

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 19

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First Summer Seminar Proves Great Success

The first summer seminar of Chuo University was held from July 18 to 22 at Karuizawa Hoshino Hotel.

The seminar was sponsored by the Student Affairs Section prior to other universities. It was attended by 51 students and 10 professors.

The subject was "how to spend our college life." Under the above title the students and professors discussed face to face over five days.

The students including 14 girls were divided into five groups.

The seminar was opened in the morning with Prof. Nakagawa's opening address in the quiet atmosphere of a chapel which belongs to the hotel.

In the afternoon Professor Kuwaki gave a lecture under the title of "the idea of university." During the five-day seminar the students took light exercise before breakfast every morning.

From 8.30 a.m. Professor Hisamatsu told about the university's education and student affairs for two hours.

In the evening a group of several students had an opportunity to discuss love affairs and the Student Self-Government Association's problems sitting around a few professors.

In the discussions the active opinion of students was expressed on the Student Self-Government Association and it was stressed that the S.S.G.A. should take problems of all students and closely connected with the campus.

Another interesting discussion was a problem of love affairs, but it seemed rather too early for young students having no love experience as yet. Professor Komatsu gave an account of his first love, in which he particularly stressed his 8-year love.

In the third ya's lecture Professor Komatsu expressed his opinion about the social responsibility of students in which he pointed out the true way of young people's life.

Another main point of the seminar was to build true friendship and to have personal contacts with professors.

In the evening each divided

group played games and all students and professors enjoyed them. They also built camp fire, around which they played folkdance, including "Tokyo Ondo" and "Oshima Ondo."

On the final day most of time was allowed to panel discussions under the title of "Reflection of the summer seminar."

Judging from the panel discussion it seemed that their impression of the seminar was very complicated, but it was a general conclusion that the seminar this time was success and every participant hoped for a similar one next year with more results than this year.

See the Page 2.

Summer Seminar For SSGA Officers

A summer seminar for officers of the Students' Self-Government Association was held at the foot of Mt. Yatsugatake Yamanashi Prefecture from September 29 to 31.

The seminar, sponsored by the Student Affairs Section of Chuo University, resulted in deepening mutual understanding between students on one hand and executives on the other.

It is said that the seminar could not serve to carry out what the school authorities aimed at, while the first summer seminar for Chuo students which was held at Karuizawa in July ended with success.

Some 10 professors and staffs of the section, such as Professor Nakagawa, dean of economics, Professor Hisamatsu, Professor Kaneko and Professor Inoma, were failed to clear ill-feelings which consist between the school authorities and the executive members of the association, because the association members maintained their opinions persistently.

They insisted that the school authorities have neglected the educational affairs, and school management is sure to be unfair. They said, there is no room for compromise unless the school authorities change their educational policies.

BALL PLAYERS APPEAR IN GAME

A ban of participation in games by 10 ballplayers was removed by the Japan Students' Baseball Association on September 12.

The students' qualification judging committee of the association had its meeting at the Students' Baseball Hall on September 12, and decided that 10 members of the Chuo Baseball team be allowed to take part in a tournament which started on September 10.

The decision was in answer to an appeal made by the school authorities of Chuo University to the association on September 4.

14 club members had been banned from all games since April because they caused a disgraceful affair during their tour to Fukuoka City in Fukuoka Prefecture.

Four Chuoians directly responsible for the affairs were later excluded from the list of the players published by the association.

It is hoped that the 10 regular members who are back in their team will exercise their discretion in the future to live up to the expectations of all students of their school.

More Efforts By Students

Chuo students lack in basic knowledge, said Ryoichi Ichikawa, Chief of the Placement Section of Chuo University, in a brief interview with the Hakumon Herald early this month.

This was revealed when he commented on the results of a preliminary examination held in May.

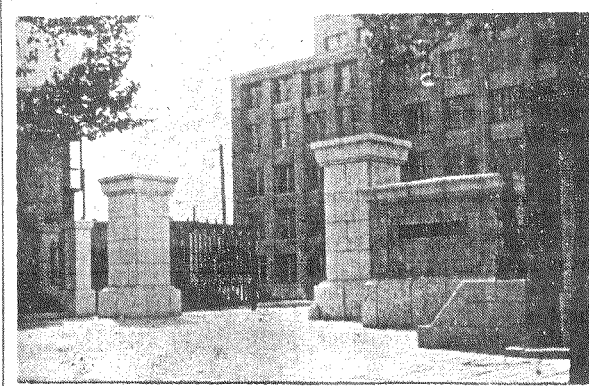
General speaking, he said, Chuo students lack in fundamental knowledge especially in foreign languages although they are good in special subjects.

The results of the examination for seniors in May showed that was no marked difference from those of last year, he said.

The differences were especially conspicuous between the superior and the inferior and the most excellent student marked 82 points in the English language for the maximum of 100, while there was one who obtained only 7 points.

He also disclosed that the average mark of the senior was 39.8.

Annual Hakumon Festival Scheduled for October



A new Hakumon Gate (white gate) was built on August 10. The newly established gate which cost 880,000 yen is a symbol of the school and of its glory, hope and dignity. The building seen behind is an annex containing president office and study rooms for professors.

Supported By 6 Bodies

The annual Hakumon Festival will be held from October 6 to 8, it was announced on September 16.

The festival is jointly sponsored by five student associations, the Day and the Night Student Self-Government Associations, the Cultural Association, the Athletic Association and the Consumer Cooperative Association.

The Festival Executive Committee was decided to be composed of the six associations in a preparatory meeting for the festival executive committee held on September 15.

In the meeting Satoshi Aoi, Chairman of the D.S.S.G.A., was elected Chairman of the Festival Executive Committee.

The election was made after a frank exchange of opinions among the attendants. Takeo Iwaki, Chairman of the Cultural Association, asserted that the chairman of the Festival Executive Committee should be chosen from the five student associations, though the Chairman of the D.S.S.G.A. used to be automatically elected chairman of the Festival Executive Committee.

Opinions opposing him were expressed, but agreement was finally reached on the election of the Chairman of the D.S.S.G.A. as in its post.

On the other hand, the Athletic Association has so far made no decision whether it will take part in the joint sponsorship of the festival.

The association did not send its representatives to the preparatory meeting on September 15.

That was because at its managers' meeting on September 13 the association agreed not to decide for the time being its participation in the annual event as sponsor.

It is reported that there is little possibility of the Athletic Association becoming a sponsor of the festival, since the Day and the Night Student Self-Government Associations appear to be against the Athletic Association over the problem of revising the cheering party, now suspended from its activities owing to the indiscreet acts by some of its members.

However, the Cultural Association, is calling upon the Athletic Association to send its representatives to the Festival Executive Committee.

Secretary General Reviews Summer Seminar In U.S.

Secretary General Tozaburo Komatsu expressed his frank views on the results of a seminar for university managers in the U.S., in a recent interview with the Hakumon Herald.

Mr. Komatsu returned on August 5 from his recent visit to the U.S. to take part in the seminar held at Stanford and Omaha Universities.

When asked on the outcome of the meeting, Mr. Komatsu replied as saying that it is difficult to immediately apply to his management what he has learnt in the seminar because there is a big difference in the scale of American and Japanese universities.

The secretary-general said that no tax is imposed on donations to universities as they are considered as charities, and donors are mostly prominent persons in business circles.

Referring to university management in Japan, Mr. Komatsu said that the financial difficulties of Japanese universities, particularly private ones, are due to the fact that the most of them have to depend on the revenue of their institutions. He explained, in the United States 40 to 50 per cent of her universities depend on their regular

income and the rest on donation from various sources.

Mr. Komatsu also said American universities are closely connected with business circles, and they exchange the results of their researches on a broad scale.

As to American students, Mr. Komatsu said, he had many occasions to prove that they are quite diligent and hard workers.

He said, "I talked with some of them to learn the nature of their student union, which is similar to the present student self-government association in Japan."

"It has played a great role in promoting the welfare of students. Unlike the S.S.G.A. the American Student Union does not take any active part in a political and thought movement, although it did in the past."

See the Page 3.

Komatsu Invites Businessmen

Tozaburo Komatsu, Secretary General of Chuo University invited members of the "Nankoh Club" to report the results of his U.S. visit, at the Chuo University Hall on the evening September 15.

Mr. Komatsu left Tokyo International Air Port on June 25 and returned to Tokyo on August 5.

During his visit to the United States he inspected many big universities and colleges including Stanford, Columbia and Harvard.

He also showed an 8mm color film to his audiences. The color film contained many beautiful scenes such as Walkiki of Hawaii, Chicago City.

He showed the huge site of Stanford University by the film and added, "When we compare Stanford University, which has many facilities from a shopping center to an apartment-house with a Japanese university, it is natural that we can't adopt directly the management of the American University."

Essay Contest For Teller's Cup To Be Held in Oct.

An English Essay Contest for Teller's Cup will be held at Chuo University on October 31.

It is at the suggestion of Mr. Sedney A. Teller, a professor at University of Chicago, who stressed the need for holding an English essay contest when he came to the English Speaking Society of Chuo University.

He said such contest must be carried by members of the society. Professor Teller visited Japan on his tour around the world and made a lecture under the title of "Youth at the cross road" before some 500 Chuo students on June 2. Mr. Teller donated 1500 yen to the society for essay contest in a welcome reception for him.

Professor Uchikata, the president of the society and three senior members of the society have made efforts to held the contest. The title is "Why I first want to visit..." A panel of judges includes Prof. Uchikata, Mr. Donchez, Mr. Maeda, Mr. Nakamura and Mr. Matsui.



Chuo Swing Band enjoyed a month-trip throughout the country during the summer vacation. The members of the band were welcomed by people in all places which they visited. The picture shows its performance at Okayama City.

In This Issue

First Summer Seminar of Chuo University	Page 1
Mr. Komatsu Returns	Page 1
Professor's Profile	Page 2
Impression of America	Page 3
South Pacific	Page 3
Fukuda Sets New Record	Page 4

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EDITORIAL

U.S. Security Treaty

Public attention has been increasingly paid to the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty since the two nations started diplomatic negotiations last year.

It is generally anticipated that it will become a major political problem in Autumn.

The National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations (Zengakuren) has already made public that it will touch a strong movement against the treaty revision with the United States.

In its general meeting held from June 5 to 8 the federation resolved to check the revision of the U.S.-Japan security treaty enlisting the cooperation of labor unions.

According to the resolution adopted with overwhelming approval, it is charged that the revision of the security treaty is an indication of the "imperialistic global policy" of the United States.

The resolution also urges student to bear it in mind and that the prevention of the treaty revision is one of the primary responsibilities that they have to fulfill it by all means.

It encourages the boycotting of classes as a practical means of the student movement against the revision of the security pact.

The Student Self-Government Association of Chuo Univ. holds the same stand as Zengakuren toward the treaty revision issue and it was resolved at its general meeting.

In view with this situation, we have to take into due consideration what attitude should be taken toward such a student campaign.

We have a great doubt of how much the student movement will make progress by boycotting the classes.

We can also see no reason why we should abandon our fundamental rights and freedom to attend our classes, even if we were to give some sympathetic thought to the student campaign, headed by radical executives of the Zengakuren.

It is absolutely impossible to think that it is the primary responsibility of students to check the revision of the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

Now is the time when we should have a close look at the revision as well as the Japan-U.S. security treaty itself from the academical point of view.

A careful thought has to be given to where lies the significance of the treaty revision issue.

So far as it has been made public, we are not in a position to have enough details of it.

According to a leaflet recently issued by the Liberal-Democratic Party on arrangements made on the revision of the Japan-U.S. security treaty the main purpose of the revision is to set up the complete independence of Japan in the defensive military aspect.

The leaflet also emphasizes that the revision security pact with the U.S. will contribute a great deal to the maintenance of peace and security by Japan in cooperation of the United States.

However, the Socialist Party which is opposed to the revision of the security treaty, asserts that the new security treaty will not only drive Japan into a military alliance with the United States, but also lead her into the danger of being involved in nuclear war.

It is also pointed out that revision of the security treaty will help strengthen the current international tension and threaten Japan's peace and security.

The revision of the Japan-U.S. security treaty is a serious matter that concerns the future peace and security and full consideration must be given to the opinions of the two rival political parties.

We must not lose our eyes to biased opinions and publicity on the revision of the security pact.

We cannot also believe that the time has left us no choice but to rise against the revision of the security treaty.

No rash conclusion should be reached on such an important political problem as the revision of the security treaty whether we should be for or against it.

A Great Success At Karuizawa

The Student Seminar of Chuo University at Karuizawa in summer was a great success. This was the consensus of opinions expressed by those who took part in the seminar.

In his closing address Professor Nakagawa, Dean of the Economics Department and Acting Dean of the Student Department, on behalf of the sponsor announced the student seminar closed with an unexpectedly great success.

Other Professors and assistant professors who attended the seminar as lecturers and advisers shared the same opinion with him and said, "the function was very wonderful and enabled us to understand what students had in mind and sought for."

51 students including 14 girls present at the seminar were satisfied with it except that the event was not extended.

Their satisfaction was that they were given opportunities to talk "face to face" with their teachers without reservation.

That is because it was impossible to talk freely with them in the past especially in their school crowded with students.

How was it possible to achieve

this unexpectedly great success? It was by the joint efforts of professors and students to form closer friendship and to deepen their mutual understanding.

However, it must not be overlooked that the seminar was voluntarily worked out by some students.

Otherwise, it might not have been so realized. This was also an opinion moderately expressed by officials of the Student Affairs Section of the Student Department who helped manage the seminar.

"How did the students spend five days in the seminar which brought about an 'unexpected success?'"

They talked and discussed unreservedly with their teachers but also listened to their lectures and advices earnestly.

They also freely expressed their discontents about their school, such as ill-equipped facilities and inert lectures delivered through loud-speakers in large rooms available for some 400 students.

Doubts were also expressed on college education conducted in such conditions.

Suggestions to solve these



The photo shows Prof. Hisamatsu and Prof. Yamaguchi talking with students at night.

problems were made by professors.

On the first day in his lecture Prof. Kuwaki spoke of the university as it should be. He also stressed the need for technical education for vacations, general education for building up the character of students and academic researches.

On the second day Prof. Hisamatsu gave a lecture on university education in connection with the part played by the Student Department.

Mr. Hisamatsu said that the task of the student department is to give effective suggestions and directions to problems closely concerned with students, such as students' activities outside the campus scholarship and other measures designed to improve the welfare of students.

On the third day in his lecture titled "Social responsibility of the students" Prof. Komatsu pointed out they should contribute a great deal to the betterment of society, based on a

sound philosophy of life.

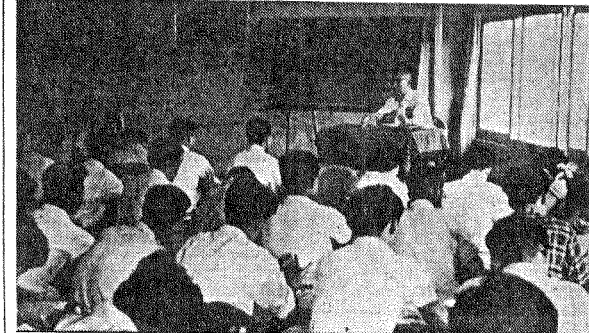
The fourth day of the seminar opened with a lecture by Prof. Fukuda, an authority on the physics.

Mr. Fukuda, quoting comprehensive examples, spoke on a remarkable progress being made in theories of modern physics from the law of cause and effect to "Uncertainty Principle."

Expressing his regret at the misuse of atomic power in World War II Mr. Fukuda said that the modern physics has played a great role in human progress.

While attending the seminar the students divided into five groups often had frank and friendly exchanges of opinions on problems in which they always take interest.

They included student movements, political problems, the need the Student Self-Government Association for improving the welfare of the students, love of the school, and friendship between male and female students.



The photo shows Prof. Fukuda lecturing on the natural science at Hoshino Hotel.

Letters to The Editor

My Reflection on Summer Vacation

To the Editor

Although the days are still very hot, the nights are getting cooler. The chirping of insects is getting louder every night. It is the season best suited for you to enjoy reading at night.

Looking back to the two-month vacation, it seems to have passed away in a moment in climbing, camping or making trips, and your may find yourselves perplexed with the flight of time.

With most of the Chuo students leaving the campus for the summer vacation, the entire school building turned into a place of the bar-examination, schooling of correspondence students, and summer school lectures.

In the middle of August it was also used as a place of employment examinations by various companies for high school students.

People coming to the university in their efforts to fulfill their own purposes appeared to have felt no bitter hotness in midsummer. I could not help thinking of them with admiration and at the same time braced myself up.

The scene was, however, a disillusion to me. That was because when I came to the school two days before the bar-examination, and walking along the corridor, I ran into some of students wearing slippers. They were members of the student

body for studies of law easily recognized at a glance their brisk walking wearing slippers on the campus. At that time I was surprised to see them wear only underwear. Their conspicuous "summer style" baffled me.

I was told afterward that some groups of "slipped" students had only running shirts while taking the bar-examination.

I do not intend to quote an old Buddhist saying, "Clear your mind of all thoughts and you will find even a burning fire cool."

It will certainly make you comfortable to put on only running shirts in a sultry room where the sweat rolls down the face and the body even though you sit still.

It did not matter whether they wore only running shirts in the examination room but my sympathy was with those who could not do like them in the helplessly sultry room. Anyway, other people might have felt disgusted with the students in underwear and have disrespected them for their indiscreet manners.

Should they not have kept in mind that "one should behave well in the right manners in the right place?"

Atsuko Yamakawa
Junior, Law Course

Professor's Profile (II)

"Habitual Offender"

By T. Shimizu

Assistant Professor Takeo Miyake is a very frank man. He is an authority on economics, but it is not known as yet whether he is economical or not in his private life. But it appears that he is intent on making his class interesting while at school.

He says he has no ear for music, but likes to enjoy himself in listening to a story teller.

He is nicknamed by students as "Senko Hanabi," (fire-cracker). That is because he is a bit impatient.

He still retains what he used to have in the defunct Japanese navy where he is said to have risen to the rank of an officer.

He always encourages his students to be friendly and increase their intimacy through personal contact as much as possible.

In his classroom, he does not use a microphone. That is because he takes pride in his voice which is quite loud and yet clear.

He himself often says "I don't know whether I violate the Noise Prevention Law".

Certainly what he thinks



about his voice is true, but instead of violating the "Noise Prevention Law" for his big voice, he proves helpful as an instrument in observing the "Anti-Sleeping Law" (if and when such comes into force in the future.)

He is also a very practical man and stresses the need for "practice" rather than ideology.

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Tozaburo Komatsu,
Secretary General of Chuo University

Educational institutions in the United States are so large in scale that it is very hard for private Japanese universities to adopt their administration all at once.

This is one of many deep impressions I gained while visiting that country this summer.

As a member of the 16-man inspection party invited by the Rockefeller Foundation, I left Tokyo International Airport at Haneda June 19 and visited Hawaii, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, New York, Boston, Buffalo and Omaha. On my way back I again touched at San Francisco and Hawaii arriving at Tokyo August 5.

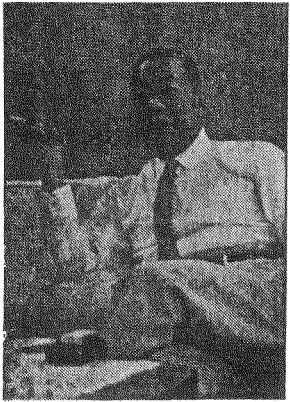
The inspection party was composed of 13 representatives of private universities in the Kanto and Kansai areas in the field of school administration, one official of the Education Ministry, and two Dietmen, each from the Education Committees of the House of Representatives and the House of Councilors.

The main purpose of the trip this time was to attend the Seminar for Business Administration at Stanford University and the Short Course in Business Management at Omaha University.

Taking advantage of the rare occasion we made a round of visits to 11 universities and colleges including California, Southern California, Claremont College, Regdlands, Chicago, Northwestern, America, Colombia and Harvard, besides the educational authorities of the U.S. Government and the Library of Congress.

Throughout our trip we were

accompanied Mr. Brakebill, Business Manager of San Francisco University and Dr. Nielson, Professor of Stanford University. We are very much grateful to them for their goodwill and painstaking efforts which made our visit to the United States far more pleasant and useful than expected. For, without their accurate plan and kind at-



titude it might have been impossible for us to attain the purpose of the trip to the full extent.

We were also invited to receptions by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Japanese Embassy.

For sightseeing purposes, we visited various cities by bus besides Yosemite National Park, Niagara Falls, Hollywood, and Disneyland, White House, United Nation Headquarters, Empire Building with 82 stories, the Statue of Liberty, the house

where George Washington lived in his lifetime. In Hawaii we visited Waikiki and Pearl Harbor.

In a sense, we practically saw all famous spots in the cities and towns which we visited.

True to an old Japanese saying, "Seeing is better than believing", we found a considerable difference between America we saw and America we read in a book or heard in talk. For instance, in a guide book, it was advised that transient visitors would carry cigarette lighters because of difficulty to secure matches. But this was proved wrong, for at any hotels or restaurants matches were freely served.

I have often heard that American students are quite lazy and do not study hard. But this was also found untrue. American students are on the contrary hard workers and unlike in Japan, they have to prepare or review their lessons, but they have plenty of play after they are through with them. In this respect they draw a clear borderline. This is one of the characteristics of American students. This habit is also formed by the public in general who usually completely stay away from work on Saturdays and Sundays. Recently, there is a growing trend among American people in favor of "four-day work" and "three-day off" in a week. This trend appears to be stemming from the progress of mechanization in work. In the United States, there is a considerable number of universities where I.B.M. machines are used. This raises a situation in which people cannot be idle as ma-

chines do work. In other words, men are used by machinery and cannot remain idle. This habit seems to be gradually formed by Americans with the passing of time.

American universities have student unions which correspond to students' self-government associations in Japanese universities. Their unions are, however, quite different from those in Japan in point of their functions. In the State University of California in Berkeley, there is a student union which is considered the best in the United States. It has a large hall capable of accommodating 2,500 persons and a small hall with the accommodation capacity of 500. It has also many facilities including a barber shop, bookstore and billiard room. The union has now a "meditation room" built with a fund of \$100,000 donated by an influential person interested in education.

The operation of these facilities is made with funds raised from donations from graduates and subsidies or loans from the State Government. In the past this union is said to have taken active part in thought and political movements, but these days the activities of the union are directed toward the promotion of welfare for students.

As already mentioned, the scale of American educational facilities is so large that it is hard to apply it to Japanese universities, although it is considered of great reference in the future.

The number of Japanese students now in the United States

(Continued on Page 4)

On The SCREEN

South Pacific 20th Century Fox



Emile de Becque (Rossano Brazzi) and Nellie Forbush (Mitzi Gaynor) in an island.

A long-run Broadway musical play was quite picturesquely duplicated in a 20th Century film and is going to be released this fall.

The "South Pacific" is based on "Tales of the South Pacific" by Pulitzer prize James A. Michener, and adopted from the play "South Pacific" by Oscar Hammerstein and Richard Rodgers. The movie depicts the story of a love sprouted in a South Pacific island between a French orchard owner and a U.S. navy nurse. The director is Joshua Logan who once presented "Picnic," "Bus stop," "Sayonara," etc.

The story begins in World War II with the arrival of Lieutenant Joseph Cable (John Kerr) on special duty in the island to meet French orchard owner Emile de Becque (Rossano Brazzi). The commander of the island is Captain Brackett (Russ Morgan) and a charming girl selling souvenirs, Bleedy Mary (Juanita Hall) and funny laundry man, Luther Billis (Ray Walton) are also inhabitants. Emile loves Nellie Forbush (Mitzi Gaynor) who is very cheerful American navy nurse. He talks about himself, his leaving from France and his killing of a dictator fifteen years ago.

After arriving in the island, Lieutenant Cable goes to Captain Brackett and tells a secret strategy. This strategy is the attacking of the enemy's transport to pass narrow waterways among islands to supply ammunition, food and other military equipment for soldiers in Guadalcanal. For the purpose of this strategy, a man with a

wireless apparatus is needed for watching the enemy and Emile is appointed as a competent man.

Captain Brackett tries to know about Emile through Nellie, especially the reason of his killing. Emile reveals this matter at dinner to Nellie and at the same time he proposes to her.

She accepts his proposal but later she knows that Emile has two children and gets disappointed especially to know that he is married to a native.

Captain Brackett persuades Emile to accept the job but Emile does not easily agree, because of his love for Nellie.

When a festival of natives is held in an island, Mary introduces Liat (France Nuyen) to Lieutenant Cable.

Liat is a daughter of Mary and she soon falls in love with the Lieutenant.

Emile persuaded by Captain Cable, flies to a certain island with him, but on the way to their destination both are attacked over the enemy's ground.

Billis who has tried to prove in his surprise falls down with parachute on the sea.

Fortunately Cable and Emile reach their destination and Captain Brackett knows the enemy's troop transport in the water-way by the wireless. They succeed in annihilating the troops.

When Emile comes back to his orchard, he finds the Nellie waiting for him with his children. While Lieutenant Cable is killed in a sea battle.

Japanese Classics (19)

Ukiyo-e (2)

By Susumu Hiyama

The stagnant Ukiyo-e then underwent an epoch-making development upon the fresh debut of Suzuki Harunobu (1725-1770) in 1765. He deserves our closest attention for having brought about two noteworthy improvements in Ukiyo-e: a technical reform of wood engraving and printing and an awakening of painters' characteristics. The wood-cut printing prior to his time had only contours coloured in black to which colours were added by

brushwork afterwards, although later ones had two colours green and red. But his devices made it possible to print in ten colours including half-tone ones. This sort of polychrome printing was called "Nishiki-e" or "brocade picture" (the word brocade here means colourful). As the number of colours available for printing was increased, the pictures of Harunobu became complex in their composition. His picture, at the same time, began to have backgrounds associated with its subject. In short, he depicted men and women just as they seemed to him. Besides, the women he painted were as lovely as dolls, producing a sort of romantic atmosphere, and this made him even more popular.

Torii Kiyonaga developed



The painting by Kitagawa Utamaro is one of the masterpieces in Edo period and he is one of the experts of Ukiyo-e.

these doll-like women into healthy and vivid women, and Kitagawa Utamaro, with his innate talent, further added the warmth of flesh and blood to them.

At the same time, the portraiture of Kabuki actors, too, freed itself of the fixed style of the Torii School by the efforts of

these doll-like women into healthy and vivid women, and Kitagawa Utamaro, with his innate talent, further added the warmth of flesh and blood to them.

At the same time, the portraiture of Kabuki actors, too, freed itself of the fixed style of the Torii School by the efforts of

Utagawa Kuniyoshi was also

Katsukawa Shunsho, and Ippitsusai Buncho.

These artists tried to describe Kabuki actors just as they appeared to them. This meant the birth of real 'likeness pictures'.

Toshusai Sharaku and Kitagawa Utamaro are well-known as the top portraiture artists of women and Kabuki actors.

Ukiyo-e was at its best at the end of the 18th Century and it was also at this time that Chobunsai Eishi, Chobunsai Eisho, Kubo Shunman, Katsukawa Shuncho and many other master hands were at their best.

In due time there came a limit to the art of portraiture which fully enjoyed prosperity in the Kansei Era. Now Ukiyo-e had to find a different way. The man who attained this task was Katsushika Hokusai, the greatest landscape painter together with Ando Hiroshige. He learned much from Dutch etchings and created a new landscape art. His landscape pictures were the true reproduction of the nature. His landscape pictures were those which became very familiar with the people of Edo. The most excellent work done by him was the "Fugaku Sanjurok-kei" or "Thirty-six Views of Mt. Fuji", a series of pictures depicting the aspects of the snow capped mountain as seen from varied places.

Greatly inspired by the debut of such a great landscape artist, there appeared many landscape painters in the Ukiyo-e world.

Ando Hiroshige, the painter of the well-known "Tokaido Gojusan-tsubugi" or "Fifty-three Stages on the Tokaido High way", was the most famous and excellent among them. He showed an original style of his own quite different from that of Katsushika Hokusai.

Utagawa Kuniyoshi was also



This picture painted by Suzuki Harunobu is one of his masterpieces and popular among the people. It well shows an Edo atmosphere.


famous for his "Toto Meisho" or "Famous Spots in Edo."

The history of Ukiyo-e thus ran over a period of two centuries and a half beginning with Hishikawa Moronobu and ending with Ando Hiroshige, and during this period there appeared Suzuki Harunobu, Torii Kiyonaga, Kitagawa Utamaro, Toshusai Sharaku, Katsushika Hokusai and Ando Hiroshige.

They are regarded as Six Great Masters of Ukiyo-e.

It is one of the characteristics of Ukiyo-e that it developed as a genuinely popular art among the middle class of Edo and it is one of the popular arts of which Japan can boast to the world.


Let us call to our mind once again that Ukiyo-e is still alive in the pictures of Degas or Manet being looked at by a number of people in the world.



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Chuo Swimming Squad Captures Third Position

The Chuo Swimming team captured the third place with 55 points in the All Japan Intercollegiate Swimming Championship held at the Meiji Shrine Swimming Pool from September 10 to 12.



Chuo Shinoda, freshman, showed his best mark of 2'43"2, ranking in second. Osaki of the Toei-kai (Waseda University), who was ranked in top on the lane No. 6, set New Japan Record of 2'41"8 in the 200 M. Breast-Stroke.

Point-getter Fujimoto (free style) and Hirakida (butterfly) could not come up with students' expectation, because they were in bad conditions throughout the tournament. On the other hand three freshmen, Nakaya, Kenjo and Shinoda, took active plays and brought many points to the Chuo team on the second day.

The three swimmers are expected to make great remarkable progress in the near future.

RESULTS

100 free style	58"0
(2) Nakaya	
100 butterfly	1'2"2
(2) Hirakida	
200 free style	2'8"6
(1) Fujimoto	
200 breast	2'43"2
(2) Shinoda	
200 relay	1'45"0
(2) Chuo	
400 medley	4'21"8
(1) Chuo	
800 relay	8'40"9
(3) Chuo	

Straight Victories Obtained

Chuo swordmen got the consecutive victory over their rivals in the 8th Student Swordmanship Tournament held at the National Gym on September 20.

In the Chuo-Kokushikan game, the chances were in favor of the Chuo team, which gained three wins in the first half. But the Kokushikan team began to attack persistently and got three wins in succession, going to tie with the Chuo team which had four victories before.

Difference of getting points, 7-5, brought the victory to the Chuo team.

RESULTS

CHUO	3	3	KOKUSHIKAN
*Sasao	1	0	Yonezawa
*Kagami	2	0	Takahashi
Haraguchi	0	0	Nakayama
*Tsumura	2	0	Wakimoto
Furusho	0	1	*Yanai
Kolke	1	2	*Kotani
Kumagaya	1	2	*Ozawa

Chuo Wrestlers Gain Victories

Two heavy weight wrestlers won the victory in the 10th All Japan Student Wrestling Championship held at the Aoyama Gym from September 11 to 13.

Veteran matman Takeda, captain of the Chuo wrestling team, won two consecutive victory in the welter weight.

In the final match of welter weight he wrestled with his colleague Kojima (Chuo) who also got five matches with falls overwhelming his prominent rivals.

The veteran matman turned aside easily the persistent attacks of his rival Kojima and felled him down on the mat in only 20 seconds from the beginning.

He was by far superior to the other player in technique and fighting spirit through out the tournament.

On the other hand, in the light weight class Chuoians who were expected to get the championship could not show their abilities at all. But it was delightful to see freshmen of the Chuo Wrestling Club fighting well with prominent matmen who have participated in many of the international games as delegates of Japan.

They are expected to make more remarkable progress and become "hopes" of the Chuo team in the near future.

Fukuda Marks New Record

Chuo athletes served to bring the victory to the East team in the 16th East-West Student Track-Field Tournament held on September 20 at the Hattori Ground in Osaka.

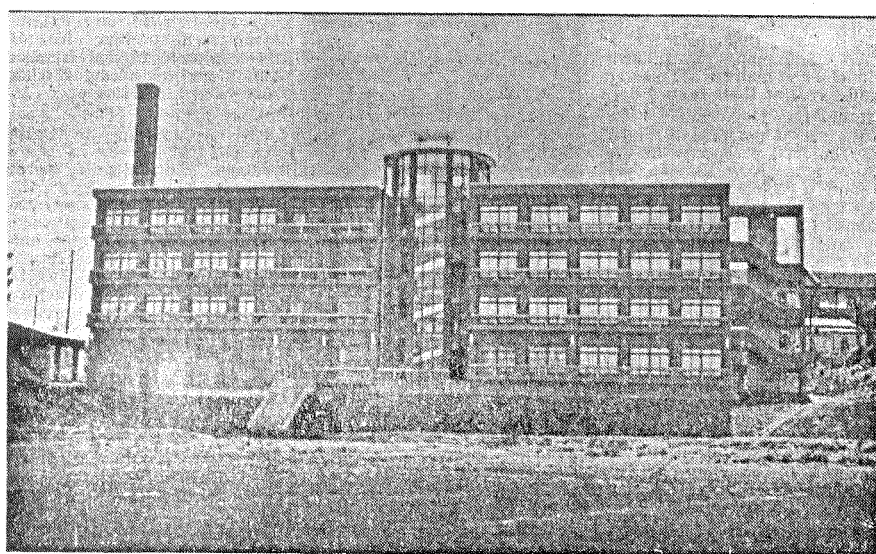
Active plays of 17 Chuoians attracted the spectators' attention.

Akiko Fukuda, a member of the Chuo Athletic Club, set two new records in the tournament, 12"3 in the 100 meter-dash and 5.68 meters in the broad jump.

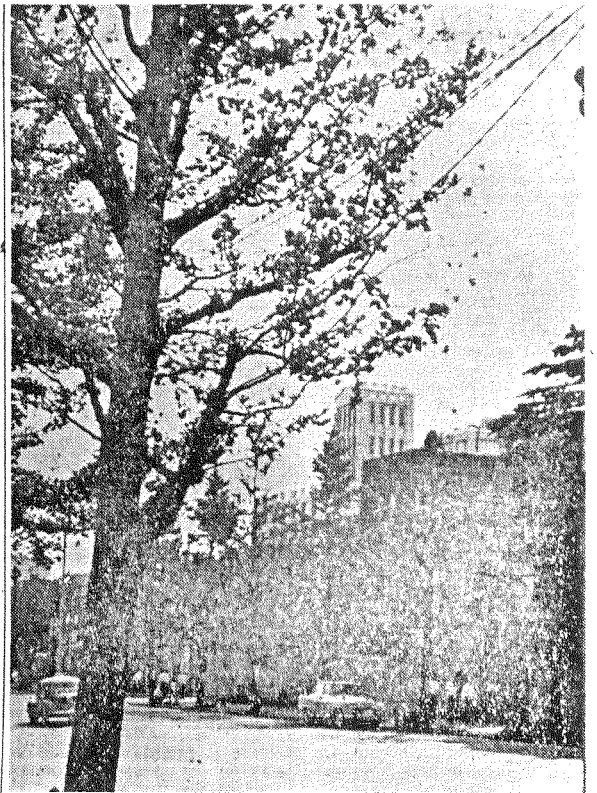
Men and women teams of the East squad captured fifteen and four straight victories respectively.

The main results were as follows:

Men		Women	
East 201	145	West	
1500 M			
(1) Sakuta	3'59"3		
400 M			
(1) Taniguchi	49"0		
broad jump			
(1) Hanada	7.28 m		
javelin throw			
(1) Kanai	68.04 m		
800 M			
(1) Sakuta	1'56"8		
Pole Jump			
(1) Otsubo	4.10 m		
5000 M			
(1) Minamidate	14'51"6		
hop, step and jump			
(1) Hanada	15.27 m		
Women			
East 95.5	79.5	West	
100 M dash			
(1) Fukuda	12"3		
shot put			
(1) Matsuda	13.50 m		
broad jump			
(1) Fukuda	5.68 m		



The most modern luxurious dormitory which is situated to the Nerima ground for the Chuo Athletes was completed on September 15. This boarding house is carefully kept up, equipped with good accomodities, even for air-conditioned.



AUTUMN IN SCHOOL. Autumn is the best season for study and meditation. Many students go to library with almost no students around the trees, while a soft autumn breeze passing over ginkgo trees.

Impression —

(Continued from Page 3)

is estimated to be 2,235 out of the total of 57,000 foreign students from various other countries.

While staying in the United States, happy affairs happened. One was that Mr. Endo, a graduate of Chuo University came to see me at Colombia University. He was smartly dressed and was anxious to depend on his English which he learnt in his university. The other was that while I was inspecting the Library of Congress in Washington, I happened to find a copy of the "Hakumon Zinshiroku" on a book shelf in the Japan Section.

Another pleasant thing to me was that Mr. Shinaro Kawai, also a graduate of Chuo University.

Volley-Ball

Chuo Smashes Meiji Team

The Chuo Volley-Ball Team got a win over the Meiji one at the Meiji Shrine Volley-Ball Court on Sept. 20.

Chuo nine, who scored three points before, stood abreast on the top with the Keio University team which also smashed down three teams.

The Chuo squad is most expected to capture the victory of the Volley-Ball Championship this time.

sity came to see me at Stanford while I was staying there for about two weeks, and that I unexpectedly met Mr. Yosaku Tsuchiya, also a Chuo graduate, at the Japanese Consulate-General at San Francisco.

While the scale of American educational institutions is large, so is that of the Library of U.S. Congress. For your reference I will give you a brief introduction to the library.

The library, Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C., occupies two buildings. They cover 13 acres, contain 36 acres of floor space and have 250 miles of book shelves.

By June 30, 1958, the collections numbered more than 36,900,000 items. They include more than 11,400,000 volumes and pamphlets, 161,000 bound newspaper volumes, 15,600,000 manuscripts, 2,300,000 maps and views, nearly 2,000,000 items of music, more than 2,900,000 photographic items, 104,000 photograph recordings, 582,800 prints and reproductions, 155,000 reels and strips of microfilm, 121,800 motion-picture reels, as well as broadsides, photostats and posters. Nearly 697,000 readers were served during fiscal year 1958.

Finally, I hope that the students of our school will do their best to have a chance to visit the United States, sooner or later, so that they can get fully acquainted with various educational institutions in that great country.

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