time for us all. The knowledge, culture and experience one acquires in this period do become the very basis on which one piles every thing acquired in one's later life.

Your college life for four years is not long at all. May all of you, the students of this university use your short period of time in a profitable way. I heartily hope the whole four years may be a succession of days and nights beginning with study and ending with study.



Mr. Moriya

you have to acquire lots of knowledge about the subjects you have chosen as major. But the knowledge is, so to speak, nothing more than a tool or a machine. Even if you have studied thoroughly the structure of the tool or the machine, you may not necessarily be sure for what purposes or to what degree it may be available. After stepping in the actual society in four years of study you will encounter with problems various in kind and ever-changing in nature, and the giving satisfactory solutions to them all will be the very duty on your part as a specialist.

When you have come to solve

Frank Reflection on Campus Life

I wonder what you, new entrants, think the university for. It must be difficult to express what you have in mind on it in a word or so. To put it simply and communely, a university is the learning institute where you gain higher academic knowledge conformable to the degree you will be bestowed with according to your majors in return for four years' tuition payment. It would be of course an agreed belief that you seek vigorously nature of the interminable academic knowledge which all the universities have been making a plea for searching since their establishment.

Theoretically speaking, the significance of your everlasting efforts to achieve this purpose is beyond discussion. And every newcomer, with various hopes and plans for doing this and that, seems to make up his mind, for instance, not to discontinue to push a drive for the scientific studies and never to be licked whatever disappointment may come to him. Your determination, if made, is to be highly appreciated.

I, having attended this university for the past four years, was asked by the Hakumon Herald to give you, newcomers, rough mentions on what I was engraved.

Looking back to the past four years, I don't think I sought what was innately given to the learning institute of Chuo Uni-

versity. Before continuing my remarks, it is to be admitted, however, that this is merely



an opinion of student who graduated from Chuo University on account of cynical rationalism" for

Mr. Nomura things concerned with university life, and that there are certainly countless counterviews against mine.

Taking into consideration what you will meet four years later, it is needed for most of you to prepare for your future life which I believe is very much dependent on the university life.

It seems most important, therefore, that while refueling various knowledges you make an effort to imbue yourselves with the "modus vivendi" formed in preparation for society-goers.

What posed me with an embarrassed problem was the fact that there were (and, of course, are) a considerable number of students who appeared most unpleasant to me... most hashily were the so-called "grinds" caught my eye, for I opined that most of students, except those who were "excessively diligent," were taking a reasonable and rational attitude to actualities.

In the sphere with my tentacles at work for the past four years, I found a queer

phenomenon that grinds were not always such students as took good marks, and that they kept no contact with events which I termed as "desirable".

As the first priority is given only to scientifically talented men under the present social practices, of whom a smallest part of the students consist, we, less or least talented fellows, must become as much "able" in another way as possible.

Efforts should be made to devise some counter-plans that are instrumental in rating us as being tantamount to the excellent.

In this sense voluntary participation in various events in the student days helps you hammer out ideas greatly conducive to yourselves for catching up with them.

While you are intent on talking with somebody, they are turning over the pages of their textbooks. To make acquaintance with as many persons as possible, for example, enables you to see every facet of actualities and answer, question or even take a step if necessary as the occasion demands.

Such "flexibility" (if I am permitted to call what I said above this way) should be the distinction of private universities, because at least they that in my judgement are living up to something like "Laisser-faire" principle, are regarded as just

the place for producing students of flexible character.

It appears that in almost no case students as a whole in the private universities are not compelled to make cramming.

Likewise in this university, not unconscious of something relaxed from time to time, I found that there was in this university a general trend that Chuo students were more or less "bureaucratic." Bureaucrats, as generally believed, are in some degree "not flexible".

It is, in my opinion made clear above, contradictory that bureaucratic students saliently rampant in private universities. It is not too much exaggerated to say that it is bureaucratic students who are grinds. They are surprisingly difficult to talk and don't know how to chime in conversations.

Mental elasticity is nothing but a talent, as it is union of every occasion we have talks with a good number of persons. All the mentions stated above are partially referred to myself, in the hope you newcomers will try to become "broad-minded" students; my endeavor for becoming so turned out in vain. For ordinary students, it is greatly necessary to have a prominent ability which I would like to term as desirable.

In applying yourselves for "Laisser-faire" principle that is distinctive in the private university. (Continued on Page 4)

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Latin American Nations As I See Them

By Yakichiro Suma
Permanent Director of Chuo Univ.



Mr. Suma

This article was written after his coming back from visits to the Latin American nations. Yakichiro Suma, a permanent director of Chuo University fled to Mexico on last November to attend the inaugural ceremony of the new Mexican President Adolf Mateos.—Ed.

A travel is quite precious, for

it enables us to know varied happenings and changes which take place in various places. Towards the end of last year I had an opportunity to visit Mexico to attend the inaugural ceremony of the new Mexican President Adolf Mateos. I stayed there for eight days. During my stay in the Mexican capital, I had frequent talks with many resident ambassadors from different nations and I was strongly impressed with many things. Some of them were:

1) The general atmosphere among the peoples of Central and South America was obviously anti-American. This was probably due to six revolutions that had broken out during the past four years, and after each revolution the newly-established government assumed a deeper anti-American color. Venezuela and Cuba were one of the most

vivid examples of such cases.

2) 'Diplomacy with force', a diplomatic policy coherently held by U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for these six years since his inauguration on Jan. 27 in 1953 has reached a stage where its modification is strongly desired in view of the remarkable changes as the result of the 'cold war' lasting for the past twelve years.

This is one of the marvellous changes together with the fact that the Democratic Party won an overwhelming majority over the Republican party both in the Senate and the House of Representatives in the Mid-election which was held last year.

3) These facts seem to forecast a sign of 'thaw' in the 'cold war' between the two big rival camps. Meanwhile, British Prime Minister Harold Mac-

millan paid a two-week-visit to Moscow from Feb. 20 to Mar. 3. Soon after this visit he arrived in Washington passing through West Germany, French and Canada. He had a closed-door talk with President Eisenhower for over four days at Camp David in Maryland. After this talk, the two were quoted to have reached a complete accord in paving the way to a summit talk.

4) Of course, the dangerous tempest between the East and the West has not yet ceased to blow, but it may be one which reminds us of that old saying: 'When winter comes, can spring be far behind?'

These four points are what I learned about the current movements as I talked with some diplomatic envoys during my stay in Mexico City.

Japanese Classics (16)

Japanese Garden

By Susumu Hiyama

Japan is counted as one of the nations of the world which are proud of long history of their own. It is quite natural, therefore, that it has numerous classic arts. Those arts and culture were created, immensely influenced, whenever and wherever, by the policy, economy, religion and backgrounds of the age. It is probably no exaggeration to avow that arts are products of these elements. So, before we understand any arts, it would be indispensable to understand well the backgrounds and currents of the times in which arts were created.

The Hakumon Herald has introduced some of the Japanese classic arts since the first edition. Any one of them would have not been quite understandable without a slight knowledge, for instance, of the strong influence of Buddhism in the Nara Period, or of the fundamental attitude of people toward life in the Edo Period. It is not until we understand them that we

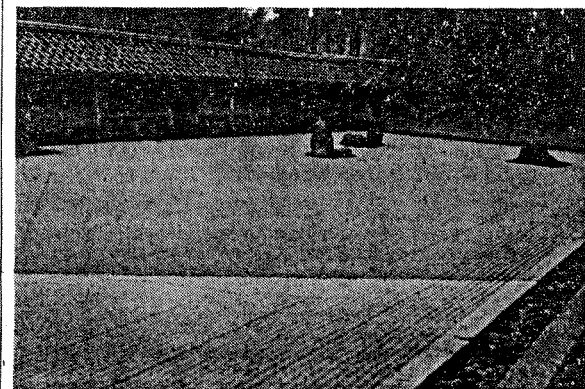
my hope to introduce Japanese classic from this standpoint.

The Japanese have quite often been said as a people who love the beauty of nature. It is a matter of great interest to most of us to know how the ancient Japanese people lived their daily life, and it is probably more interesting to approach the question by tracing some typical Japanese gardens.

Now, every Japanese who has his own house, no matter how small, will find pleasure in arranging a garden around his house, and enjoy looking at various plants and flowers.

Needless to say, however, the present Japanese gardens are not as they were many centuries ago. The Japanese garden as an art has a long history, and historically speaking, it took on an organized form for the first time during the Heian Period, roughly from the 9th Century through the 12th. But it is generally said that gardens had reached a fairly high standard of development in the Asuka and Nara

period quite free from the effects of things Chinese. The life of nobles was wholly in Chinese style. Building and even clothes, for instance, were said to have been nearly the same with those in China. It is very likely, therefore, that gardens of this age were also much of Chinese style, and even if they had something of Japanese style, it was hard to be recognized. It was only after the capital was



GARDEN OF THE RYUANJI TEMPLE—The photo depicts the world famous rock garden in the Ryuanji Temple in Kyoto. This garden which has an area only about 330 square meters is covered with beautifully swept white sand, and 15 large and small rocks have been arranged in a most simple way.



GARDEN OF SILVER PAVILION—This garden, built in the Muromachi Period by Yoshimasa Ashikaga, has pond in its center. It is called a masterpiece of Muromachi-Period gardening.

can make a closer approach to the Japanese classic arts.

For a better understatement of Japan as she is, and for a desired development of Japanese culture in the future, it is necessary for us to know more correctly under what circumstances the Japanese lived, how they thought and how they behaved in the past. Thus, it is

Periods (6th C.—8th C.) approximately 1,400 years ago.

The Nara Period was an age of aristocrats when the capital was in Nara. The characteristics of this age were the powerful influence of Buddhism that deeply filtered into every facet of their life. It is certainly possible to avow that there did not exist genuine Japanese cul-

removed to Kyoto in 794 under the reign of the Emperor Kwanmu that gardens came to take an important part in the life of the aristocrats. This age is usually called the Heian Period. Kyoto surrounded by mountains on three sides, and traversed by two clean mountain flows, as everyone knows, appears just like a natural garden. The powerful nobles removed to such a beautiful place, built there a gorgeous mansion with a spacious garden befitting to them. A garden which was arranged in this sort of mansion was called a shinden-style garden. A typical shinden-style garden was made up of groves, rocks, trees, ponds, some islets floating on the ponds, and bridges linking the islets with the garden ground.

Some of the representative gardens of this age are Shinzenon, Saga-in, Zuina-in, Rokujo-kawara-in, etc. Just as these gardens were elegant and magnificent, so their life inside was graceful and luxurious. Though the influence of Buddhism was as great as in the previous period, the culture in this era was rather in Japanese style. While in the previous period

relations with Tang because people had lost charms in the waning Tang.

The aristocrats of this age had no fixed occupations, and their routines were only to compose "waka," a 31-syllable poem, or to play music in a boat floating on the garden pond. The prevailing thought among the nobles of this age was mappo-shiso, or pessimism, one of the fundamental thoughts of Buddhism. According to this thought, the world will fall into disorder, plagues prevail, civil wars take place, disasters break out and then the whole world will come to an end 2,000 years after the death of Buddha. Just then powerful priests and warriors staged revolts here and there to bring the world into a great disorder. The aristocrats, believing firmly in this trend thought, began to lead a weary life. Their life externally appeared gay, but it was gloomy and unhealthy. In due time, there came a termination to this type of life, and in the Kamakura Period (1194-1333) the warrior came to the front as a ruling class.

As the shinden-style was (Continued on Page 4)

On The SCREEN

Green Mansions

MGM Product



Rima (Audrey Hepburn) and Abel (Anthony Perkins)

"Green Mansions", which is scheduled to be released early next month, is a romantic and fantastic story of a young fairy-like girl in a forest.

This film is based on a novel written under the same title in 1904 by British writer W. H. Hudson, (1841-1922), who is known as a naturalist, especially an ornithologist.

"Green Mansions", the first film directed by Mel Ferrer, husband of Audrey Hepburn, was shot in the basin of the Amazon in South America. The producer is Edmund Grainger who once produced "Sheep Man."

Abel (Anthony Perkins), a young revolutionist escapes into a dense forest zone on the southern bank of the Orinoco River, because a political plot that his group planned has been detected by government officials. He goes deeper into the forest, dropping in Indian villages. He has some knowledge of the Indian language and manners.

He settles in an Indian village where the chieftain called Runi (Sessue Hayakawa) rules over.

One day Abel finds another forest near the village. The forest is very strange and beautiful, where a mysterious air drifts. Many green plants grow thick, and no birds and animals fear human beings there.

When he comes back to the village, every villager advises him not to go near the forest again.

One day when he visits the forbidden forest again, he meets Rima (Audrey Hepburn) wild, but a beautiful and fairy-like girl. Her hair is long and she looks like a queen in the forest. She walks nimbly about in the forest as if she were a fawn. Her way of speaking sounds

strange to him. She lives in the forest with her grandfather Nufio, acted by Lee J. Cobb.

Some days have passed. Abel is attacked by a venomous snake in the forest, but Rima comes to him to help and soothes the snake easily. After that, when Abel touches her by the hand, the snake bites him. Rima and old Nufio look into him anxiously when he comes to himself. He finds himself lying in the Rima's hut. He recovers soon from the venomous shock with her devoted nursing.

Rima and Abel wander about the forest and they fall in love with each other. She tells to him that she has longed for going to Rio Lama for a long time. The place is the native land of her late mother.

On the way to Rio Lama, she tells her story to him.

When Nufio was once the chief of the thives, he saved a beautiful woman pregnant with a child. She died soon after Rima was born.

Old Nufio tells to Rima that there is no one whom she asks for in Rio Lama because her mother was the last of her ruined tribe. Rima faints away at this hopeless prospect.

They, Rima, Abel and Nufio, come back to the forest again but the hut has been burnt down by someone and Rima is killed, because she has been feared as a witch in the forest by Runi's tribe.

Abel wanders madly about the forest looking for Rima. He knows she has been killed by Runi. His anger drives him to make relations with enemy Runi and ruins his tribe.

He can never forget the short mysterious memories he has enjoyed with beautiful Rima. Now he returns to the civilized world with a deep sorrow, keeping it secretly in his mind.

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Regulation Amendment Under Study

Vice-president Kinsho Katayama in a recent interview with the Hakumon Herald expressed that the school constitution is under study when asked about the constitution amendment.

The interview which took place in his private room in the new annex on March 27, was due to the fact that the amendment of the school's constitution has been strongly urged by some professors and the Students' Self-government Association since Mr. Koshiro Shibata was elected as the president last year.

At the time he was elected, the President Election Committee handed a statement to him urging that the school's constitution be amended by last month.

The president promised that he would make efforts to live up to the committee's request.

The vice-president talked on the present state of the Deliberation Committee for the school's constitution amendments.

"I don't know any details of it. Please don't ask me about the amendment because I have no direct connection with it."

"So it is not known when the school's constitution will be revised," he said.

However, the vice-president revealed saying "the committee is now seeking the opinions of many persons in the campus, and I myself think the constitution will be amended sooner or later."

The way of electing the president

even now attracts the Self-government Association who are entirely against the managing policy of the board of directors.

"The method taken in electing the president," he went on saying, "is most important. I believe the president should be chosen from among the persons who a good understanding of educational and managing affairs, and the vice-president should be nominated by the president."

Mr. Kinsho Katayama also revealed the outlined plan of a new school building which is scheduled to be constructed on the playground in Kasuga-cho.

He said the new school building for freshmen and sophomores will be built after hearing the opinions of some other professors.

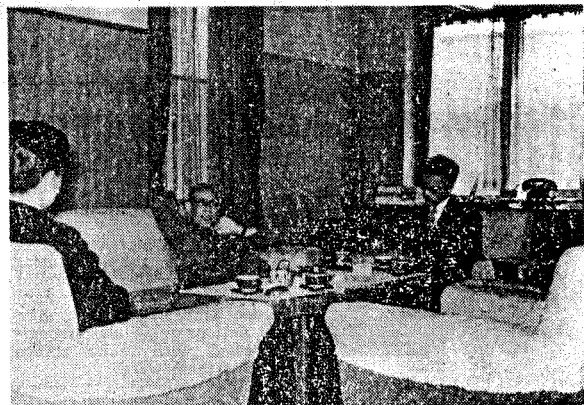
A blue print for the building will be mapped out soon and it will be based on rationalism, he continued.

"It is regrettable that general education through which students may promote their human value is apt to be ignored in private universities."

It is, therefore, natural that students of private universities often lack in refinement and common sense.

"I am planning to improve the existing general culture department in order to cover the shortcoming of the school."

This demerit is that the department rather gives an impression that it exists only in name. Once, however, the department is made full fledged it will serve a great deal in helping guiding the students to the right direction.



Vice-president Kinsho Katayama expresses his views on problems facing the school in an interview which took place in his private room on March 27.

EDITORIAL

To New Comers

The new semester started on April 15 with its entrance of new "brothers and sisters". They must have strong hopes in their hearts. Their cheerful looks brought an atmosphere of brightness into the campus which had been inactive since the last terminal examination.

We want to extend our congratulations on their brilliant success in the entrance examination of Chuo University. But at the same time, we fear that there may be many freshmen who have inferior feelings against national university students, just because they failed to pass the entrance examination of national universities. If so, first of all, it is desired that they will throw away such feelings before they come to know how to lead their university lives as Chuoians for the coming four years.

As usual, we often hear a conversation among freshmen on the campus. Some saying "We couldn't pass the entrance examination of Tokyo University and others, but fortunately were able to enter Chuo."

It seems that while regretting their failure, they are proud of having taken the examination of Tokyo University. This is quite nonessential and an insult to their own school which they have chosen.

It is to be admitted that some national universities are superior to private ones in educational facilities and other matters, but private universities are by no means inferior to national universities as they have their own peculiarities. In a sense, the former have their own "raison d'etre" different from the national universities.

Generally speaking, Chuo has unlike other similar educational institutions, its own ways of education aimed at turning out students hoped to cut figures in any different fields of social activities.

Nowadays, Japanese students are eager to enter a university for the purpose of gaining the posts that will be to their best in the future. They, however, must bear in mind that a university is not a preliminary school for gaining occupations. It is an institution that plays a large part in promoting human values through general education and technical studies.

It may not be too much to say, however, that the way of character building will depend upon how ardently you endeavour for its perfection. If you are conscious to view with national university students, you must make efforts in this point. Your university efforts will be most valuable for your future.

The founder of Tokyo Law School, the predecessor of the present Chuo University, aimed to bring up useful and characteristic lawyers, contributing a great deal to the world. We, Chuo students, should take into consideration the spirit of Tokyo Law School, though it had changed its name and qualities into Chuo University.

A valuation of man can never be made by only the entrance examination of a national university. The freshmen should not be attached to a trifling affairs which happened to them in the course of their life-time. Pessimism is not what is wanted in a long marathon race whose goal is far in distance.



AN ANNUAL BEER PARTY for new bachelors took place on the campus on March 25 after the graduation ceremony. President, Vice-president, directors and professors in the balcony toasted in celebration of the promising future of the new graduates.

Frank Reflection—

(Continued from Page 2)

iversity, chances are waiting for you to lead you where your ability is to be put "on sale".

In order for you to carry it into effect you should introduce a wilder atmosphere to this university. I was disgruntled with that bureaucratic trend and also ranged against Chuo's traditional spirit which seemed to have been perfunctorily and solemnly observed.

With the words "ambition rules everything" in mind, you are expected to play an active role in the campus life to make a contribution to the university itself and rearing up flexible-hearted workable students wherever they may go. My view may be called "a lopsided, distorted one in which no love for my university is felt."

But taking account of Chuo's development in the future, a rough operation to introduce a

wilder atmosphere to this university is required. My conclusion is that up to now Chuo students in general have been "too much docile and submissive", and that the immediate issue is to add a smack of wildness to their manner.

It is hoped as one of the goals you newcomers will never shun it. Beware that the time has come to make a renewed start as one of the big universities in this country.

I ardently hope you intend to make it possible to be called "able" and broad-minded students.

Studying is not all that there is in the private university. This is just what represents one of my hopes for you in taking pleasure to express my versions on the university life. I have no intention to expect much to you, since I know there is the invariable dogma that no one can bring his desires to their saturated point.

Japanese Garden—

(Continued from Page 3)

gradually brought to an established form in the latter half of the Heian Period, the garden also began to take on a definite style. We can see the traces of some gardens of this age in the Byodo-in in Uji, Joruriji temple in Kyoto, Moesuji temple in Hiraizumi. The Heian Period occupies a very important position in the history of the Japanese garden, since it was in this period that the Japanese garden first formed a completely genuine style.

The life of warrior, as in any other countries, was extremely simple and practical. A buke-zukuri house, or samurai style, developed as a warrior's residence, and as compared with one in the shinden-style, it was as a rule less specious, had less rooms and naturally a smaller

garden. There was a moat surrounding the house, and a hedge or a fence inside the moat. And inside the hedge there was arranged a garden simply composed of rocks, trees and a small pond. As to religion, Buddhism prevailed most among all others in this era, and as its sect, Zen Buddhism was widely believed by warriors. In the Kamakura period, a number of Zen temples were built and most of them had small and simple gardens where pods, rocks and trees were arranged in a subtle harmony with the beauty of nature. These gardeners tried to express the core of the beauty of nature not in an imitative way but in symbolic way. But there are now far from naturalism, as they are, in a sense, too abstract.

Professor's Profile (10)

A Sage of Chuo

By T. Shimizu

There is a very quiet room on the third floor of a new maroon-colored building. Once you step in, you will feel an atmosphere as though you became a little wiser.

It is said that there is no medicine for curing a fool, but the room will make him feel different and a bit wiser than he is.

The master of this room is professor Junsuke Suita, Dean of the Literature Faculty. He has made great contributions to Chuo as the first Dean of the Literature Faculty since its birth. He recently succeeded to the post as Professor Itoh resigned on the ground of ill health.

He teaches German and German Literature in our school and is also an honorary Professor of Hitotsubashi University.

As is well known, he is an authority on German Literature in Japan. Therefore, we are proud of him.

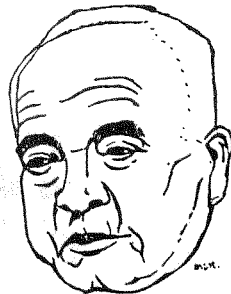
Recently I had an interview with him in which as soon as he sat down a good-cushioned chair, he began to smoke "Iko" a brand of Japanese cigarettes.

"Speaking of Sake", I asked "it is said that you are a quite drinker".

At first he did not accept what I said, saying that a rumor seems to me rather higher than what I "think". But finally he accepted it with a big laughter.

"I like Karakuchi (means dry sake)", he added.

After a two or three-minutes



talk, he became very friendly and asked me what was my senior high school. I reversed my answer.

He spoke clearly. He is a typical *Edokko*. He won't talk much unless you ask him. He is a man of silence as the Japanese proverb says "Silence is gold". You can get a nuance of this old saying when you face him.

He has many works, for instance, "The History of Modern German Current Thoughts", "The Introduction of German Literature" and many translations from German books.

Recently he wrote an autobiography named "Tabibito no Yoru no Uta" or "Wanders night" its title was chosen from the poem of Goethe.

In his high school days, he took great interest in skiing, regatta and table tennis but when asked he emphasized with a smile that he was a spectator rather than a player.

His hobbies are "Kabuki" and "Nagauta".

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