

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 20

Friday, November 6, 1959

PRICE: ¥ 10

No Agreement Made Over Cheering Party

The five-student association council is still unable to tide over the continued deadlock over the problem of reorganizing the cheering party whose whole members voluntarily left last March because of indiscreet acts by some of its members.

Successful Applicants In Bar Examination

A list of 319 successful applicants for the bar examination of this year was announced on October 10 by the Ministry of Justice.

97 graduates and students for Chuo University passed the examination successfully and Chuo University took the ninth foremost place in a row in the examination.

It is characteristic that difference between Chuo University and the others has become narrow in comparison with last year. 106 successful applicants last year were the largest number that Chuo University has ever created in the examination.

Mr. and Mrs. Sakurai succeeded the examination at the same time. They graduated from University in 1956, continuing to study as members of Shimpokai, one of the law study society in the university.

The result of the examination were;

Chuo Univ.	97
Tokyo Univ.	36
Kyoto Univ.	32
Tohoku Univ.	23
Meiji Univ.	20
Waseda Univ.	17
Kyushu Univ.	10
Kwansei Univ.	9
Nihon Univ.	8
The rest.	67
Total.	319

Student Campaign For Relief Of Flood Victims

A students' campaign was recently carried out for relief of the victims of Typhoon Vera which caused tremendous damage.

More than 400,000 yen was collected in a week and it was immediately sent to the Charity Center and the Asahi Shimbun in Tokyo.

The Student Self-Government Association of Chuo University and other student organizations, such as the Catholic Research Society, and Society for Oratory Study, raised funds for relief of the flood sufferers.

The executive members of the SSGA took the initiative and called on students for donations at classrooms.

Some volunteers from each class took part in the campaign and made efforts to collect money on and off the campus.

The Catholic Research Society and Society for Oratory Study also acted briskly for a week from October 5 and appealed to the public in front of railway stations, such as Yurakucho, Shinbashi, Shibuya, Shinjuku, and Ikebukuro, and other places, including bustling streets. They raised a total of more than 280,000 yen, and sent it to the Asahi Shimbun.

A member of the Catholic Research Society who participated in the campaign told that the public, especially old women with children, showed a great deal of sympathy with the victims.

As a tendency noted among contributors was that young girls in fine dress were comparatively indifferent to the campaign.

5 Deans Take Offices

Five professors took offices of the dean of faculty on November 4, it was announced by the school authorities.

They are professor Goro Okuda of law dept., professor Ajiro Tango of economics dept., professor Tatsuo Inoue of commerce dept., professor Kyoichi Takase of literature dept., and professor Keiichi Hirose of technology dept.

The five deans were elected in the professors' meeting of each faculty which was held respectively toward the end of last month.

Fine Condition In Employment

An announcement on the employment condition of Chuo University students was made on October 26 by the Placement Section of the school.

According to the announcement the employment condition is fine.

More than 1,000 students who are expected to graduate from the school next spring have secured their occupations as of October 26.

It is noteworthy that the students securing their positions in the field of security enterprise have increased a little in number in comparison with last year.

Thanks to a favorable turn in Japan's economy more than 1,400 companies have already opened their doors to students.

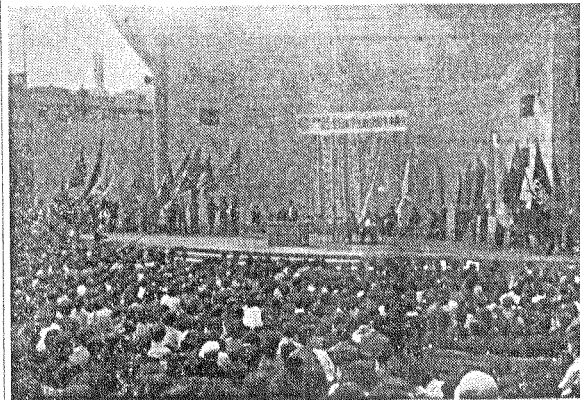
The figure is greater than last year, and it raises brighter hopes in future as far as employment is concerned.

The Placement Section says that if Chuo students positively take the examinations of small and medium companies, the rate of employment will be far better and it is expected to be as high as 97% in next year.

The number of students whose employment has been offered by classified industries is:

Nikko Security Co., Ltd.	21
Yamaichi Security Co., Ltd.	20
Kangyo Security Co., Ltd.	19
Yamasaki Co., Ltd.	13
Daiichi Security Co., Ltd.	12
Daiwa Security Co., Ltd.	9
Nomura Security Co., Ltd.	8
Ohi Security Co., Ltd.	5
Mitsukoshi Department Store	3

Protest Rally Staged; Classes Abandoned



Some 10,000 students from each university in Tokyo took part in the protest rally held at Hibiya Park.

A student rally for checking revision of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty was held in the auditorium on October 30.

Some 1,000 Chuo students of the day course took part in the rally and approved a slogan consisting of six items.

After the rally they staged a demonstrative parade through the bustling street for Hibiya Park, where a Tokyo rally sponsored by Socialists and Labor Unions was held from 3:30 p.m. against revision of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty which has been the focus of people's attention.

The Park was packed to the full with a large number of representatives of the Student Self-Government Association of each university in Tokyo.

Following the opening address by the chairman, a report was made by the executive committee on its movement against the revision.

A resolution was made at the rally to the effect that the revision should be checked by all means, and at the same time the Kishi Cabinet should be dissolved immediately.

From 5:00 p.m. all participants held a demonstrative parade for Tokyo Station via Shimbashi.

The Tokyo rally closed in success without any trouble between participants and policemen.

The parade ended in front of the station at about 6:00 p.m.

Prof. Okada Takes Part In Scientific Studies

Professor Takashi Okada left Tokyo for Ecuador on October 27 by the Umitaka Maru of Tokyo Fishery University to take part in the study of the Galapagos Islands.

He teaches Spanish in commercial department of Chuo University.

Tokyo Fishery University which commemorates the 70th anniversary of its founding decided to make scientific researches on the west coast of South America, mainly the Galapagos Islands during the Umitaka-Mar's training cruise.

The project of studying the mysterious islands will be carried out by Tokyo Fishery University with the cooperation of the President of Ecuador and his Government.

The Galapagos Islands which are on the equator in the Pacific Ocean belong to Ecuador and are 1,000 kilometers west of the country.

In 1835 Charles Darwin visited these islands aboard the British

warship Beagle, when a theory of evolution occurred to him while studying animal and plant life.

He subsequently wrote "The Origin of Species". A Party, headed by professor Shinno of Tokyo Fishery University, will study the islands from this December to next February, the study will covers geology, botany and oceanography.

Quito Central University and Guayaquil University are expected to take part in the scientific studies.

Professor Okada who was decorated with "Al merito", the Order of Culture of Ecuador and Costa Rica about 20 years ago will take charge of investigating the economic situation of the Galapagos islands during the trip.

He is scheduled to meet with the president of Ecuador for the first time when he reaches there, and to have lecture meetings at Ecuador and Quito Central University which is the biggest one in the country. He is a member of the academies of many Latin American countries, such as Ecuador, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and so on.

He will return on February 27 of next year.

Miss Hiroko Emori Gets Tellers' Cup

Miss Hiroko Emori (freshman, law) got the glorious Teller's Cup in the English Essay Contest for the members of English Speaking Society of Chuo University on October 31.

Her essay written on "Why I want to visit England first" was chosen first after careful judgement by two judges, professor Uchikata, president of the society and Mr. Duca, member of American PEN Club.

The essay contest was designed to encourage the members to be at home in English. It is suggested by Mr. Teller, lecturer of Chicago University he visited Chuo University to have a lecture meeting before some 1,000 students.

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Chuo Consumers' Cooperative Celebrates 10th Anniversary

The Consumers' Cooperative of Chuo University celebrated its 10th anniversary on October 11.

10 women staffs of the cooperative were conferred remembrances for their long-time service.



Refined performances by the members of the Japan Chamber Symphonic Orchestra attracted the audiences' attention in the auditorium.

The ceremony was observed at the auditorium at 12:00 p.m. with many honorary guests attending.

Koshiro Shibata, President of the university, and other guests extended their hearty congratulations before some 2,000 Chuo students.

Kokichi Watanabe, Chief director of the cooperative, expressed his thanks for the congratulatory messages and said, "the Consumers' Cooperative of Chuo University has made remarkable progress year by year since its foundation. It is not too much to say that the cooperative stands on the foremost or the second place throughout the country. We, staffs, will make efforts to serve Chuoians more than ever."

After the ceremony, many a student and the concerned of Chuo University in the auditorium appreciated screen plays and popular musics by members of the Japan Chamber Symphonic Orchestra.

Hakumon Festival Commences Nov. 6

The annual Hakumon Festival opened Nov. 6 and lasts three days with six student bodies participating.

The Festival Committee decided on October 14 that the school festival should be a function through which the researches of students be announced and mutual understanding be deepened between the campus and society.

For this reason, the committee also decided a slogan of five items, which are aimed at:

- 1) World peace and democracy.
- 2) Protection of the freedom of studies and self-government on the campus.
- 3) Maintenance of the right to live by working students.
- 4) Promotion of cultural activities on the campus.
- 5) Creation of new culture and better mutual understanding between the campus and society.

The festival is featured by various events including the invitation of orphans and the exchange of music concerts with some universities in Tokyo.

The events are generally different from those of last year.

Hakumon Herald

Published monthly during the academic year by the English Speaking Society of Chuo University: 3-9, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

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EDITORIAL

Policy of Herald

Three years have passed since the first edition of the Hakumon Herald was put out November 1, 1956.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Herald its editorial board believes it of great significance to make public the editorial policy which has been and will be taken in publishing the monthly campus paper hereafter.

The editorial policy is based on two closely related purposes. One of them is to communicate students' life and their activities at Chuo University to the students of educational organizations in other countries, especially in English-speaking nations, and at the same time to inform the Herald's domestic readers of their activities. Because that is considered essential to the promotion of mutual understanding between Japan and other countries.

The other is to promote closer cultural and academic relations between this country and the rest of the world, for the world, as is well known, has become too small and much too interdependent to ignore academic and scientific researches and their results in all nations.

This situation necessitates their wide-range exchange which is very important to raise our academic level in researches.

It may not be useless to reflect the efforts made by Japan for her academic and scientific progress especially in modernizing the country in the prewar days.

She did her best in raising the scientific standard of her country to catch up with these advanced Western nations. By such efforts a considerable advance was made in some fields of science, particularly in that of natural science where Japan overcame other nations in some aspects.

On the contrary, there turned out scholars who parroted the theories of scholars in advanced Western nations, merely translating western culture into what was believed to be of Japanese originality. However, in the post-war days Japan's creative mind has come to be recognized and highly esteemed. At the same time it has contributed a great deal to the raising of the nation's academic and scientific level in the world.

The globe is shrinking more and more in distance to a degree where the recent remarkable progress of transportation has made possible to travel from Japan to other nations in hours. Our world is entering into a new age where, as is in distance, closer mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence are needed among nations.

In view of this situation we believe that a cultural and academic exchange must be promoted more and more on an international scale.

We have distinguished professors in our Chuo University who have played a great role in raising the academic and scientific level of our country.

Without doubt they will contribute a great deal to the promotion of Japan's academic and scientific progress as well as to that of the world, by expressing their opinions and the results of their academic researches on a world-wide scale.

The Herald editorial board is ready to co-operate with those professors who never grudge to spare their efforts to achieve the above-said purposes and to enhance the prestige of their school where they stand as they are now.

Finally we hope that a program of exchanging professors and students between Chuo University and those in other nations will be realized in the very near future.

We understand that there are some who criticize the Hakumon Herald. We are very much thankful to them, because the campus paper is still young in its history and has to learn lots. In this respect, we sincerely hope that way will be worked out so that "theory and practice" may go hand in hand, in achieving the common goal though different in degree.

Across the Pacific Ocean

Med. Student Recalls Impromptu Meeting With Soviet Leader

From the Daily Trojan
Charles Broberg, SC freshman, medical student in the US, spent six weeks in Russia with students from all nations as part of the international student exchange program while President Eisenhower prepared for a top level conference with Premier Khrushchev at Camp David. An unexpected highlight of the tour was a surprise visit by Khrushchev at Lake Ritza. During this visit, Broberg had the opportunity to talk briefly with the premier.

Friendliness prevailed as Khrushchev greeted the students warmly and commented favorably upon the exchange program and the good it accomplishes.

"He spoke enthusiastically about his tentative trip to the United States, and of President Eisenhower's proposed visit to Russia," Broberg recalled. During his stay in Russia, Broberg had an opportunity to talk with Russian students and was appalled at their misconceptions of life in the United States.

"The writings of Erskine Caldwell, Charles Dickens, Jack London and the state papers which play up the negative side—racial discrimination, unemployment, exploitation—are the only criteria with which the citizens of Russia have to judge

the United States. "When we pointed out that these views were distorted, the Russians would listen intently. But because their past information had been so one-sided, they found it hard to accept what our students had to say," he said.

Essays Can Win \$500

From the Daily Trojan
Award up to \$500 are being offered to college faculty members, graduate and undergraduate students in the Albert Schweitzer anniversary essay contest.

Essays written on "The Challenge of Albert Schweitzer" will commemorate the nationwide celebration of Schweitzer's 85th birthday.

Sponsored by the Albert Schweitzer Foundation, the contest is designed to encourage the public to read and study the writings of Schweitzer.

Length of the manuscripts for college faculty members is 8,000 to 10,000 words graduate students, 6,000 to 8,000 words and college students 4,000 to 6,000 words.

Registration, stating name, address and classification, must reach the Foundation Office, 55 E. Washington St., Chicago 2, 111, before midnight, November 10.

Final deadline for the essays, being judged by an international committee of Schweitzer scholars, is December 10.

Letters to The Editor

Let's enjoy Hakumon Festival

TO THE EDITOR

Autumn is a harvest time. Students concentrate their energy on studies and sports in the season.

The members of various students' societies and clubs are now busy with preparations for the Hakumon Festival or Chuo University Festival which is scheduled to be held for three days from November 6.

They made efforts in their researches, during the summer vacation, and some of them visited rural districts to study their economic and social situation.

Judging from their remarks, I think they have made good results in their researches and I am anxious to learn them. They must be expecting much of the coming festival, as it is an occasion to have their valuable works recognized by people.

Considering this, we, Chuo students, have to recognize what the festival aims at.

The festival is significant as it serves as a function through which the students' efforts for the year bear fruits, and it goes without saying that its significance will become deeper when as many students as possible participate in it, to say nothing of professors.

For this reason, it should be a festival for all of us, and not for part of students: It is, therefore, not too much to say that we, students, must by all means attend the festival which is carried out only once a year.

However, I regret that there are some students who go on hike with friends on the days which fall on the festival. To do one thing with many people is more important to us than to achieve one thing alone.

I do not mean that all of them must belong to the students' societies or clubs, but it is at least their duty to comment on the results of researches which their friends have achieved.

It is up to us whether or not the festival will end with a great success.

We, students, must understand again the significance of the Hakumon Festival before it opens.

Noriko Natsume
Sophomore, Economics



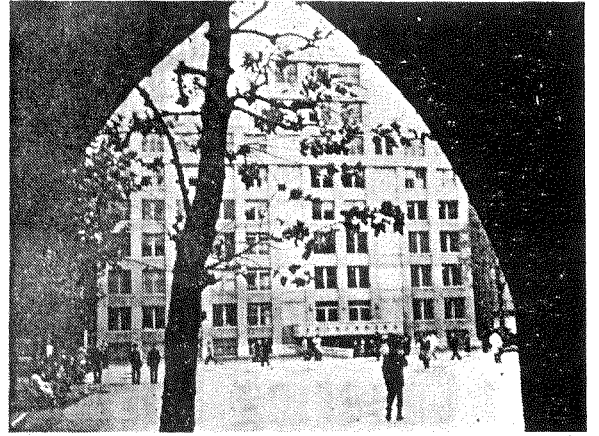
Annual Yoyogi Dormitory Festival was carried out on October 24 and 25. Students enjoyed dancing in the hall.

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Winter Steals

Autumn comes to an end with fallen leaves. Trees in the campus garden are now busy with preparations for the coming winter.

Students who are separated from their families also make preparations for home coming.

Professor's Profile (12)

"Story Teller"

By T. Shimizu

Professor Haruo Komatsu is punctual. His lecture always comes to an end with bell ring. But this does not mean that the professor is indifferent to his class.

When he speaks about the Musashino plains where he hopes to spend the rest of his life in future, his reddish face becomes bright and his characteristic eyes spark with joy. In this respect he may be said as somewhat romantic.

He is an authority on political history and at the same time he is a great master of joke.

He has never bored his students in his class. Even those who often regard their classroom as a place for a doze listen to him.

He has a good reputation for his conduct just like for his lectures on political science.

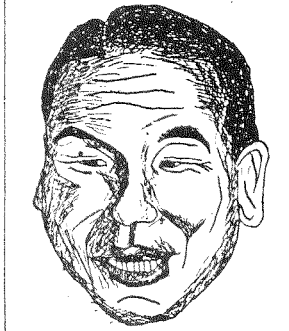
His husky voice appeals to students, especially to girl students. He might become a recognized story-teller if he were in the artiste world.

He looks like Momotaro Seki-seki-tei who is a famous story-teller in Japan.

The short man always says that "honesty is the best policy in real society, and sincerity is another that catches the heart of women."

The professor had a bitter experience with a girl in his senior high school days.

Unable to get over his disappointment in love and he once aimlessly wandered along



the beach of Kobe with her last letter in his hand. He, however, threw it into the sea.

He was sincere but she was not.

His bitter experiences in young day made him what he is now, romantic, but firm in mind.

Born in Tokushima Prefecture he was married in 1940 just the time when World War II started. He is now leading a happy life with his wife and two daughters.

The professor is now very busy with meeting students as well as with his study.

Many students call on him to seek connections with companies through his good offices or to report him on the results of their employment examinations.

Students love and respect him, as he regards them as if they were his children. He has a hobby which is to travel.

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By George L. Duca

Born in Bucarest, Roumania, in the year 1905, the son of Jean Duca, leader of the Liberal Party, and of Princess Alexandrine Morusi.

Took up American citizenship in 1954.

In 1956 elected member of the International PEN Club, the American Branch, Center of Writers in Exile, and as a member of the board, asked to organize monthly lectures during the winter season in New York, covering the literary activities of refugee writers in the Free World.

One of the lessons we have learned from the world events which characterized international relations since the end of World War II, is to adopt the long view, the large perspective, whenever possible. This is particularly true in relationship with communism and its manifold related problems.

We can understand the true meaning of the separate events we are confronted with, if we do not place them within the vast framework of their partisan ideology.

For, the communist doctrines teach us that the true comrade must never lose sight of the ultimate goal, the "ultimate ratio" of the party, which is the creation of an ideal society on the ruins of the so-called capitalistic world.

Indeed, the dedicated party man commits the gravest sin if he lets himself be distracted even fleetingly from his all-encompassing purpose by inci-

dents, details, or non-essentials. The non-essential incidents are only so many means to be used blithely or ruthlessly in the relentless advance on the road of pure communism.



The founding fathers of communism have preached it again and again: if you cannot advance in a straight line, turn the obstacle, zig first, and then zag, as the occasion commands, even retreat if necessary; but fundamentally, never waver from the mainstream of your ideology.

Hence, we must bear all this in mind, if we wish to under-

stand the real meaning of the latest international events which have astounded the world with their unexpectedness.

Of course, it is more than human to apply our perennial wishful thinking to the vast problems confronting the world today, by which I mean that anyone of us in Asia, Europe or the Americas, fervently wish to believe in the ultimate triumph of common sense, in the avoidance of another ghastly global conflict.

But wishful thinking is one thing, and cold reality is quite another matter. And the communists are about the most cold-blooded realists ever to be involved in the ruthless game of politics. I do not mean to assume that they desire war—no, but I proclaim that in provoking wilfully, consciously and systematically conflicts the world over, they create and perpetuate such a state of tension, that one single spark could blow up the whole flimsy structure of international peace.

No one wants war, and still a number of international conflicts are so acute, that it is a miracle that we are not yet involved in a general conflagration.

The free world puts the fires out when and how it can—in Lebanon, in Taiwan, in Laos; or watches helplessly when it cannot, as in Tibet.

So, the dogs of war are not quite unleashed, although they are menacingly growling.

This is the board backdrop for the new policy of "goodwill"

suddenly pursued by the Kremlin. Koslov visits the United States, Nixon is received in Soviet Russia, Khrushchev is barnstorming through several states of the American Union.

If we consider these various visits as separate incidents—all in fitting them into the general pattern of the cold war—we are easily led to believe that, "per se," they are of the utmost importance; but if we consider them in the light of past communist performances, we begin to understand their true value.

Khrushchev, because of his bold experiment in Siberia, because of his efforts to satisfy the ever-increasing demands for consumers' goods, and because of the imperative necessity of consolidating his position at home in view of the ever-present internecine rumblings within the walls of the Kremlin on the one hand, and the slowly mounting threats of the Chinese Frankenstein on the other hand—Khrushchev, I repeat, needs a lull, a breathing spell.

Thus, his widely trumpeted visit to the United States and meeting with President Eisenhower served a double purpose: to enhance his prestige both at home and in the communist world, and to create a false climate of relaxation in the free world.

Apparently, he succeeded admirably in both. Propaganda-wise, he extracted the maximum of advantage from Peking to Tirana, and as an exercise in

(Continued on Page 4)

On The SCREEN

Anatomy of a Murder

Columbia



Left to right, Mrs. Manion (Lee Remick), Paul (James Stewart) and Mr. Manion (Ben Gazzara) in the court.

A jazz beat comes out of the darkscreen and then the title appears. The title is by Saul Bass who is well known in the field and you will think of the title of "The Golden Arms" when you see it.

He also made titles for the "Bonjour Tristesse", "Around the world in 80 days" and many other films.

The music is composed by Duke Ellington, known as a popular jazz musician and he plays piano in some scenes. The movie is produced and directed by Otto Preminger who once presented "The moon is blue". The film is under the same title with a novel by Robert Traver who is a judge of the Michigan Supreme Court.

It is said that this novel created a sensation along with "Doctor Zybago" and "Loleta" as one of the best sellers of 1958 in the U.S.

In the picture Paul Biegler (James Stewart) plays the role of a former state procurator of Michigan and presently a lawyer who spends days in fishing.

One day he is asked by Laura Manion (Lee Remick) to plead for shot her husband, Lt. Manion (Ben Gazzara), involved in a murder case.

He is not much interested in the case because of his disadvantage as a procurator handling it is his rival.

But he decides at last to comply with her request on the advice of his old friend, Parnell McCarthy (Arthur O'Connell), who has been a famous lawyer but is now suffering from alcoholism.

Laura explains that Cuil attacked and raped her near a forest on his way back from his bar. Learning of this Manion becomes angry and shoots Berney Cuil in public.

Manion tells Paul that he doesn't remember anything about the moment he shot Cuil

because of delium. The first trial is held and the situation becomes disadvantageous to the accused. There is no plain evidence that Laura has been raped by Cuil. A fierce argument develops between Paul and procurators, exciting the court.

At the second hearing Paul points out the fault of a police-cameraman and testifies the fact that she has been raped. The motive of the murder becomes clear. But a psychiatrist of the Army hospital asserts that Lt. Manion's action of that night stemmed from his uncontrollable impulse.

Paul fails to have the testimony of bar-tender, Paquette (Murray Hamilton) because of Mary Pilant (Katheryn Grant), the manager of Guil's bar, who is rumored to be special related with Cuil. The procurator calls a man sharing the same cell with Lt. Manion to testify as a witness.

But all he tells about Manion at the court is a lie. This is a trick schemed by the procurator.

On the other hand Parnell knows that Mary is an illegitimate child of Cuil.

At the last hearing Mary testifies that she has found a panty near Cuil's room on the next morning of the murder. It is Laura's.

The procurator closely questions her who is considered a mistress of Cuil but he finds her as Cuil's daughter. Manion is acquitted of being guilty. Next morning Paul and Parnell drive a car to Manion's house but Mr. and Mrs. Manions have left the town, leaving a synical letter, "Leave the town by the uncontrollable impulse."

The defendant wins but there remains something incomprehensible in this picture which is that the murderer becomes acquitted of his charges by the technic of a lawyer.

Why I want to visit England first

By Hiroko Emori

This is the text of the first prize winner, Miss Hiroko Emori of the English Essay Contest for Teller's Cup held on October 31.—Ed.

When I am asked where I hope to visit first spreading a world map just in my presence, I feel the difficulty of decision. Because to think of each national character, there are too many attractive and fresh things for me.

Opening a picture book of a country my imagination instantly begins to fly towards the country and the power of imagination grows richer and richer and loses the control of it.

But especially when I open some English book, I am apt to indulge in it and feel enthusiastic desire for going Great Britain.

Turning over the leaves of a photo book of an old rural country in England, surely, there are many wonderful and attractive pictures—hills which have green slopes of velvet turf or a deep blue distance and silver gleam of water widening naturally and expanding into glassy lake—

And also, old temples or castles with but a faint image to remind us of the former glorious days,

or unostentatious abodes but decorate with the creative talents of the English.

From these pictures I know that those charm nature, which in other countries can be seen only wild solitudes, enter into their daily life and they have known exquisite sense of her beautiful formes and harmonious contribution.

Their favorable character to pursue a joke as they embody their national oddities in the figure of sturdy, carpulent old fellow as John Bull seems to have its birth in their loving nature and living directly in nature.

Generally the English are said to have strong social character and it is proved by her highly developed social system. When I think of their social character, I can not help remembering to have once read in some book that the English walk thinking while the French begin to run after thinking and the Spanish think after running.

I think this is good parallel to show the English national character. And we can find that the English live according to this unique, rational thinking

way in their realizing socialism. They hope to construct socialism but unlike some other social states, they don't stop the



Miss Hiroko Emori, the first prize winner of the English Essay Contest for Teller's Cup held in the University Hall.

liberty of the people for its construction.

In England, the social guarantee system is highly developed respecting the freedom of the people.

We, Japanese have to learn many important things from this rational and unique thinking way, I think.

Thinking of the English character or of rural beautiful nature or of this quite important thinking way which have been used by the people who have formed such a wonderful history till today, I cannot help praying that the day come soon when I loiter about the rural country through parks and gardens along green lanes and have contact with the people of good habits and keen sense of humors.

And when I visit large cities in England, I will study about present state of the English social guarantee system and hope to use the knowledge for improvement of our wrong social state of Japan.

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Four Excellent Swimmers Selected As Olympians

The Olympic Selection Committee announced on October 2 a list of hopeful swimmers to participate in the 17th Rome Olympics.

Five Chuo swimmers, including one graduate, were selected as hopeful representatives of the Japan Swimming world.

They are Koichi Hirakida, (butterfly style, junior), Tatsuo Fujimoto (free style, sophomore), Katsunori Kenjo (free style, freshman) and Hiroshi

Shinoda (breast stroke, sophomore).

Hirakida, aged 21, who graduated from Denshukan High School in Fukuoka prefecture is a most excellent butterfly swimmer in Japan. He got this year the third place and the sixth one in world swimming ranking in 100 meter butterfly and 200 meter respectively. His best records are 1'01"4 and 2'20"6 in 100 meter and 200 meter butterfly respectively.

Fighter Fujimoto is expected

to gain a gold medal as one of the members in 800 meter relay race. The Japan team which consists of other three swimmers, Yamanaka (Waseda U.) Kenjo (Chuo U.) and Fukui (Yawata Steel & Iron Co., Ltd.) set a new World Record, 8'18"7, in the US-Japan Swimming Championship held in August this year.

It was decided on Nov. 2 that they are due to be awarded to the Mainichi Sports Prize in 1959 by the Mainichi News Paper on December.

2'04"9 in 200 meter free style is the best mark of the fighter's.

Kenjo, aged 18, and Shinoda, aged 19, are also good fighters. They took active parts in the All Japan Swimming Championship held at the Meiji Shrine Swimming Pool this year and brought the good results to Chuo University.

Kenjo's best marks are 57"4 and 2'08"4, in 100 and 200 meter free style respectively. 2'43"2 in 200 meter breast stroke is the best for Shinoda.

All of the 33 swimmers are due to begin training from this month.

The final selection for representatives of Japan will be made next year judging results of the All Japan Swimming Championship which is scheduled to be held in July next year.

Three Straight Victories Achieved in Wrestling

The Chuo wrestling team won the three consecutive victory in the 9th East-West Student Wrestling Championship held at the Aoyama Gym for three days from October 17 to 19.

In the Chuo-Meiji finals, Chuo wrestlers marked steady points from the beginning to the end, bringing the pennant to the Chuo squad which won five victories in the championship before.

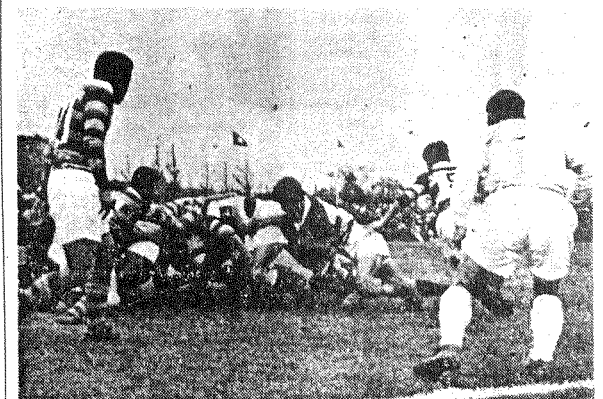
Fighters Kawabe and Imaizumi whose abilities are on the international level in the fly weight pressed down their rivals with decision.

Following the two wins Kazama (bantam weight) fought well with his excellent competitor Ishizawa, who was ranked first in the class and came to a draw.

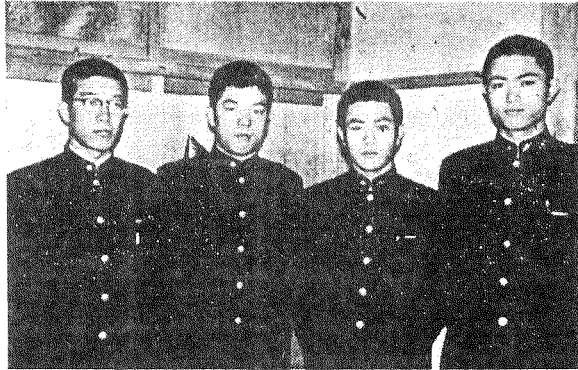
In feather weight, Sato showed his skill in a match with Meiji's wrestler Kamiya, and his powerful tackles attracted the spectators' attention in the gymnasium.

The championship flag was awarded to the captain of the Chuo team in the closing ceremony.

*Sato	decision	Kamiya	*Takeda	decision	Hoshina
Light W.			Middle W.		
*Bannai	decision	Kurata	Kogima	fall	*Kazama
*Mita	decision	Arada	Light Heavy W.		
Welter W.			Horiuchi	fall	*Ome



Chuo ruggers were kicked down by their persistent rivals with a 6-21 score. The Chuo-Hosei game was carried out on October 10 at the Meiji Shrine Rugby Ground.



The photo shows four swimmers who were selected as hopeful Olympians. From right to left: Hiroshi Shinoda, Katsunori Kenjo, Koichi Hirakida and Tatsuo Fujimoto.

Baseball Squad Captures Victory

The glorious championship flag was awarded with the captain of the Chuo baseball on October 25.

The Chuo squad won the victory over all rivals in the second group of the To-to Baseball Championship League which had its final game on October 25.

Volley-Ball

Full Victory In Volley-Ball

The Chuo Volleyball squad won the championship of the Tokyo Big Six Volleyball Championship over the Hosei University one with a 2-0 score.

The finals of the championship were held on October 11 at the Meiji Shrine Volleyball Court.

Active plays by the fronts of Chuo brought the victory to it. Chuo nine got the first with a 21-6 score smashing down one-sidedly their rivals who attacked severely in the second match, gaining it with 21-15. They met a counter attack by their rivals and had a close match in the first game of the second set. The Hosei team, however, failed to fall down Chuo.

Smashing plays by the fronts of the Chuo team were the focus of the spectators' attention.

The team captured three crowns this year, including the All Japan Student Volleyball Championship and the inter-collegiate Volleyball Championship in Kanto district.

The team had close games in the beginning of the league because 14 regular players had been banned from games since April. They caused a disgraceful affair during tour to Fukuoka city in Fukuoka prefecture.

A ban of participating in games by 10 members of the team was removed by the Japan Student Baseball Association on September 12.

They played active part in all the games, bringing the victory to the team.

It is hoped that the team knocked down the Gakushuin University one in the Chuo-Gakushuin games which are due to be held in the middle of this month. If it gets two wins of three games it will muscle in among the big league teams.

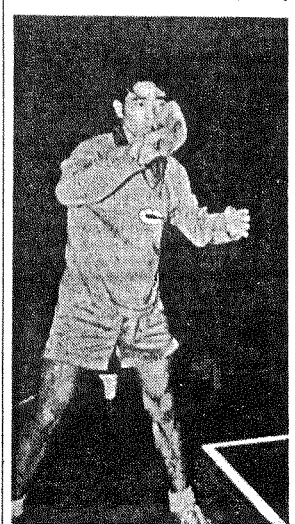
RESULTS

Vs. Agricultural College	2 W 1 L
Vs. Seikei U.	2 W 0 L
Vs. Meijigakuin U.	2 W 0 L
Vs. Aoyamagakuin U.	2 W 0 L
Vs. Toyo U.	2 W 0 L

Pennant Awarded To Table-Tennis Squad

Fighter Umehara's powerful smash defeated down his rival Kudo, bringing the pennant to the Chuo squad.

The Chuo team captured the championship of the Student Table-Tennis Championship League in Kanto district held at the Jujo Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Gym at Oji city



Umehara in playing.

for 15 days from October 10-24.

In the finals between Chuo and Meiji Universities, Chuo which had no loss before the finals faced with persistent rival team which won the victory in the spring time meet this year.

Chuo's pair, Tanabe and Umehara, had close match with Meiji pair in the first match of the doubles, and was pressed down with a 1-2 score. Following the defeat, Ishibashi and Yamamoto got win in pair with a 2-1 score, and Chuo came to tie with the Meiji team.

In singles matches the Chuo team had two straight losses, being led with one point.

The team got into the scrape. Pointgetter Yamamoto rescued it from a fix beating down his competitor Hirano with a 2-0 score. His win encouraged colleagues to gain the championship in the league.

Umehara pressed down his rival without difficulty, bringing the victory to the Chuo team.

Glorious championship flag was awarded with the captain of the team in the closing ceremony.

	W	L
(1) CHUO	5	0
(2) SENSU	4	1
(3) NIHON	3	2
(4) MEIJI	2	3
(5) KEIO	1	4

(6) WASEDA 0 5

CHUO 4	3	MEIJI
Tanaka 2 {21-19}		
Umehara 1 {21-13} 2	*Shibutani	
	Murakami	

Doubles

*Ishibashi 2 {21-11}		
Yamamoto 2 {16-21} 1	Shimada	
	Suzuki	

Singles

*Tanaka 2 {23-21}	1	Shibutani

Toyomaki 0 {20-22} 1	*Shimada
	{19-21}

Komine 0 {10-21} 2	*Murakami
	{13-21}

*Yamamoto 2 {21-12} 0	Hirano
	{21-18}

*Umehara 2 {21-11} 0	Kudo
	{23-21}

* * *

Chuo Smashes Meiji

The pennant was given to the Chuo table-tennis team.

The Chuo-Meiji game was held on November 2 at the Jujo Paper Manufacturing Co., Gym.

Chuo which won the victory in the Student Table-Tennis League in Kanto district in autumn faced with its rival team, the champion in spring time.

Chuo smashed down one-sidedly the rival squad with a 4-1 score.

Communism —

(Continued from Page 3)

smiling sabre-rattling, he impressed leaders and crowds from London to San-Francisco.

Grabbed, this is simplifying the situation, but the Anglo-American public is too easily swept by superficial currents of goodwill, and their governments are too often naive in their understanding of the

fundamental of communism.

President Roosevelt's personal charm did not distract Stalin one iota from his imperial game, nor did President Eisenhower's talent for conciliation put any life into the so-called "Geneva spirit" a few years back.

None of us can yet compute the results of the Camp David meeting. Only the future will tell. But one thing is clear: Khrushchev's oft-repeated warning to Americans "We shall destroy you," was neither a jocular remark, nor due to a temporary irritation. These four words illustrate cryptically the long-range program of world communism. "Your grandchildren will live under a communist regime," he declared more than once to starry-eyed Americans who had gone to visit him with well-meant industry.

The theme does not change, though the tune may have slipped from basso to dulcet.

To be a realist does not mean to be irreconcilable; rather, it means to be intelligently watchful, all in seeking constructive means to conciliate, to promote peace with freedom.

But peace with freedom—like honor or honesty—is indivisible. And one part of the world cannot be really free, while the rest remains enslaved. This is an axiom civilized people should never forget.



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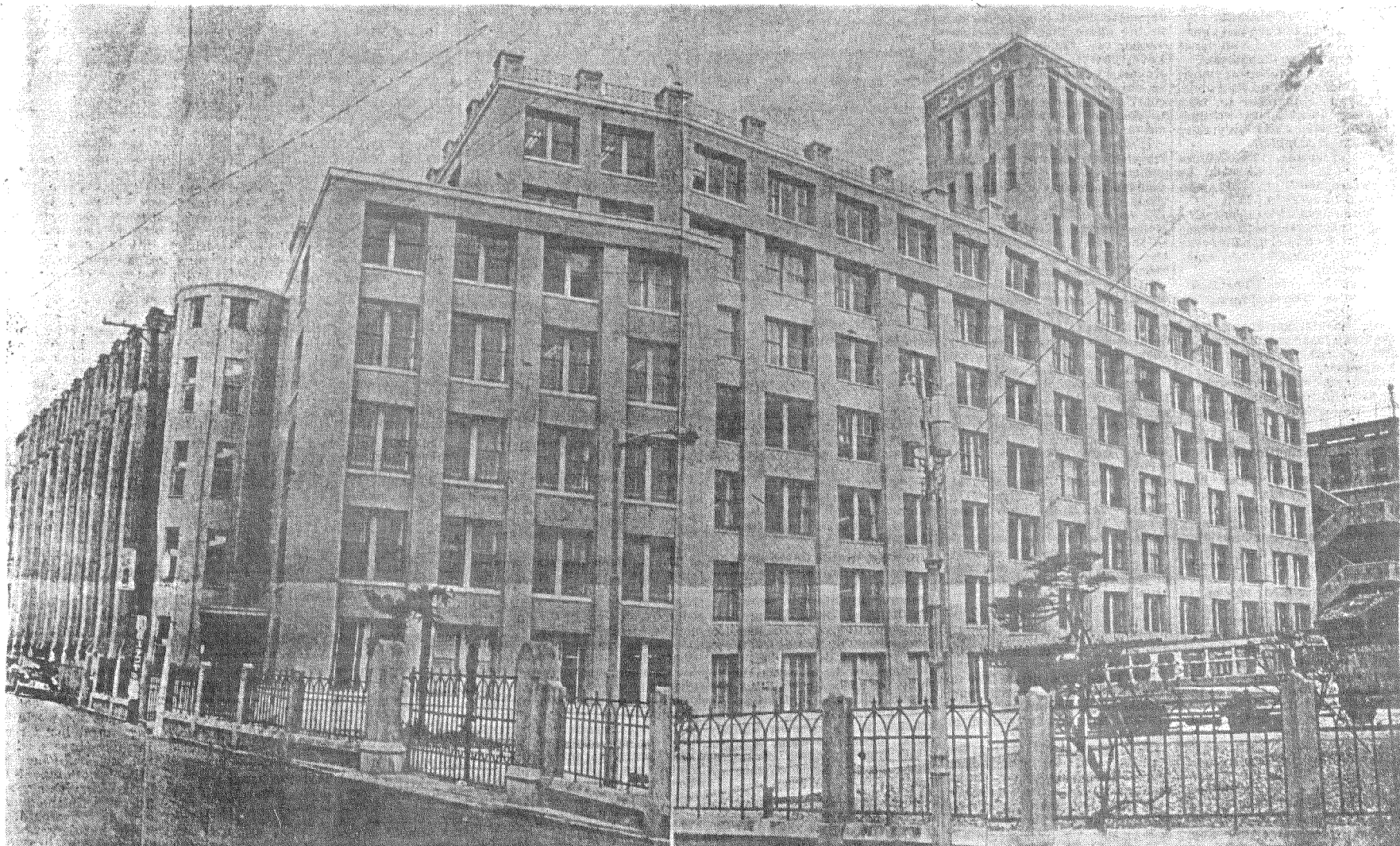
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HERALD MARKS 3RD BIRTHDAY



Headquarter of Chuo University

Society Demands More Study Of English From Students

By Koshiro Shibata
President of Chuo University

I feel very happy to express my congratulations, as the president, on the Hakumon Herald which is the only English publication in Chuo University and thank its staff members for their continued publication, which has proved a great help in providing a medium for studying English by students.

The paper has served to bring English closer to students for three years.

Under the current circumstances English is the world language, whose importance is considered absolute, for example, as in the case of examination.

If you have an excellent



knowledge of English you are sure to be in advantage situation at the employment examination.

Besides this problem, English is necessary for the recognition of current international affairs.

What I hope on this occasion is that the students will understand English better in their

efforts to master it and at the same time to build part of their character, and promote their culture in contributing to Japan's future and world peace. This is my earnest desire.

Society demands your unflagging study of English because it is almost impossible to master it in short time.

In celebrating the third anniversary of the Hakumon Herald, I firmly believe that the campus paper has been instrumental in introducing the school to foreign countries.

While wishing the further development of the Hakumon Herald, I again extend my hearty congratulations from the bottom of my heart.

Close International Relations Highly Promoted by Herald

By Kinsho Katayama
Vice President of Chuo University

In celebrating the third anniversary of the Hakumon Herald I am very glad to have a chance to give a congratulatory address.

Already three years have passed since the first edition of the Hakumon Herald and it has made great progress.

It is now ranked as one of the best English campuspapers published by universities of the first class in Japan.

The existence of the English paper is very important not only for reporting campus news but for making students familiar with English.

The Hakumon Herald, I believe, has contributed in this sense a great deal in promoting the English ability of the students and played an important role in opening in-



ternational relations with foreign nations.

The world has been shrunk by inventions of machines and mechanical improvements.

It is, therefore, necessary for us to have better international relations for world peace.

Judging from these facts, the mission of our campus-paper is considered very im-

portant and for its fulfillment very possible effort must be made.

It has been said that a weak point of Chuoians was in English but fortunately the standard of their English ability has been considerably raised.

I hope on this occasion that the students will further realize the importance of English and make efforts to master it.

In celebrating the third anniversary of the Hakumon Herald, I wish that the paper will be further appreciated by foreign students as an excellent instrument in introducing Japanese culture to them.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope for the advance of the Hakumon Herald.

Obscenity and Literature

Conflicting Views On "Lawrence Case"

By a contributor

There is no doubt that a new epochal page was added to the history of English literature by David Herbert Lawrence.

His position as a modern novelist was unique for his works treating problems of sex, especially in his later days.

He was very powerful in his analysis of the sex motive. At the same time he displayed his special talent in the interpretation of scenery and spiritual insight and artistic power in many of his descriptive passages.

He appeared to have been very much influenced by a study of the theory of psychoanalysis.

The British novelist was born a coal miner's son at Eastwood, Nottingham September 11, 1885. He was educated at Nottingham high school and University college at Nottingham.

He first wrote "The White Peacock" in 1911, followed by "The Trespasser" in 1912, and "Sons and Lovers" in 1913.

In those days, it was generally thought that a realistic novelist of greatness and originality was coming into being in the younger generation.

In 1915, he wrote "The Rainbow", but it was suppressed by British police.

The police action at one time gave rise to fear that Lawrence's ability as a rising novelist might be frustrated.

Undaunted, however, he wrote one after another novels, poems, travel impressions, dramas and even essays.

His courage and zeal made him more and more outstanding in English literary circles.

After he wrote "The Lost Girl" in 1920, Lawrence appeared to have been strongly influenced by a study of the theory of psychoanalysts such as Sigmund Freud and Jung and by travel in Italy, New Mexico and Australia.

Among his later works is "Lady Chatterley's Lover", which created a great sensation in Japan in recent years, like "The Rainbow" in Britain, where it was suppressed by police on the ground that it was obscene literature and harmful to the morals of the British.

The police action in this country eight years ago toward the Japanese version of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by Sei Ito was worse than the British police persecution of "The Rainbow". That was because it developed into a law court issue, resulting in the court decision denouncing "Lady Chatterley's Lover" as obscene literature detrimental to public morals.

This controversial work of D.H. Lawrence was privately published abroad by the author in 1928.

The point of my views to be mentioned from now on is to make clear whether or not "Lady Chatterley's Lover" is actually obscene literature as branded, from the standpoint of a student studying English literature.

In doing so it is thought absolutely necessary to cite instances why the Lawrence work in question was branded as obscene literature from the

standpoint of law, whose object is to protect the minimum level of public morals, and then why it is not obscene literature from the standpoint of the freedom of expression and artistry of literature which, without a doubt, are considered bound to promote far higher public morals than law.

LAW DISPUTE

Before coming to the point of my opinions I want to touch on the circumstances that led the Japanese court to pass decision to the effect that the Japanese version of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by Ito, published by the Koyama Publishing Company, is an obscene literary work. This court's decision is almost equal to denouncing Lawrence as an author of obscene literature.

It was in September, 1950 that Ito and publisher Koyama were indicted to the Tokyo District Court on charges of selling obscene literature under Article 175 of the Criminal Code, because passages at some 12 points in the book as translated from the original were too bold in describing sex scenes.

In the procuratorial indictment D.H. Lawrence was charged in the persons of Ito and Koyama that the Japanese version of his work fell under the category of obscene literature and constituted violation of law.

As is known, the outline of the story in the Lawrence work of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" revolves around the scene of the smoky Midlands in England, where Lady Constance Chatterley, wife of Sir Clifford Chatterley, a baron, lives with her husband, hopelessly crippled in World War I, in their home, Wragby Hall, leading a desperately forlorn life for a 23-year-old girl, ruddy, country-looking, stout in body and slow in movements, but "full of unusual energy".

The young wife falls into an illegal love affair with Mellors, a silent gamekeeper living separate from his wife on Sir Clifford's estate.

Her blind love drives her to entering a physical relationship with Mellors, necessitated by her insistent urge felt by women of her age.

Shaking off social yokes, the baroness and the gamekeeper divorce their respective mates, then marry and enter a new life—A life they have never experienced before—based on true love.

In all, D. H. Lawrence was "tried" in the persons of Ito and Koyama at 36 public hearings, since the trial opened at Tokyo District Court.

Throughout the lengthy 36 public hearings, 31 literary men, psychologists, legal experts, educators, social commentators, factory owners, medical doctors, police officers, publishers and students were asked to attend the public hearings to express their views on "Lady Chatterley's Lover".

The dispute over a point of law on the Lawrence literary work was whether or not "It is actually a filthy literary masterpiece".

SENTENCE GIVEN

Following the procuratorial man that Lawrence be punished in the persons of Ito and Koyama for "Lady Chatterley's Lover" in the Japanese version, Tokyo District Court applied Article 175 of the Criminal Code on the ground that "the book will inflame with sex desire and cause sexual excitement to readers to the extent where the controlling power of reason is denied or greatly disturbed" and sentenced publisher Koyama to a fine of ¥250,000 but acquitted Ito of his charges in January, 1952.

Dissatisfied with this verdict, Tokyo District Procurator's office appealed to the Higher Court, which ruled that Ito must pay a fine ¥100,000 and Koyama a fine of ¥2,500,000 in December, 1952.

The defendants then appealed to the Supreme Court, very much dissatisfied with the Higher Court decision.

The Supreme Court upheld the Higher Court decision and turned down the appeal March 13, 1957, thus putting an end to the seven-year old court issue, with D.H. Lawrence apparently the loser in the persons of Ito and Koyama.

COMMON SENSE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

In passing sentence, the Supreme Court expressed the following point as the principal reason:

Since literature exists in society taking up various social problems, it has to abide by various laws and regulations which aim at maintaining peace and order in society. These laws and regulations, therefore, cannot exempt some literary works, however much freedom there may be.

In other words, there must be a clear demarcation between obscenity and freedom of expression in literary works in the light of the existing laws and regulations. If the persuasive power of literature, however excellent it may be, is not sufficient in its artistry, philosophy or ideas to decrease the degree of sex simulation in describing sex scenes, it may be branded as an obscene literary work, especially when it gives a far higher degree of sexual desire on the basis of assumption.

In other words, there must be a complete difference between the artistic value of the literary work and its obscenity.

This need for clear distinction arises from the fact that the former is necessary from the standpoint of studying various human affairs while the latter is necessary from the standpoint of maintaining peace and order in society. Whether the artistic nature or persuasive power of the literary work is high or not to eliminate the obscenity of the work itself it must be judged from the latter standpoint.

According to a judicial precedent of the Supreme Court on the definition of obscene documents it is said that "to be obscene, articles must arouse in

the minds of persons a sense of bashfulness or hatred".

In another Supreme Court judicial precedent it is said that "obscene articles must be ones which unnecessarily cause sexual excitement or sexual stimulation harmful to the normal bashfulness of sex by the ordinary person".

These judicial precedents require that to be obscene, documents must be harmful to the sense of bashfulness, cause unnecessary sexual desire and stimulation against good morals.

In view of these reasons in addition to the stipulations of Articles 175 of the Criminal Code, the Supreme Court branded the Lawrence work "Lady Chatterley's Lover" as detrimental to peace and order in society and at the same time to the welfare of the people, which must be founded on good sex morals.

The Supreme Court in passing the sentence thought that the Japanese version of Lawrence's literary work is against common sense or an idea universally accepted by the people which includes a sense of bashfulness or hatred by them, especially about their sexual conduct which is not for public exposure since humans are distinct from beasts.

The Supreme Court also appeared to have feared that too bold description of sexual conduct would paralyze the conscience of humans make them wild and reckless in their conduct.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ARTISTRY

The Supreme Court sentence is hard to accept for students of English literature, especially those interested in his literary works from the standpoint of reason.

The sentence gives an impression that what the chief judge of the law court thinks will become an "idea universally accepted in society. It also smacks of dictatorship.

D.H. Lawrence in his "Lady Chatterley's Lover" treats of the problems of sex as a vital question of humanity. The branding of his work as mere obscene literature may give rise to the appearance of sex books only for the lowbrows without contributing to the solution of various sex problems which confront men and women in their daily life.

The Court decision appears to reflect the judge's attitude that he will rectify the disturbed morals of the current times. If so, it is hard for us to understand, because it leads us to believe that his attitude must have come from a deep-rooted consciousness that he will act in the name of the Emperor.

It appears that the judge seems to have an idea that common sense or an idea universally accepted in society is solid and makes no progress at all. Furthermore, the judge seemed to have gone too far and interpreted the law, whereas all he had to do was to consider its application.

In reading "Lady Chatterley's Lover" one certainly comes across many passages where

Lawrence is powerful in his analysis of the sex motive, showing his spiritual insight and artistic power, which are possibly the most characteristic features of his work. Furthermore, he shows his great gift in the interpretation of natural scenery as in his other literary works.

In treating the problems of sex, Lawrence is very honest in order to enlighten the readers. His psychoanalytic description may appear to judicial officials as obscene and against common sense.

In his work, Lawrence, with his artistic power, spiritual insight and psychoanalytic knowledge, tries to bring the level of human morals far higher than that considered by judicial officials, whose duty is to protect the "minimum level of morals".

His "Lady Chatterley's Lover" does not cause any sense of bashfulness nor hatred as the Supreme Court decision points out. Rather, he tries to free the reader from the sense of bashfulness or hatred. It is therefore wide of the mark to denounce his work as obscene.

His artistic power, his philosophy, his thoughts, his interpretation and description of the sex motive and other matters pertaining to it certainly cause strong emotions in the minds of human beings without which they will be worthless, but never cause "unnecessarily strong carnal desire", feared by judicial officials as harmful to the maintenance of social order.

This fact is proved by an 18-year-old girl who appeared before the court to express her impression of the Lawrence work.

In her testimony, she reportedly told judicial officers as follows, according to the book "Court Trial" or "Saiban" written by Sei Ito and published by the Chikuma Publishing Company July 15, 1952 in the Japanese language.

She had about 10 friends at her senior high school who loved reading. In her school about 20 persons including teachers had already read "Lady Chatterley's Lover".

Before she read "Lady Chatterley's Lover" she read a book written by Kenichi Yoshida about D.H. Lawrence. Until she read the British author's work, she did not have the least idea about sex as a general human problem because such sex education was not given at her school, although there was "general biological education".

She then recognized the important role of sex in humanity. She never felt any "unnecessarily strong impulse or emotions" nor thought the Japanese version of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" hard to read or understand.

The girl also felt that sex should not be treated as a mere conventional tool like a machine nor as an instrument to play with. What she keenly felt was that sex should be treated fairly.

Before she read the book, she did not have any idea about sexual intercourse, but thought that sex was hard to understand and terrible. However, after reading the book, she realized that sex is by no means terrible, but a beautiful thing and not dirty as generally thought. She had thought that sexual intercourse, even in a formal marriage, was terrible and abominable. Then she realized sex was important since it links the entirety of humanism.

Now, what is feared most by judicial officers as the court decision reveals, is that obscenity as found in some passages of

"Lady Chatterley's Lover" will cause unnecessarily strong carnal desire and lead persons, especially juveniles, to destroy public morals.

The girl's testimony as reference proves that what they fear is only their own apprehension.

The girl must certainly have read such passages as found in Chapter XII of the complete unexpurgated edition published by Heinemann, Nederland.

In this edition of "Lady Chatterley's Lover", there are the following passages, which by no means give rise to a sense of obscenity, hatred or bashfulness.


He took her in his arms again and drew her to him, and suddenly she became small in his arms, small and nestling. It was gone, the resistance was gone and she began to melt in a marvellous peach. And as she melted small and wonderful in his arms, she became infinitely desirable to him, all his blood vessels seemed to scald with intense yet tender desire, for her, for her softness, for the penetrating beauty of her in his arms, passing to his blood. And softly, with that marvellous swoon-like caress of his hand in pure soft desire, softly he stroked the silky slope of her loins, down, down between her soft warm buttocks, coming nearer and nearer to the very quick of her. And she felt him like a flame of desire, yet tender, and she herself melting in the flame. She let herself go. She felt his penis risen against her with silent amazing force and assertion, and she left herself go to him. She yielded with a quiver that was like death, she went all open to him. And oh, if he were not tender to her now, how cruel, for she was all open to him and helpless!

She quivered again at the potent inexorable entry inside her, so strange and terrible. It might come with the thrust of a sword in her softly-opened body, and that would be death. She clung in a sudden anguish of terror. But it came with a strange slow thrust of peace, the dark thrust of peace and a ponderous, primordial tenderness, such as made the world in the beginning. And her terror subsided in her breast, her breast dared to be gone in peace, she held nothing. She dared to let go everything, all herself, and be gone in the flood.

And it seemed she was like the sea, nothing but dark waves rising and heaving, heaving with a great swell, so that slowly her whole darkness was in motion, and she was ocean rolling its dark, dumb mass. Oh, and far down inside her the deeps parted and rolled asunder, in long, far-travelling billows, and ever, at the quick of her, the depths parted and rolled asunder from the center of soft plunging, as the plunger went deeper and deeper, touching lower, and she was deeper and deeper and deeper disclosed, and heavier the billows of her rolled away to some shore, uncovering her, and closer and closer plunged the palpable unknown, and further and further rolled the waves of herself away from herself, leaving her, till suddenly, in a soft, shuddering convulsion, the quick of all her plasm was touched, she knew herself touched, the consummation was upon her, and she was gone. She was gone, she was not, and she was born: a woman.


Ah, too lovely, too lovely! In the ebbing she realized all the loveliness. Now all her body clung with tender love, frailty to the unknown man, and blind-

(Continued on Page 4)


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Herald Traces Back School Events

1ST EDITION
on Nov. 1, 1956
CONGRATULATION TO BIRTH OF HAKUMON HERALD

President Raisaburo Hayashi expressed his congratulations on the birth of the English Campus News Paper in Chuo University. He said in his message, "The birth of Hakumon Herald in itself is felicitous. It is sincerely hoped that this may be instrumental in promoting closer fellowship among the students and alumni."

CHUO UNIVERSITY 71ST FESTIVAL

Chuo University's seventy first Festival was held for three days from Nov. 2.

The Associated Student Body has been working steadily to take this big event, making up the three slogans—"The festival of the students, by the students and for the students", "Protection of our Academic freedom", and "Culture for our future happiness".

2ND EDITION
on Dec. 10, 1956
TWO GOLD MEDALS CAPTURED BY CHUO

Feather-Weight wrestler Shozo Sasahara (OB), and welter-Weight Mitsuo Ikeda (Econ. 4) gained gold medals in the 16th Melbourne Olympics from Nov. 22 to Dec. 8. Fly-Weight Tadashi Asai (Econ. 2) was placed fourth and Kazuo Katsuramoto (Com. 4) in the Middle-Weight, fifth.

Four delegates from Chuo University as members of the Japan wrestling team all got prizes.

3RD EDITION
on Apr. 15, 1957
10TH IS MEMORIAL DAY FOR ENTRANTS

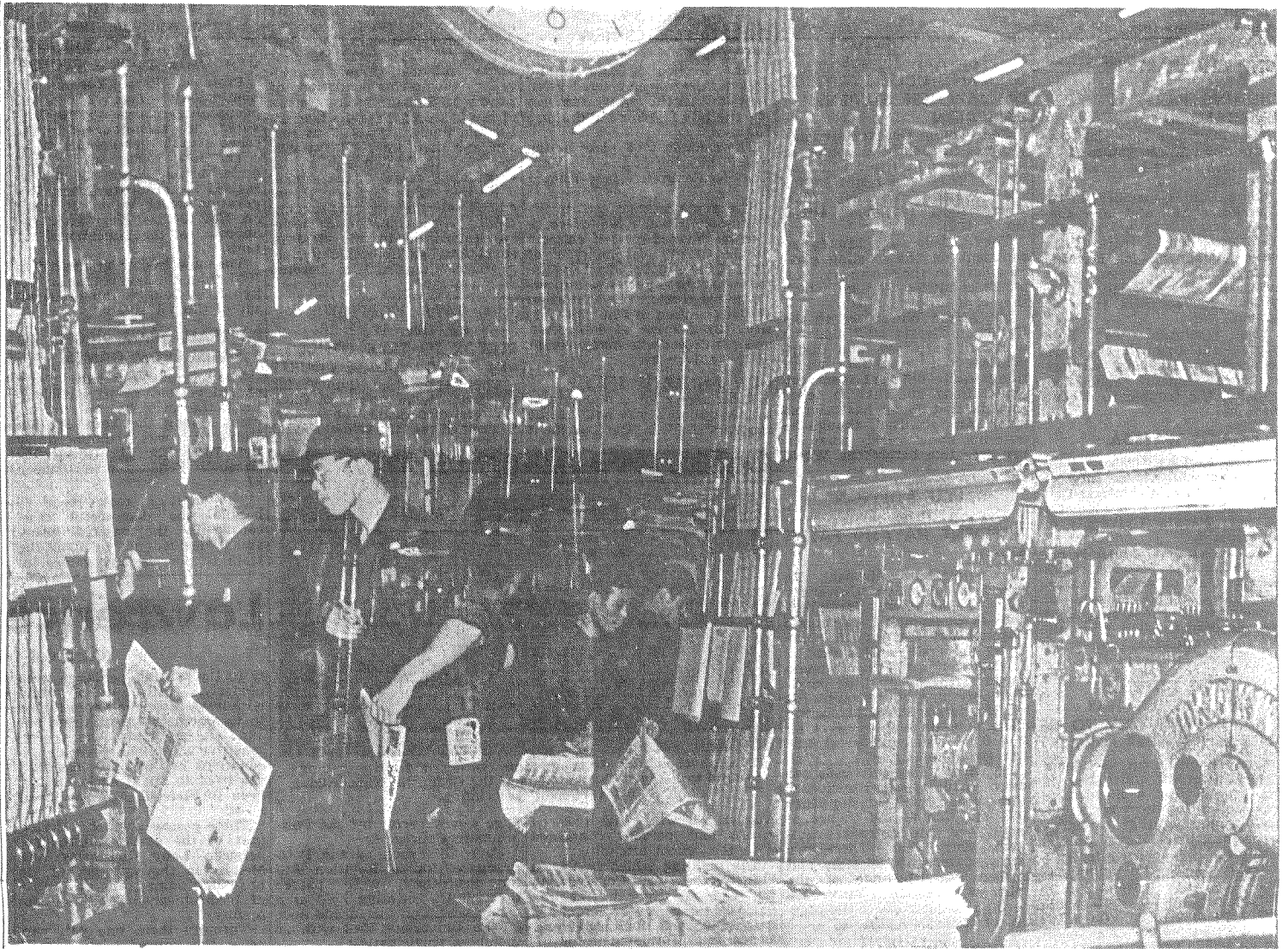
The entrance ceremony was torium. It was attended by new entrants who successfully passed the hard examination. From this year the fixed number has been increased by 650 from that of the past seven years, the fixed number first decided being 2,426 in 1950 when the new school system was established.

TSUNODA, MIYATA; LEADING FIGURES IN STOCKHOLM

Keisuke Tsunoda (Econ. 4) and Toshihiko Miyata (Com. 2), members of the Japanese table-tennis team, played on active part in the 24th World Table-Tennis Championship which was held at the Royal Table-Tennis Hall in Stockholm.

4TH EDITION
on June 4, 1957
"OEN-DAN" URGED TO DISBAND

Making a strong protest to the school authorities against the violences of the Cheering Party, the Students' Self-Government Association opened a student rally with the school song at the auditorium on May



24. Those present at the rally were seemed about 3,500, and following points proposed by the association were decided by an overwhelming majority.

1. To demand disbanding of the Cheering Party.
2. To set up the section for cheering under the leading of the association till renewed cheering party is organized.
3. To organize the whole School Conference and set up the Cheering Party.
4. To boycott classes if the demand are not accepted.

HECKLES STOP KIBOH CONCERT

"The Kiboh Concert", one of the main programs on the second day (12th of May) of the Welcome Festival of the Entrants was halted by heckles. This was a public performance

sponsored by Radio Tokyo (KRT), and was to be played under the conduct of Mr. Kazuo Yamada.

"OEN-DAN" SHOULD BE RENEWED; TSUJI SAYS

Concerning the disgraceful case, Mr. Tsuji, Chairman of the Student Self-Government Association issued a statement, of which points are as follows.

This is the most detestable thing because not only the Welcome Festival for the newcomers ended in failure, but also the students on whom the fame of Chuo University is incumbent were voiced disgraceful views in the public squares. The Association, therefore, resolved that the Cheering Party be disbanded immediately without a bit of argument.

5TH EDITION
on July 3, 1957
AUTO-CLUB DRIVES AROUND HONSHU

Boarding a 1957 new truck 26 members of the Chuo Automobile Club left the main gate of Chuo University for Osaka on a 21-day trip around Honshu at 10:30 a.m. on June 22, the party was seen off by students amid the thunder of applause and farewell music by the Brass Band.

The auto-club's trip that time has five-fold purposes: "to learn and obtain the technique of long-distance driving," "to develop the spirit of endurance and co-operation", "to investigate road and traffic conditions",

6TH EDITION
on Sept. 11, 1957
TSUJI RETURNS HOME

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

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

NEW BUILDING UNDER WAY

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

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

7TH EDITION
on Nov. 14, 1957
APPEALS TO BAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS

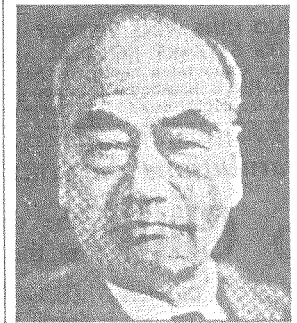
The Tokyo rally calling for the immediate suspension of nuclear weapons tests as part of the program of Anti-nuclear Bomb Action Day was held in Hibiya Park Nov. 1.

Over 1,500 Chuo students deserting their classes held a Chuo Univ. student conference at the auditorium and later made public at a resolution adopted earlier at their meeting in the Tokyo rally. Hibiya Park was packed to the full with more than 30,000 representatives of labour unions, women and re-

sum on History of Eastern and Western Cultural Contracts, opened its Tokyo session at Chuo University Hall on October 28 with the participation of 37 scholars and of 72 foreign observers including residents in Japan.

8TH EDITION
on Dec. 16, 1957
THE FIRST INTER-HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH SPEECH CONTEST HELD

The First All-Japan Inter-High School English Oratorical Contest was held on December 7 at the Chuo University's auditorium with the participation of 25 high school boys and girls mainly from the Kanto District. It was sponsored by the Chuo English Speaking Society and jointly supported by the English Mainichi, Kenkyusha, and Institute of English Education.



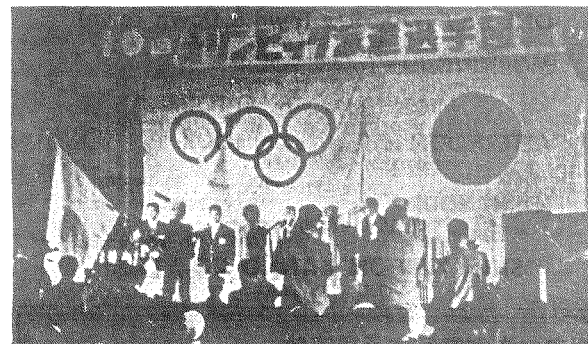
The late Dr. Hayashi

TUITION FEES TO BE RAISED

A plan to raise the current tuition fees was reportedly decided at a recent meeting of the Japan Private Universities League composed of recognized 46 private universities throughout the country Nov. 18.

Four universities—Chuo, Rikkyo, Kyoritsu Women's and Tokyo Women's University—in Tokyo are said to have agreed to decision to raise tuition fees for the next school term beginning April. This means that Chuo University's fees will jump up to 24,000 yen a year.

(Continued on Page 4)



Established: 1872


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Herald Traces —

(Continued from Page 3)

The Chuo Students' Self-Government Associations held an emergency meeting at Chuo University Nov. 10 to fight against the plan of four private universities.

CHEERING PARTY IS REORGANIZED

The long controversial problem of how to reorganize "Oendan" since spring has been solved at last.

Some heckles, members of the cheering squad, and later they were betrayed to be, behaved themselves off the track in the student manners, for instance, falling back upon violence as a means of influencing students in general to recognize their assertion.

The resolution was later carried out through the close cooperation of school authorities and students concerned, bringing the trouble to a complete end.

ITO GAINS WASEDA PRESIDENT'S CUP

The 5th All-Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest was held at the memorial hall of Waseda University on December 7.

In this contest which is one of the greatest features among E.S.S.s of all universities in the Kanto District, Mr. Hiroshi Ito, a member of the Chuo E.S.S. was awarded the first prize, the Waseda President's Trophy and the English Mainichi's Cup.

9TH EDITION YOYOGI DORMITORY TO BE BUILT IN CYLINDER FORM

The Establishment Section of Chuo University announced on January 10 that a modernized four stories dormitory which has been desired by student is going to be built on a vacant ground beside the Yoyogi dormitories.

According to the announcement, construction work will be started next month, and is expected to need five months before it is completed. The building lot is 738 tsubo. Curious as it may be it will have the cylinder style. Its capacity is estimated to accommodate 106 persons.

ASIAN ATHLETIC MEET; DELEGATES ANNOUNCED

A list of the names of Japanese substitute players to take part in the Third Asian Athletic Meet this year was announced by various athletic organizations concerned at the end of last year.

29 Chuo players are due to be join to the Asian Games—5 water poloists, 17 wrestlers and

7 players from the Track-Field Club.

10TH EDITION 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 Naepel (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.

Mr. Alfred Wurst said to the Hakumon Herald staff that we were all surprised and disappointed a little to find many things quite different from our expectations, and that he never thought that Japan has been so much Americanized, though he does not know clearly what Japan was like before the World War.

11TH EDITION PRESIDENT HAYASHI PASSES AWAY

Dr. Raizaburo Hayashi, 79, President of Chuo University died of pneumonia complications at Ochanomizu's Kyouundo Hospital May 7, it was announced by university authorities.

While suffering from pneumonia at the hospital, he developed softening of the brain. It led him to partial paralysis and made him unable to speak on May 6. He succumbed at 9:37 a.m. the following day.

President Hayashi used to stress in his speeches such two phrases as "spirit of simplicity and sturdiness" and "spice of family" at the entrance ceremony every year. These two phrases were his mottoes and formed the backbone of the spirit of Chuo University. He devoted his later life to the practice of these two phrases.

KOSHIRO SHIBATA AS ACTING PRESIDENT

In view of need to carry out the presidential duties, the Selection Commission for the President held an emergency meeting at the University Hall on May 8.

It nominated Mr. Koshiro Shibata as acting President to succeed the deceased Dr. Hayashi.

CHUO NINE WINS VICTORY AFTER 5 YEARS' INTERVAL

The Chuo team captured the Toto Big 6 Baseball Championship in springtime on May 6 after

the interval of five years over the Senshu one in the finals held at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park.

The most valuable player prize was awarded to Chuo's captain Kuwata and the most valuable hurler one to Chuo's Oguri.

12TH EDITION ON SEPT. 15, 1958 SHIBATA ELECTED NEW PRESIDENT

Mr. Koshiro Shibata, acting president, has been elected president of Chuo University, succeeding the late President Raizaburo Hayashi.

The election took place at the second meeting of the President Election Committee held August 4.

The new president sent to the Hakumon Herald his message that he devoted himself entirely to the steady development of Chuo University abiding by the following three points as indicated in his motto; (1) exaltation of the tradition of Chuo University, (2) a spirit of enterprise, and (3) democratic management of the university.

NEW ANNEX IS SET UP

A ceremony for completion of a new building was held at the students' hall in the basement



The photo shows that students gathered in the campus ground to listen to the members of the Group for Normalizing The Student Self-Government Association.

August 25 with hundreds of guests and persons connected with the school attending.

The building which had been built by the Taisel Construction Co. Ltd. at the site of the Saionji's mansion was completed August 23. It took one year and a total employment of fifteen thousand workers since its construction started August 12 last year.

13TH EDITION ON NOV. 7, 1958 CHUO STUDENTS RALLY AGAINST POLICE REVISION

Approximately 2,000 Chuo students held a rally against the bill for revising the Police Duties Execution Law on Oct. 28 in the auditorium.

Besides condemning the government's bill, they passed resolution demanding "the observation of the six items," and

"objection of revising the Article 9 of the Constitution" and so on.

VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PROBLEMS FACING SCHOOL

New vice-president Kinsho Katayama expressed his view on problems facing his school in an interview with annex last month.

Professor Katayama on September 16 was elected the first vice-president of Chuo University at the recommendation of president Shibata in a meeting of the board of directors held at the Marunouchi Hotel. The reason was that the president was too busy to think much of the educational aspect of the school.

He said "Chuo University now stands at the second turning point. There is not much desired unification in the field of educational affairs both external curricula apt to become fragmentary."

14TH EDITION ON DEC. 12, 1958 RECTOR TO TAKE OFFICE IN POSTGRADUATE COURSE

The Deliberation Council for the Educational Affairs of Chuo University at its meeting on Nov. 24 decided that the school should



have a new rector for the Postgraduate Course.

Four bills such as the Postgraduate Course Revision Bill for Professors, were passed through the meeting held at a council room on the second floor of the University Hall with 26 members participating.

15TH EDITION ON JAN. 13, 1959 CHUO MARATHON TEAM SETS UP NEW RECORD

Chuo won the Intercollegiate Marathon Race held on Jan. 2 and 3 with 16 universities attending. The 10-man Chuo team, constantly leading their opponents all through the ten blocks both in the "going" and "returning" routes, set up a new record of 12:01.23.

In taking part in the 35th Kanto Intercollegiate Tokyo-Hakone-Tokyo cross-country race which was a two-day event

with the record-breaking time of 12:01.23 on January 2 and 3, Chuo University team consisting of 10 runners won the victory after the two-year interval for the eighth time since the marathon was stated on February 14, 1920.

16TH EDITION ON APR. 20, 1959 PROF. YOSHIDA NOMINATED GRADUATE COURSE RECTOR

Professor Hisashi Yoshida was nominated the first rector of the newly established 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 Nov. 24 last year after the approval of the Educational Affairs.

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

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 Bix Six University Baseball Federation on March 27.

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 in-

cluding the spring tourney.

17TH EDITION ON MAY 29, 1959 STUDENT RALLY CHECKED; 'GROUP' URGED TO DISSOLVE

Smooth proceedings of the students' rally held at the auditorium on May 23 was checked by a group of some students.

Some 3,000 students in the rally agreed to dissolve "a group aimed at normalizing the Students' Self-Government Association" which was established last month and has opposed to the association since its establishment.

Students who caused confusion in the rally is now the focus of criticism.

18TH EDITION ON JULY 1, 1959 ATHLETIC FESTIVAL ENDS; YOKOMIZO MARKS 14'27"6

Some 10,000 Chuo students enjoyed the annual held at the National Stadium on June 7. It was also participated in by students of two high schools.

The commerce department won the victory with a total 47 score over others. Professor Igarashi, dean of the commerce dept. was awarded the championship flag in the closing ceremony. Saburo Yokomizo marked a tie with the Japan record, 14'27"6, in the 5,000 meter-race event, and Kunio Watanabe also set the best record of this year at the 1,500 meter-race, in the special event for challenging Japanese records.

Lawrence Case —

(Continued from Page 2)

ly to the wilting penis, as it so tenderly, frailly, unknowingly withdrew, after the fierce thrust to its potency. As it drew out and left her body, the secret, sensitive thing, she gave an unconscious cry of pure loss, and she tried to put it back. It has been so perfect! And she loved it so!

These passages which describe part of the sexual intercourse between Lady Chatterley and Mellors in the estate's hut, do not bring home to us any sense of bashfulness, hatred nor obsecenity.

Through them one can perceive the powerful analysis of the sex motive by Lawrence and his great gift in the interpretation of scenery, his spiritual insight and artistic power.

CONCLUSION

The true interpretation or understanding of sex in literary works such as those of D.H. Lawrence is bound to eliminate a sense of bashfulness and hatred even if the problems of sex are described boldly and will even actually contribute to the welfare of society instead of impairing it as judicial officers claim. It will depend, to a large measure, upon whether readers are intelligent or other-

wise, or whether literary works are rich in persuasive power, deep in philosophy and thoughts.

Certainly Lawrence is outspoken in his works and has the freedom of expression which may not concur with the views of some judicial officers whose idea is mostly based on "common sense of rather solid nature without any tangible progress, although there is actually progress at a snail's pace.

Judicial officers, as mentioned before, are those who are required to protect the minimum level of public morals while literary men are different.

It is not judicial persons who bring up public morals to a higher plane, but literary men, whose common sense is always progressive and idealistic.

However, I don't mean to say that it is free to all literary men to violate laws or act against their spirit on the ground that their so-called "common sense" is more advanced than judicial officers.

In a law-abiding country like Japan both judicial persons and literary men must go hand in hand so that the level of their country's public morals may be raised higher and higher.

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 TEL. Tokyo (29) 7468