

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 28

Saturday, November 5, 1960

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Prof. Mori Elected Dean of Law Dept.

The school authorities have nominated Prof. Kiyoshi Mori as dean of law department on Nov. 2, succeeding former dean, Goro Okuda.

The new dean's term starts from Nov. 1 this year and expires Oct. 31 in 1961.

Prof. Kiyoshi Mori was elected on Oct. 28 as a successor of Goro Okuda by the majority of votes in a regular meeting of law department faculty.

Prof. Goro Okuda's ill health was reported due to over work in solving knotty problems in the faculties of Five Allied Professors especially the suspension of classes by students that broke out in last June.

Soon after the formal nomination by the school authorities, the new Dean Mori talked to Hakumon Herald that it is a great work for him to manage many problems among the faculty, but that he intends to make possible efforts in accordance with the university regulation.

Prof. Kiyoshi Mori became a professor of Chuo University in 1928. He had assumed as dean of law department in 1951, and next year he was conferred on a degree of "Doctor of Law".

English Essay Contest Slated on Dec. 10

The 2nd English Essay Contest for the Teller's Cup, postponed because of the mid-season examination is to be held under the title of "The person whom I respect" on December 10, it was announced by the English Speaking Society.

The event is sponsored by the E.S.S. with a support of the school authorities.

Besides the Teller's Cup, the Vice-President Cup is to be awarded to the first winner and four other good essays is to be chosen this year.

The participants in this contest are required to bring two typed copies or hand writing drafts within 800 words to the E.S.S. room in the main building by November 10.

The chairman of the E.S.S. said that to write an English essay is a useful practice for Chuo students to brush up their English. He expressed his hope that many students as possible will participate in the contest.

This contest is based on the donation by Sidney A. Teller who promised to send 20 dollars every year until his death.

In his recent letter enclosed 20 dollars he added his will, saying "bequest of 100 dollars of this fund, at my death."

A total of his donation has reached to 25 dollars this year.

Miss Hiroko Emori got the Teller's Cup in the first contest last year under the title of "The place where I want to go."

Hakumon Festival Dues to Open Nov. 10

The annual Hakumon Festival will be held on the campus from Nov. 10 through 13 in which researches by students will be presented to deepen mutual understanding between the campus and society, it was recently disclosed by the Hakumon Festival Executive Committee.

The committee also revealed that the slogan of five items which are aimed at:

- 1) Creation of new culture and enrichment of campus life,
- 2) Protection of the freedom of study and self-government in the university,
- 3) Maintenance of the right for living by working students,
- 4) Democratization of the campus and the betterment of conditions for study and,
- 5) Promotion of cultural activities of seminars and classes.

Concerts, exhibitions, movies, sports, variety shows or dance parties will be enjoyed by all students in the auditorium, class rooms, the Hi-Fi-equipped room or the campus ground in the most colorful 3-day fete under the joint sponsorship of the Day and Night Student Course Self-Government Associations, the Culture, Academy and Athletics Associations and the Consumers' Cooperative.

Prior to the program of the first day of the festival, Nov. 10, various types of plays are scheduled to be given on the afternoon of Nov. 9 by two clubs, the Pen Club and the English-Speaking Society.



The first annual conference of the Japan Association of Current English was held at Chuo University Hall on October 22 and 23.

Prior to a director's meeting in which reports on accounting were made, Mr. Fumihiko Hagiwara, vice president of the association delivered an opening address on the first day.

Following the morning session, a general meeting was held attended by more than forty members.

On the second day, October 23, eight lectures and special lectures were given from 10. a. m. to 4:30. p.m.

The titles of them were "On Teaching Practical English," "Teaching of English at Okinawa University," "International Relations and English Teaching," "Interest in Current English," "Analysis of nouns," and "Aim of the United Nation".

Prof. R.H. Blyth of Gakushuin University, well-known for "Haiku", spoke on "nonsense" for more than forty minutes in a special lecture.

White haired, and hasty voiced professor explained nonsense in detail based on "Haiku" before more than one hundred and fifty prominent professors and

GOOD RESULT IN BAR EXAM.

A total of 99 graduates and 7 students of Chuo University have successfully passed the bar examination this year, as a result of the announcement of a list of 345 successful applicants on Oct. 11 by the Ministry of Justice.

The number of 106 successful applicants is the same with that marked in 1958, and exceeds twice more than that of Tokyo University where successful applicants over 51.

More than half of Chuo's successful applicants are the members of Shimpokai, one of the Law study societies in Chuo University.

Shimomura Stresses 9% Economic Growth

Mr. Osamu Shimomura, director of Japan Exploitation Bank lectured on "The growth of Japan's economic power" for more than two hours sponsored by Economic Research Society at auditorium.

The director pointed out that the rate of economic growth 9% will contribute to the further economic development of Japan.

More than 1,500 students attended and listened his explanation on the rate of economic growth, 9%, which is lead to the Prime Minister Ikeda's economic policy.

Prior to his lecture, Prof. Aijiro Tango, dean of economics department and concurrently president of Economic Research Society, introduced Mr. Shimomura.

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First Current English Confab Results In Success with 150 Profs Attending

teachers who listened to his plain and clear-cut English explanations.

In order to clarify the history of "nonsense", he divided it into four stages. 1. animal stupidity, 2. natural primature nonsense, 3. destruction of false sense and 4. maintenance of youth, emphasizing the mechanization of sense by the popularization of radio, television, movies and other mass media.

In connection with nonsense,

Chuo Reg. Revision Is Unable To Be Made in Nov., Prexy



President Shibata (center) talks with S.S.G.A. on the school regulation.

Classes Abandoned; Students Hold Rally

More than one thousand and five hundreds students who abandoned their classes joined a rally on Oct. 28 to call for revision of the standing Fundamental Regulation.

The rally which was staged at the University's auditorium was sponsored by Student Self-Government Association as a part of what it claims the 'first unified action' against the existing regulation.

The auditorium was packed with executive members of S.S.G.A. and students in general. Akira Mitsuhashi, Chairman

of the association said in an opening address that a draft of revision of the regulation should be made public and the revision of the regulation should be included in the agenda for the next meeting of the Board of Trustees. Then Yoshibumi Isozaki, Secretary-General of S.S.G.A., explained about the association's plans for a series of movements against the standing regulation.

The rally then adopted unanimously a resolution sponsored by S.S.G.A. calling for an immediate revision of the standing regulation.

Some one hundred of the participants after the rally went on a demonstrative parade around the campus building swaying the association's banners.

Skirmishes were repeated between demonstrators and school officials when some of them tried to rush in the Presidential Office in an attempt to submit the resolution to President Shibata.

Refused a meeting with the president, however, some unsatisfied students sat on the floor outside the office for about thirty minutes. In less than another thirty minutes the school authorities had to announce that Mr. Tozaburo Komatsu, Parliament Director and Secretary-General will meet the executive members of the association, but they refused the proposal and required Mr. Komatsu to appear before them and listen to their discontented voices on the existing regulation. In a talk with Mr. Komatsu, which lasted only for few minutes, three executive members gained a promise that the Parliament Director would meet the students to listen to their opinions after 4 p.m.

Association's Chairman Mitsuhashi handed Mr. Komatsu the resolution adopted earlier at the rally. In accepting the resolution, Mr. Komatsu explained the views of the part of the school authorities on the present Fundamental Regulation, and said that a careful study of the existing regulation was necessary for such was one of the most important tasks for the school authorities.

"There is slight possibility of revising the standing Fundamental Regulation of Chuo University within this month," said President Koshiro Shibata in an interview with executive members of the Students Self-Government Association (S.S.G.A.) on Oct. 26.

The president said that two advisory committees to the president, the Regulation-Examining Committee and its sub committee, are continuing talks on whether or not the regulation should be revised and what articles should be amended.

"Any conclusion on the revision of the regulation will not be reached before the reelection of the Board of Directors which is slated at the end of November or at the beginning of December at latest," he added.

Asked if he intends to revise the regulation, Mr. Shibata answered neither in the affirmative nor in the negative. Instead he said that the regulation of the university cannot be easily revised and it takes long time to examine the advisability of amending it because the regulation of a university has the same dignity as a nation's constitution. S.S.G.A. appealed to the president for an immediate revision of the regulation and added that the existing regulation has more stress on management of the school than on its education.

The S.S.G.A. proposed that the President of the university be directly elected by vote from among all teachers, and that the deans of five departments be allowed to attend any meeting of the Board of Directors and that the members of the Board of Trustees be reduced from 200 to 100 and the half of them be elected from among professors.

President Shibata promised to transmit the S.S.G.A.'s proposal to the two committees which are studying the regulation. Commenting the S.S.G.A.'s proposal, Mr. Shibata said the attendance of five deans to the Board of Directors was not always advantageous, "It is doubtful," he added, "that the reduction of members of the Board of Trustees is available for the management of the university."

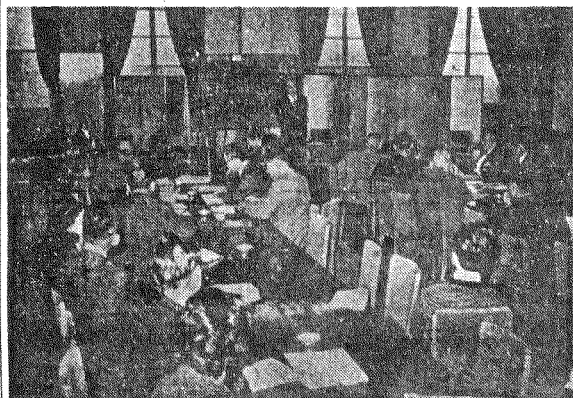
(See Page 2)

Prize Winner in Law Debating Contest

A Chuo student, Ichiro Nakamura (junior, law department) got the second prize in a student law debate meeting held on Oct. 8 at the Chuo auditorium to commemorate "Law Week". The item of the contest was "The freedom of expression and public well-being", and representatives from nine universities including Waseda, Keio and Chuo took part in it.

The program was jointly prepared by the Committee implementing Law Day Week's and Kanto Student Judicial Federation.

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Prof. R. H. Blyth of Gakushuin University teaches on nonsense at the Current English Conference held at Chuo University Hall.

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EDITORIAL

Cast Your Ballot Carefully

The strife-torn Diet was dissolved on October 25 and more than nine hundred candidates are out in a nationwide campaign for the 250 seats of the House of Representatives.

Leaving two big events in the Japanese history—unilateral approval of the revision of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and the assassination of Mr. Inejiro Asanuma, Chairman of the Socialist Party—the whole nation has been plunged into a general election, scheduled to be held on November 20.

Two-thirds of the Chuo University students are said to have the right to vote. It is therefore, hoped that they will cast their votes effectively taking into due consideration. The causes and results of a series of political movements staged centering around the revision of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and other political issues.

Taking advantage of the so-called "unprecedented prosperity" in economic circles, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party has set forth many economic plans such as doubling the national income, a 9% increase in economic growth, establishment firm social security and reduction of taxes, each of which, thought too optimistic, is a problem of supreme importance that Japan has to solve in the near future.

The Socialist Party, on the other hand, is calling for non-recognition of the Security Treaty, establishment of diplomatic relations with Red China and the conclusion of a peace treaty with Soviet Russia.

At this juncture, what the Japanese people have to consider seriously are the cause of a series of recent shocking events and the immature democratization of their country, particularly in point of parliamentarism. Recent international tensions and so called "duplicate economic structure, peculiar to this nation might be called one of the causes of the prevailing anxiety in Japan.

Though Japanese democracy was imported from the United States in an unstable economic situation yet it has already a history of 15 years.

In view of this fact it is our duty to bring up and enrich our democracy by establishing a sound parliamentarism and improving the economic situation of the country.

We now firmly believe that there is no more important time than now for students who are held a great responsible for the future of Japan.

There are many students who have already used their suffrage. Also there are many students who are going to enjoy that privilege in a mingled feeling as it is a step for their participation in politics.

For all these reasons it is our duty to cast our precious votes keeping in mind the development of Japan's democracy and her prosperity.

School Fundamental Reg.

To Be Revised or Not To Be Revised

A controversial problem that the Fundamental Regulation of Chuo University should be revised or not has been the focus of the people concerned the school.

Students in general had protest rallies demanding for amendment of the school regulation. They have urgently protested to the school authorities that the school regulation should be revised according to the promise exchanged between President Shibata and the late Ichiro Honda, former chairman of the Board of Trustees, when the president took office succeeding to the late Dr. Hayashi. On the other hand, the Federation of Faculty of Chuo University (an organization consisting of all the professors and associate professors) published on Sept. 20 a resolution demanding that the president be elected by the Board of Trustees and the Federation of Faculty, that the deans of five departments be allowed to attend any meeting of the Board of Directors, and that more than one-third of the members of the Board of Trustees be professors.

The demand for revising the regulation rose after the death of former President Dr. Raizaburo Hayashi.

According to S.S.G.A. and Federation of the Faculty, when Mr. Shibata succeeded late Dr. Hayashi, he promised them to word on to revise the regulation by the end of March (1959). A committee for studying the regulation was established in the autumn of 1958. The committee which was named the Fundamental Regulation - Examining Committee consists of 25 professors and 25 members of the

Board of Trustees. The standing chairman of the committee is Mr. Tadaichiro Tanimura, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Not a single report has ever been made on the results of the committee examining regulation. A small sectional sub committee was set up in the examining committee early this year. Since then the investigation of the regulation has been carried out in this sub committee. Permanent Director Yakichiro Suma, a spokesman for the committee, only said that the sub committee is under investigation of the regulation.

Any conclusions are feared not to be in time for preparatory meeting of the Board of Trustees for the reelection of the Board of Director at the end of this month.

Prize Winner—

(Continued From Page 1)
 tion supported by the Yomiuri Shimbun.

The speakers concentrated their efforts on the point whether or not public well-being restricts the freedom of expression. Most speakers delivered their speeches from the point of view that public well-being largely restricts the freedom of expression.

They gave five minutes' answers respectively to questions posed by the audience from their legal standpoint.

Problems concerning the objective points of restriction were heatedly discussed.

The first prize, however, went to Mr. Seiko Kaminori, Waseda representative and twenty persons among the audience were awarded for their excellent questions.

Across the Pacific Ocean

College Student-To-Be Beyond Capacity From Student Mirror

The main problem of French universities is the misproportion of too many students to the capacity of the universities. The cause for this is the steadily increasing number of high school graduates.

According to present calculations the number of 16 year old high school students, which in the school year 1959-60 amounted to 250,000 would by 1965 presumably climb to the 400,000 mark.

The number of university students would also increase proportionately. Whereas there were only a little over 100,000 students in France in 1948-49, there are now approximately 200,000, and in 1965 this number would soar to an estimated 300,000.

The article raised the question whether universities and colleges would remain what they are if the proportion of high school and college students to the general population were trebled or quadrupled.

Large Portion of Students Held by Children of Officials From Student Mirror

From this year's publication of the Bureau of Statistics of the Universities on the social origin of students, it is evident that the number of students from workers' environments has scarcely changed percentage wise in the last twenty years.

The number of children of industrial workers attending the universities rose from barely 2% in 1939 to 3%, while that of the children of agricultural workers does not amount to 1% even today, and the number of farmers' children still hovers between 4 and 5%.

In contrast, the portion made up by the children of civil and military officials rose from 25% in 1939 to 28% last year.

Also, the per cent of children of craftsmen and small businessmen rose in the period of time from 4 to 12%.

Students with fathers in professional fields are relatively smaller in number (13% as against 19% in 1939), although in spite of this recession they still make up significant portion of the total number of students.

Similarly, those students whose parents run commercial or industrial enterprises have become fewer: last year they made up 6% as against 16% in 1939.

In the separate fields, differences in origin naturally become apparent.

Thus, one quarter of the law students come from professional environments.

The greatest portion of the worker's children study at the faculties for natural sciences.

The children of officials and teachers compose about a third part of the students of the liberal arts faculties.

Nearly one third of the medical students some from professional environments.

Professor's Profile (18)

"Heavy Smoker"

By Yoshiki Muraoka

The "Nouvelles Vague" (New Wave), which originated in France around 1957 as a rebel against tradition, has surged upon Japan of late causing a whirling effect especially upon the film world.

"In France when a new thing arises, it is always based upon a sound basis, while in Japan it appears in fashion without a sound foundation. Therefore, it will not take long before it goes out of fashion," complained Mr.

The well-built professor was graduated "last on the list" from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1912, after spending an extra year.

He then entered the French Literature Department of the same university, because he found it difficult to land a job with his unsatisfactory scholastic record.

He furthermore wanted to learn French literature in which he began to take interest in his high school days.

Mr. Tatsuno was also an all-round player while he was young, and took part in many sporting events.

This provided him with less chances to study.

"I was a backward student in my junior high school days, because I was fond of sports and did not study", he once said.

Upon graduation from the French Literature Department of the university he studied in France for two years as a student sent abroad by the government.

During his stay in France he received a monthly allowance of 500 yen from his home. At that time the exchange rate in Europe fell and Japanese monetary value rose. Therefore, he could make a good living and spent most of his money in pleasure.

He was appointed as a professor emeritus at Tokyo Imperial University in 1948, and then became a professor of Chuo University in 1950.

Professor Tatsuno has often lectured over the radio on French literature and has taught the Emperor and Empress, and Crown Prince.

He enjoys golf and reading in his spare time.



Yutaka Tatsuno, Professor of the Literature Department of Chuo University and a noted authority on French literature.

Professor Tatsuno is muscular and rather tall, and has short, strong eyebrows and sunburnt face with a white mustache.

The 72-year-old authority on French literature has been smoking since his kindergarten days.

He was charmed by the smell of nicotine and began to smoke secretly, and now he smokes seventy cigarettes a day.

This heavy smoker looks like a teacher of gymnastics, judging from his sunburnt face and sinewy body, and hardly looks like a man in his seventies as he really is, and people estimate his age at about sixty.

Letters to the Editor

The death of Mr. Asanuma

To the Editor:

It is incredible that the rasping voice of Mr. Inejiro Asanuma, the leader of the opposition Socialist Party, is not to be heard any more.

I feel strongly indignant and ashamed that Japan is such a politically unstable country. This feeling, I am sure, is shared by all Japanese people.

What is meant by the Asanuma's assassination? Could it be just a fortuitous incident or could it be dealt with as a mere murder committed by a seventeen-year-old boy?

The answer is undeniably in the negative. This terrible accident was preceded by the stabblings of Mr. Jotaro Kawakami, a veteran Socialist leader, and of Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, former Prime Minister. We can easily see how violence is rampant around us.

There are some representatives of the Liberal-Democratic Party and influential businessmen who have strong ties with rightists and donate them wreaths on their ceremonial occasions. Furthermore a lot of rightists and ruffians are mobilized for the election campaign of Liberal-Democratic candidates. Ruffians often stand by the side of employers in labor struggles. They are regarded to be provided with various sources of fund by capitalists and conservative politicians whose purpose is nothing but to keep their own interests

in Japan's situation of Monopolistic Capitalism. We must thoroughly investigate the close relation between capitalists or Liberal-democratic Party and rightists or ruffians.

The assassination of Mr. Asanuma was destined to take place sooner or later under the situation where the government have closely related with reactionary forces. The government itself should, therefore, assume the whole responsibility for the incident. I regret very much over this deteriorated country where such crimes are openly and repeatedly committed.

It must be understood that Mr. Asanuma was killed in a fight with those reactionary forces which stand absolutely adverse to the current leading to peace and democracy. While, the government intends to strengthen the police power and to re-arrange the present educational system so as to prevent such terrorism from taking place. I think it is of urgent necessity for us to recognize that this is the real situation in this nation.

We have lost an irreplaceable leader to fight for the great cause of peace and democracy. But only mourning for this loss would not turn the present and future situation favorable. We must be brave enough to attain peace and democracy in a true sense.

Koichi Nakazawa
 Law, Sophomore

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On Japan's Economic Growth

Some pessimistic people warn about the economic growth of the country declaring that if the total production of Japan increases to the level of 7%-8% her economy will become worse. They therefore insist on a total production increase of 3%-5% per year. But the actual rate of Japan's economic growth was 17% last year, while it is expected to be 13% this year.

cent year and it will be gradually explained later. First of all I'd like to explain the elements by which the rate of economic growth is decided. The rate of economic growth depends largely on the potentiality of production which is closely related to labor, amount of capital and human ability. However, in foreign countries the elements differs from those

economic development is attributed to the labor power of refugees from East Germany.

In a country where there is full employment, the need of labor power becomes more acute for her further development and under such circumstances it is easy to explain the rate of economic growth of 3%-4%.

On the other hand, in the under developed countries in South East Asia and Africa, there exists a surplus labor power.

India also has surplus labor power, but unfortunately she has not enough laborers whose abilities meet the requirement of new industries.

In Japan, the amount of labor power is far from being small, but are many people who cannot get jobs in spite of the fact that there existing 43 million people with working ability.

It may be said that these competent but surplus workers can be distributed to the modern industry so that they may contribute a higher rate of economic growth of Japan.

As far as Japan is concerned, her economic growth will be stepped up if labor power can be used for the development of production by building more plants and installing more modernized machines and applying the automation system as Japan is now in a condition where there is still an army of unemployed.

The amount of commercial equipment investments totaled ¥2,500,000 million last year while

it was estimated ¥700,000-800,000 million from 1951 to 1955.

The figure clearly proves the efforts of Japanese people to develop Japanese economy of their country.

In a country where there is full employment, the rate of economic growth must be restricted within 5%, but in this respect Japan fortunately has no restrictions.

The formula $R = \alpha\beta$ indicates the rate of economic growth. R is the rate of economic growth, α represents commercial equipment investments in the gross national products and β means coefficient of production.

In Japan α is the only element which decides the rate of economic growth though there are a few other elements which decide the rate of economic growth in other countries.

It is chiefly responsible for the absence of over-heating in Japan's economy for the past few years.

Those who warn inflation have no validity as they don't understand the details true of the growth.

During and a few years after World War II, inflation arose reducing production power almost to the zero point. For this reason the growth rate in those days cannot be applied to the present economic situation where production power is increasing presenting a possibility of deflation as it exceeds demand.

In other words, as the productive power exceeds the rate of economic growth 9%, it is possible to keep the price of commodities stabilized. This possibility is expected to keep the rate of economic growth within 9% without a price hike.

It may be therefore said that the question of a price hike depends upon whether or not the rate of economic growth will exceed 20%.

In spite of the rapid economic growth marking 17%, the balance of international accounts (February-July, 1960) exceeded \$60 million compared with the same period of last year.

Then, what will happen in the balance of international accounts, if we decrease the rate of economic growth to the level of 9%.

I personally believe that the result of this decrease will still register black figures in the balance, though they will be a \$200 million decrease a year in payment for imports.

It is quite natural for any country to accept financial aids from abroad when its economy continues to develop and use them for further development of its productive power as such will help promote the export of its products to overseas markets.

In this case imports exceed exports in the total amount of the accounts.

But I have to say that when the rate of economic growth reaches the level of 20%, it will be difficult to maintain a sound balance of international accounts.

Finally I would like to point (Continued on Page 6)

On the SCREEN

Song Without End

Columbia

"Song Without End" is the story of Franz Liszt who produced many excellent musics in 19th-century-Europe where flowers of arts bloomed, and this is tragically picturing a half of life and the love affairs in his private life.

The production is by William

decide to return to Paris again for keeping up his fame as the first man in musical circles in Europe.

Liszt performs again in a concert upon returning to Paris, and he fascinates people a great deal. He gets drunk with the success, and it has also had a great deal



Carolyne (right) is affectionately watching over Liszt (left) playing the piano in her house.

Goetz who is world-widely known as a lover of art. The director was Charles Vidor who died in Vienna while shooting this film, and George Cukor, his intimate friend, succeeded to his task.

Victor Aller, a famous pianist, is playing the piano as music coordinator for Dirk Bogarde who acts as Franz Liszt and Victor Aller shows excellent techniques with this instrument. The number of the music played in this film exceeds ever forty, including Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 and No. 6 And halls and theaters existing at present were used for places of concerts while Liszt made touring around main cities in Europe.

The story is generally in 1834. Liszt remarkably makes a figure as a pianist in Paris in the year, and is enjoying the youthful days as a promised pianist. He married Countess Marie (Genevieve Page) and removes from Paris to Shamony, and devotes himself to his musical studies.

Though they have married for wonderful love, however, a deep gulf has been formed between the couple due to the discrepancy of each other feeling, and his wish to divorce her becomes stronger day by day.

One day, a fresh news from Paris is brought to him by Chopin (Aler Davion) and George Sand (Particia Morison) accompanied by Potin (Lou Tacobi), a manager of Liszt. They tell much of Paris, of popular musics played there. And Liszt is told of Thalberg (E. Erlandsen), a pianist, called a second Franz Liszt who is becoming popular among the citizens of Paris. This makes him

to-do with his exaltation that he can escape from the oppression of his wife. And he leaves Paris on a musical tour of large cities in Europe.

Whenever his concert is staged, he wins enthusiastic admiration. Whenever a concert is held, a beautiful lady appears before Liszt, and he who becomes now conscious of the lady, is introduced to her by one of his friends and learns she is Princess Carolyne (Capucine).

They fall in love. The Princess recognizes the ability of Liszt as a composer, she encourages him to give up his profession as a pianist and to become a composer.

As to Carolyne, having perceived that her marriage has been of convenience, she intends to divorce herself from her husband.

With the help of Grand Duchess Weimar (Martita Hunt), she appeals to Czar to approve her divorce. The grand duchess who is near of kin to Princess Carolyne, has promised to help Liszt and Carolyne.

But Czar does not allow the divorce. The grand duchess advises repeatedly Czar to allow it. Czar approves the divorce with one condition that Carolyne offers her properties to him. Carolyne enjoys a happy life with Liszt for a while, but she is confronted with a failure that she has little expected.

A Russian archbishop, who takes charge of Carolyne's marriage ceremony, does not admit her divorce, because Carolyne is a Catholic.

Now, she entreats the Roman Pope to allow her divorce who (Continued on Page 6)



In my opinion it is safe to say that those people who insist on the growth rate of 3%-5% are ignoring the peculiar economic system and situation of their country.

In this connection a question arises which is that why we have been able to attain these rates of high economic growth in re-

in Japan, as the result of a difference of their own economic situation—countries with enough capital or countries with surplus labor power.

For example, in European countries and America the rate of growth is restricted because of a lack in labor power, while in West Germany, its quick eco-

On Student Movement

By Kohachiro Ogawa

Associate Professor of Economics Department

(Continued from last edition)

In the last edition student movements in Japan were explained in detail by the professor and this is a conclusion of it.

What is the essence of the student movement? I rather don't want to answer on the problem immediately, because I don't have any good answer to make.

The nation-wide movement from May 19 was a very important event in the history of Japanese capitalism as well as in Japanese student movements. And it will remain as one of series of important affairs in future.

We must analyze many experiences from May to July in detail, before drawing out a conclusion of the problem as it is of a delicate nature.

It has been demonstrated that student movements are powerful enough to protect the right of the democratic people, and that they need a close contact between students and professors in order to cover the faults of students arising from their lack of experience and theory which often result in neglecting their own mission—study.

It seems to me that leaders of the student movement and not a few students have had a

doubt about the action of university professors toward political activities and some of them even now look down on some professors whose attitude is indecisive.

However, even the professors labelled as wavering in their attitude took the initiative in dealing with the July 15 nation-wide student campaign when it came to threaten democracy.

It is teachers who really understand what students have in mind. It may be difficult to expect the successful development of student movements if students fail to obtain the support and cooperation of university professors in their political activities. It is very important to fill gaps between professors and students and strengthen their mutual reliance in order to normalize and develop the student movement.

What I want to point out next is a fundamental problem which is that whether or not it is right on the part of students to leave their place of leaning in their student campaign and resort to definite political activities. I believe that the current trend of students to abandon their place of leaning and engage themselves in political movements is temporal and excep-

tional and will not become stronger in the future. The student movement should have as its principal purpose the improvement of conditions for study on the campus, and it should take up first of all the problems of how to democratize universities themselves.

I wonder how students can effect the democratization of state administration without being able to operate in a democratic way their own student self-government association or to carry out a democratic improvement of the educational set up of their own universities. The student movement should have a firm foundation in daily classroom activities. Certainly there may arise occasions when students will have to have positive participation in political activities in the capacity of members of the nation especially when their peace and democracy are truly threatened. In such cases, they must mutually respect their political creeds first of all. Once they face an occasion in which unified action is necessary to achieve their common goal, they must act orderly, but in order to do so they must train themselves daily. To act based on one's own belief and to be responsible for his act are the basic foundation of Democracy.

Congratulations on your 4th year anniversary

Chuo University

- | | | |
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| | Kenji Aida | Kuraji Takahashi |

ACTIVITIES OF CHUO GRADUATES

Kenji Aida

Permanent Director of the Tokyo Machinery Works Ltd.

Mr. Kenji Aida, permanent director of the Tokyo Machinery Works Ltd., has struggled courageously against every difficulty in his life.

"Don't ask for remuneration for what you have done just do your best every time," he says.

Upon graduation from Chuo



University's Commercial Department in 1921, Mr. Aida entered the Tokyo Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Until the end of the war, he devoted himself to the development of his company at overseas branches.

Recollecting his young days in Hongkong and Kwangtung, the 63-year-old director says that the hardship he successfully dealt with in those days has now become a pleasant memory.

Life without any difficulties, he says, does not leave any sweet memories when one becomes old.

Director Aida who looks healthy and cheerful urges young men not to hesitate to face various difficulties.

Mr. Aida has been permanent director for the past four years.

The Tokyo Machinery Works, with a capital of 300 million yen, supply nearly eighty per cent of rotary machines produced by his company to press companies throughout this country.

He has always been a key position even since the affiliation of Tokyo Fire and Marine Insurance Company with the Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Company which is the first class company in this field of business.

He always smiles through his glasses and he talks jokes and is never proud of his post.

The permanent director loves fishing at sea, and while fishing he concentrates his efforts for getting his daily business.

The director lives in Suganami residential quarter with his 54-year-old wife and two sons. His only daughter got married with a scholar in a laboratory of Tokyo University.

Katsuya Igarashi

Managing Director of the Kobunsha Co., Ltd.

It is not too much to say that the term "best seller" is a synonym of the Kobunsha, which is known to everybody for its magazines; the Kappa Books, the Joseijishin which is a popular weekly magazine for women, and other books.

Mr. Katsuya Igarashi, managing director of the Kobunsha is active and energetic for his 64 years of age and short figure. In spite of his obstinate appearance, he is not arrogant, but mild. He is always a friend of "the weak".

The Kobunsha, which is a sister company of the Kodansha was established in 1945 with a capital of ¥600,000.

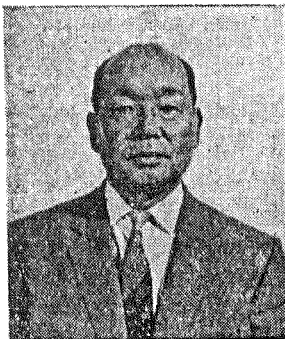
Mr. Igarashi's career, more than 60 years, has been full of ups and downs.

In 1919, he entered a national bank after studying economics at the Economics department of Chuo University's night course. In those days, he was loved by the only daughter of the president of the national bank, but he did not wish to be adopted into her family. Their romance, therefore, did not bear fruit, and she still remains single even now.

In his school days, he loved law very much and was nicknamed "the little six codes of laws."

He wanted to be a lawyer though he majored in economics. But with the bankruptcy of the bank for which he was working, he entered the Kodansha in 1926 and was appointed to a managing director of the Kobunsha in 1958.

It is due to his unselfishness and optimism that he has never thought of being unhappy in spite of many bitter experiences.



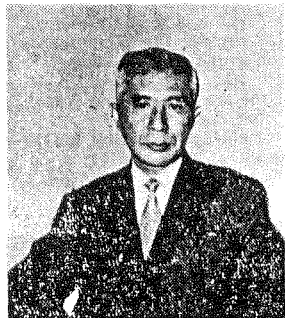
He gives all his energies to his duty as such is his faith. His immediate desire is to develop the Kobunsha into a larger publishing company to be loved by many readers. Touching on Chuo University's motto, "frugality and sturdiness", he said Chuoians lack in sturdiness though they are frugal, and urged that they should have pride and ambition.

This is the second special issue to introduce another dozen prominent Chuo University graduates to mark the 75th anniversary of the founding of the school. These outstanding graduates are not only obtain employment for their juniors and already a large number of Chuo graduates owe their current position in introducing them in the second issue, the Hakumon Herald expresses its deep appreciation of the

Shunji Ozaki

Managing Director of the Nihon Kangyo Securities Co., Ltd.

A novelist said in his book, "How to win friends and influence people"; "I am fond of strawberries and cream. But fish



prefer worms. So when I go fishing, I don't think about what I want. I think about what they want. "I don't bait the hook with strawberries and cream. Rather, I dangle a worm of grasshopper in front of the fish."

Mr. Shunji Ozaki, managing director of the Nihon Kangyo Securities Company Ltd., has the same way of thinking.

He thinks that most people try to look for their own interest only without thinking of others, causing ugly factional strifes happen all over. Therefore, he advises people to think of others, without thinking of their profits, when they face difficult problems and cannot solve them, as such will often make it possible to deal with them.

When he was the manager of the Nippon Kangyo Bank's branch office at Kawasaki, the 71-year-old managing director suffered war damages, losing his house. The company was also completely destroyed.

Twenty kilometers from his home to Kawasaki Station were a distance which he had to walk every day in these days.

It was very hard for him to put the company in order. So he wanted to leave the company, but his responsibility did not allow him to do so.

Appointed as a manager of the Nippon Kangyo Bank's branch office at Takasaki in 1951, he became, in the same year, the managing director of the Nippon Kangyo Securities Company Ltd., which is a subsidiary company of the Nippon Kangyo Bank.

He earnestly hopes Chuo students to read as many books as possible, as reading will help them a great deal to form their personality and develop their common sense.

Hiroji Ohara

Vice-Director of Business Department of the Shimizu Constructing Co., Ltd.

The first labor union in Japan civil engineering and construction came into being when it was established in the Shimizu Constructing Co., Ltd. in 1948 by Mr. Hiroji Ohara when he was the head of the labor administration section of the company. After his organization of the union, many other companies followed suit.

Mr. Hiroji Ohara who is now the vice-chief of the business department of the Shimizu Constructing Company, graduated from Chuo's commercial course in 1929, and entered the main office of the company in the same year. Since then he was devoted himself to the company for more than thirty years.

After the war, when he was in a high position of the company, Mr. Ohara build a department store (present Ueno Department Store) with great efforts at Ueno against strong opposition. He invested ¥100 million in it.

"I have done what others did not dare to do", said the 54-year-old Vice-director.

His firmness and progressiveness made him what he is now a man of practice.

Mr. Ohara constantly beaming with smiles like young men, especially Chuo students.

He advises young students have a broad view point well observing what are happening



in the world.

He also urges school authorities and successful graduates to help young students in a plan to dispatch promising students to foreign countries during their vacation.

Mr. Ohara points out that successful graduates are as a rule apt to be egoists, and urge them to do their best to lead juniors, because juniors need their help.

Sakae Kubota

President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Horse-Race Co., Ltd.

Busy Sakae Kubota, president of the Tokyo Metropolitan Horse Race Co., Ltd. recently outlined his idea regarding the abolition of cycling and horse-races. He said it is not necessary to abolish them because they are one of the most healthiest recreations to enrich the government.

He entered the company as a permanent director when it was established in 1949, and was appointed president in June 1959.

Located on the Yaesu street, Tokyo, the company employs 30 people under the good management of president Kubota.

In connection with horse-races he says, "a man who indulges in them by betting much money



without any self-control, will fail in every field in his life".

"It is our duty to lead horse race fans to a sound recreation", he continued admitting that betting is an instinct of human beings.

"As a world tendency the horse-race has become one of the sound recreations for the people who enjoy it itself rather than betting", he further stressed.

Recalling his university life in Chuo, he said that when he was a freshman he had a good record and engaged himself in a part-time job when he was a junior and senior as he could not receive much money from his home country—Fukuoka Prefecture.

Soon after he became enthusiastic about his side-job, he began to stand low in his school work to his dissatisfaction.

He was also ambitious enough to become a member of the Diet in his thirties and a minister in his forties.

He is planning to build a recreation center in Chiba Prefecture which has an educational character rather than an amusement one.

Thus, he is a man anxious to devote his life to the cause of the nation and the people.

Sutematsu Sakagami

Vice-President of the Sankyo Pharmacy Co., Ltd.

"Study as hard as you can while you are a student and after leaving school, devote yourself to the company in which you work." This is what Mr. Sutematsu Sakagami can give to students, especially those who are leaving school next March. Mr. Sakagami came up from Kansai District and got a job at the Bank of Japan. This indicates how hard he studied in his school days and how excellent he was. At the bank he cut a figure.

After World War II, Mr. Sakagami resigned from the bank and was installed in the post of the vice-president of the Sankyo Pharmacy Co., Ltd., which had been facing with a financial crisis at that time. He had not been familiar with the management of a company.

But abiding by his long-standing faith "Do one's best in a position given to him" he managed rebuild the declining company and succeeded in bringing prosperity to it.

In 1954, he was elected president of the Sankyo Medical & Synthetic Industry Co., Ltd., which is closely connected with his former company.

Ever since Mr. Sakagami has led a life of serenity and contentment.

He explains that the position he now enjoys is due largely to his untiring efforts to put his idea into practice. Mr. Sakagami says he knows some of Chuo students who worry about their future jobs, but that their worry is mostly due to their insufficient studies in their school days.

His remarks on students seem to be pretty severe, but Mr. Sakagami admits with sympathy that students today have many things to do as compared with those in prewar days but no marked changes have taken



place in essential points since then.

"Know where you stand and study harder". This is what the man of high intelligence constantly says.

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UPDATES IN BUSINESS WORLD

10 are active in Japan's business world like those appearing in the first issue. The second special is to ending their constant cooperation to their Alma Mater, but also have been unsparing in their efforts to tions to them. They are all members of the Nanko Club which is composed of Chuo graduates. r cooperation which made it possible to put out successfully the second issue this time. (Alphabet order)

Teruo Shijo

Permanent Director of the Tokyo Books Co., Ltd.

There are hundreds of companies publishing textbooks in Japan.

The Tokyo Book Company publishes all kind of textbooks for elementary and junior high schools in Tokyo on a large scale including editing, printing and book-binding.

Mr. Teruo Shijo, permanent director of the Tokyo Books Company has devoted himself to the publishing world more than 30 years.

He is gentle and sincere and a man of action.

Born in Hokkaido in 1920, he spent half of his life with ruggedity and sturdiness which are his faith.

"I like a reliable man rather



han a steady man. In other words, I like a man who can put good face on any difficulties rather than a man who comes to his company and goes home strictly as a clock."

These words of Mr. Shijo are significant for us students who are to be members of society in the near future.

In his youth, he studied very hard without drinking and smoking, hoping to be lawyer. When he was a junior of the law department of Chuo University, he took the bar examination in vain.

Upon his graduation from Chuo University in 1928, he entered a printing company as member of its business department, giving up his hope for a lawyer, but in two years he left from the company because of stomach trouble.

After four-years of recuperation, again he entered the same company and then was appointed a permanent director of the Tokyo Book Company which is sister company of the printing company.

Recalling his own experience, the 56-year-old business man often says, "if one wants to rise in the business world, he must have fighting spirit." "When he sees the wall of difficulties, he would not spare his efforts and courage to break through it"

Katsumi Takata

Chief of Management Section of the Kyowa Bank

"It is important for men to have good advisers like parents whether they are seniors or intimate friends in order to get a good job in life," says Mr. Katsumi Takata, chief of the management section of the Kyowa Bank. He says his motto in his life is to endure hardships.

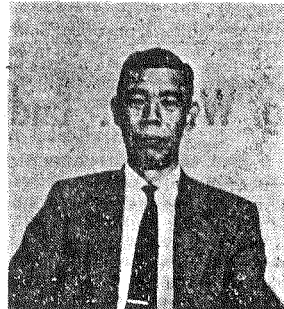
Quoting an old proverb he stresses the uselessness of crying over spilt milk, and says he only does his best with his given tasks and does not worry about his mistakes as such makes no sense.

After studying the characteristics of the departments and professors of various universities, he made up his mind to enter the German Law Department of English Law Academy (Chuo University was then called so) to become a lawyer. Four years later, however he found himself unfit for a lawyer, and he entered the Ministry of Finance upon graduating from Chuo University in 1928.

During some 20-year service at the Ministry of Finance, he was highly appreciated by his senior officials for his energetic activities and was recommended in 1949 to a post in the Kyowa Bank.

It was at that time that the Kyowa Bank newly was started after incorporating various small banks.

But it was not more than two years at the Kyowa Bank before this energetic man was stricken by gastric ulcer from his excessive work in the Ministry of Finance and lost three-fifths of his stomach after surgical operation.



Recovering from his illness, he assumed the post of vice-minister of the general affairs department in 1954 and later became chief of the management department of the Kyowa Bank as at present.

Recalling his school life, Mr. Takata says that the most strong memory is the plantation of some Himalayan cryptomerias in front of the first library of the school.

Chuzaburo Nakajima

Permanent Director of the Seibu Motor-Car Co., Ltd.

Mr. Chuzaburo Nakajima, permanent director of the Seibu Motor-Car Co., Ltd. has an experience of joining political cam-



paigns to protest against military education in his school days in spite of the strong pressure of the Military Police of Japan Imperial Army.

The quiet man with fight often indulging in retrospect says, "Students should be the owner of a pure heart and be independent in that action without fear or favor."

This opinion of Mr. Nakajima appears to be applicable to student movements.

Mr. Nakajima graduated from Chuo University in 1925 with a bachelor of law and later passed the bar examination.

Before World War II, he held judicial consulsip in China. He cherished a dream to become a diplomat when he was still a boy and made his dream come true in his forties.

Returning to Japan from China after the war, the diplomat and jurist lived as a lawyer and soon stepped into the business world. He accepted a proposal to enter the Seibu Railways Co., Ltd. as permanent director.

Mr. Nakajima at present specializes in legal problems and negotiations with other firms on behalf of his company. The gentleman with deep experience is well contented with what he is.

The director spends most of his leisure time in playing golf, reading and appreciation Japanese classical plays such as "No" and "Kabuki".

About reading he deplors that most students today are apt to read only for "practical purpose".

Mr. Nakajima with confidence recommends students some philosophical books which he loved to read in his early twenties. He thinks those books proved a great help in cultivating his character and remain in his mind.

Hideo Nagashima

Executive Director of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

"Do your best, however hard your problems may be, and you can get what you want. For instance, in your work, study and love affairs," Mr. Hideo Nagashima, Executive Director of Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., recently said.

After the war, "Zaibatsu kaitai" or the dissolution of financial cleaques was immediately carried on. The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. was no exception. He had to deal with this difficult problem and he had to be commuted between Tokyo and Osaka on a jampacked train with a rucksack filled with papers on his back, he recalled.

After graduating the law Department of Chuo University, he proceeded to the graduate course to specialize in commercial law. In his university days, he wanted to be a scholar but his wish was not fulfilled because of his family circumstances. He was disturbed by the unstable social situation just before World War II when many professors and his classmates were arrested on charges of leftist campaigns. He later entered the Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. in 1940.

In 1951 he was officially appointed by the Ministry of Finance a member of the drafting committee member of the investment trust law. After the law came into force, the securities company made a rapid



progress as can be seen today.

But he is not yet satisfied with the development. His ambition is much higher and he wishes to develop the Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. to what he calls an "investment bank."

"Securities companies must be utilized for accumulation of capital on a long-term and banks on a short-term in future. To have stocks is by no means

speculation but investment and therefore it cannot be expected to make a big fortune at a stroke by stocks," he explained in a gesture often peculiar to professors.

Ryumatsu Nishikawa

Executive Director of the Meiji Shoji Co., Ltd.

"People are apt to consider that education cannot be gained except by study at school," Mr. Ryumatsu Nishikawa, Executive Director of the Meiji Shoji Co., Ltd. says, "we can acquire knowledge if we concentrate our



keen interest on all things which we find important, for example, magazines, books, newspapers, radio or television. "The sincere looking businessman adds that knowledge what one achieves through his hobbies, manners, common sense and others.

Little daily efforts will gradually lead one to the building of one's sound character.

He entered the Commerce Department of Chuo University as he had wished to become president of a big company.

Upon graduation in 1924 at the age of 29, he entered Meiji Shoji Co., Ltd., which is one of the all-round Meiji Konzern composed of nine companies.

After the war, the capital of the company was 7 million yen, which amounts to one hundredth of the present capital.

At that time, though the stock price was going down, he bought as many stocks of his company as he could in stead of saving money. He says that efforts and ideas will lead one to his belief. "Do what you must do before fulfilling your desire."

This is most important to be successful in one's life, he stresses, because with this belief he has opened his brilliant way.

He says he has extracted it from the principle of golf which has been one of his greatest hobbies for the past thirty years.

"The essence of golf," sunburnt Nishikawa says, "is to make one's partner enjoy, not himself." He is so fond of golf that

he build his own house in the vicinity of the Akabane Golf Club. He is an eager member of four golf clubs. He makes it a rule to have half a round every morning before he appears at his company.

He advises Chuo students that they must love and be proud of their own university. He hopes that they will make efforts to develop Chuo University more and more.

Akira Yamanaka

President of Taiyo Provisions Co., Ltd.

Mr. Akira Yamanaka, president of the Tokyo Provisions Co., Ltd, which turns out biscuits is very proud of his plant which is located on Akabane, in the outskirts of Tokyo.

"As far as biscuits are concerned my company never yields to other big companies, Morinaga and Meiji" he says, "as we have adopted modernized so called 'band-oven' system.

Asked if there is any intention



of expanding to diverse management, he answers carefully, "it is a very big problem for our small and medium company to introduce diverse management, therefore it needs gradual steps to bring it about".

Soon after his graduation from Chuo University in 1933, he joined a confectionary company, and became a pioneer in this field throughout the country.

Born in Hokkaido, his pioneer spirit has been completely fulfilled in his work reflecting his continental character.

The king of confectionary has been working for more than ten years in the Ukima-plain, popular primrose plain in Tokyo, enjoying verse-making against this beautiful and romantic scenery.

The business man likes "sake" and the amount of it he consumes depends upon his drinking companions.

It is a well known fact in Japan that Japanese "sake" and beautiful scenery are basic ingredient of composing poems and he is the very man who obtained them.

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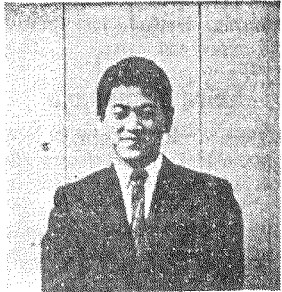
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How to make an Image of America?

By Youkichi Miyamoto
Assistant Professor of Literature Department

Most intelligent Chuo Students already have some images of America roughly sketched in your minds. How to fill in and, if necessary, correct your image? The best method, of course, is to see America with your own eyes by travelling around the United States. But



Mr. Youkichi Miyamoto graduated from Literature Department of Tokyo University in 1951 and proceeded to the graduate course. After leaving the school without finishing the complete course, he became an assistant professor of Chuo University in 1957. He teaches American literature at Chuo University.

it is very expensive. The least expensive and perhaps pleasantest method is to read interesting and instructive books about America in your leisure time. Each reader must be guided by his personal taste in the selection of these books, but at the invitation of the Hakumon Herald here is my own list of 30 such books. Though it reflects deeply my own interest which inclines toward contemporary American literature, I shall be happy to be of service to your reading.

General
Charles A. & Mary R. Beard: *The Rise of American Civilization*

A standard history. It analyzes the U.S. institutions, emphasizing social and economic backgrounds.

Arthur Shlesinger Jr.: *The Age of Jackson*

Shlesinger is a young and gifted Pulitzer Prize historian.

Alexis de Tocqueville: *Democracy in America*.

The nineteenth century classic view of American life. Tocqueville is French liberal politician and writer, at the request of the government came to the U.S. (1831-32), to report on the penitentiary system and its possible application in France.

D. H. Lawrence: *Studies in*

Classical American Literature
One of the Lawrence's most important books. It has brilliant power of moral judgement and social analysis. Franklin, Crèvecoeur, Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne and other writers are discussed.

Richard Chase: *The American Novel and Its Tradition*

A survey of American fiction. The distinction between the European "novel" and the American "romance" are discussed.

Constance Rourke: *American Humor*

An excellent essay analyzing the humorous side of American character.

William H. Whyte, Jr.: *The Organization Man*

A study of a way of life that many Americans are now leading under the protection of the big organization.

Edmund Wilson: *American Earthquake*

A portrait of the two decades between the two World Wars. Wilson is one of the most important American literary critics.

David Riesman: *The Lonely Crowd*

A study of American mass psychology. The hypothesis of this book is that there has been a change in the character of the American people, that where once men whose character was "inner-directed" dominated our society, the tendency is now toward the dominance of the "other-directed" character. The inner-directed persons are those who internalize adult authority—the pioneers, the individualists; the other-directed persons are those whose character is formed chiefly by the example of their peers and contemporaries.

H. L. Mencken: *American Language*

A discussion of the English Language in America, noticing its significant development there. Mencken is the founder of the *American Mercury* and exhibited a savagely satirical reaction against the blunders and imperfections of democracy during the decade following the First World War.

Poetry
Walt Whitman: *Leaves of Grass* (1855)

The greatest and deeply American poem. The style is simple and natural, without such ornamentation as conventional rime or metre

Robert Frost: *Collected Poems of Huckleberry Finn* (1884)

In these poems Frost showed a brilliant insight into New England character and the background that has formed it.

Carl Sandburg: *Complete Poems* (1950)

Sandburg is known for his free-verse poems written under Whitman and celebrating industrial and agricultural America, American Geography and landscape, figures in American history, and the American common people, frequently making use of contemporary American slang and colloquialism.

Ralph Waldo Emerson: *Nature* (1936)

An essay based on Emerson's early lectures, expressing the main principle of the transcendentalism. Translated by Hikaru Saito.

Benjamin Franklin: *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin* (1818)

This contains a fine view of Revolutionary period, full of useful philosophy of life. Translated by Shinichi Matsumoto & Masami Nishikawa.

Henry Adams: *The Education of Henry Adams* (1906)

The author uses his own life as an example of the difficulties of the individual in contact with a hostile and complex world. The book presents a vivid picture of the time in which Adams lived and the places he visited, and gives penetrating analyses of people and events along with the author's subtle, intricate, and thoroughly pessimistic ideas on the course of historical development.

Herman Melville: *Moby Dick* (1815)

Moby Dick is a ferocious white whale, who was known to whalers of the period as Mocha Dick. He is pursued in a fury of revenge by Captain Ahab, whose leg he has bitten off, and under Melville's handling the chase takes on a significance beyond mere externals. Moby Dick becomes a symbol of the terrific forces of the natural universe, or of evil, and doomed to disaster, even though Moby Dick vanishes into the sea. Maugham called this "one of the ten great novels of the world". Translated by Tomoji Abe.

Mark Twain: *The Adventures*

of *Huckleberry Finn* (1884)

A picaresque story, perhaps the greatest and deeply American novel. After the first few chapters in his home town, the vagabond Huck with his raft and his faithful friend, Jim the Negro, drifts down the Mississippi into innumerable adventures.

Henry James: *Viking Portable Library*

This anthology contains his most penetrating American essays. Edited by Morton Dawen Zabel.

Sherwood Anderson: *Winesburg, Ohio* (1919)

A collection of stories. The stories are psychological portraits of a group of residents of Winesburg, Ohio, a typical American small town of the period, who do not fit into the average pattern of life in the community. Translated by Fukuo Hashimoto.

Theodore Dreiser: *An American Tragedy* (1925)

An informative, urban novel, in great detail. This recounts the story of a young man who tries to escape the poverty and emptiness of his Midwestern family background, only to be swept off his feet by contact with unaccustomed wealth. This novel aroused much public controversy because of the nature of its theme.

William Faulkner: *Viking Portable Library*

An excellent anthology edited by Malcolm Cowley.

F. Scott Fitzgerald: *The Great Gatsby* (1925)

The finest novel in 1920's. It deals with sexual intrigue between Jay Gatsby, wealthy throughout bootlegging and racketeering, and Daisy Buchanan, wife of a wealthy boor who keeps as a mistress the wife of a local garageman. The latter woman is accidentally run over by Daisy, whose husband seeks revenge upon Gatsby by telling the garageman that it was Gatsby who killed the Gatsbys. This novel is considered to typify the life of the boom period of the 1920's. Translated by Takashi Nozaki.

John Dos Passos: *U.S.A.* (1938)

This trilogy gives a panoramic picture of life and events in the U.S. in the period just preceding World War I, the period of the war and the armistice settlement, and the boom era of 1920's, ending with the first years of the depression.

Mark Twain: *The Adventures*

of *Huckleberry Finn* (1884)

translated by Masaji Onoue.
John Steinbeck: *Grapes of Wrath* (1940)

A best-selling novel of the proletarian type. It tells of the hardships of the Joad family, farmers who are leaving the Oklahoma Dust Bowl region where it is no longer possible to raise crops to drive to California in search of work as migrant fruit-pickers. The grandparents die on the way, and on arrival the others are beset by the police, starvation, and strike conflicts, during one of which Tom, the Joad son, kills a man. At the conclusion of the novel, throughout which descriptive and philosophical passages alternate but still resolute. Translated by Yasuo Okubo.

Thomas Wolf: *Of Time and the River: A Legend of Man's Hunger in His Youth* (1935)

A partially autobiographical novel. Eugene Gant, the hero, continues the pilgrimage of passionate discovery through the world that he began in adolescence in the earlier books. He spends two years as a graduate student at Harvard University, their meeting various scholars, eccentrics, and aesthetes, returns home for the dramatic and terrible death of his father, and takes a job as a teacher of literature in New York City. Eventually he goes to Europe, touring France with two girls and a former Harvard friend. When he is exhaust-

ed financially Eugene returned to the U.S., ready for more adventures.

Richard Wright: *Native Son* (1935)

Wright is the best negro writer. It deals with Bigger Thomas, a Negro raised in the slums of Chicago, who is confused and divided in his mind with regard to his attitude toward the society in which he lives, because of his environment and the race prejudice he encounters. He becomes a chauffeur in a wealthy family and is patronized by his employer's daughter, whom, in the throes of mental torture and confusion, he accidentally kills. He goes into hiding place, pursued by the police and a mob, and, after murdering his own sweetheart, is finally captured and sentenced to death.

Norman Mailer: *The Naked and the Dead* (1948)

A story of an Army platoon on a doomed mission on a Pacific Island and how each man reacts to his fate. Perhaps the greatest war novel in America. Translated by Eiichi Yamanishi.

J. D. Slinger: *The Catcher in the Rye* (1951)

The novel read most widely among the younger generation in 1950's. It tells about an unhappy teenager who runs away from his boarding school.

Vladimir Navokov: *Lolita* (1957)

On Japan's Economic Growth—

(Continued from page 3)

out the importance of agriculture in economic growth.

In Japan farmers represent 40% of the population the way crops are produced is very simple and primary showing low productivity.

In order to increase productivity, it is necessary for the farming population to resort to secondary and third industries. However since it is difficult to

expect much of this change, it is necessary to decentralized factories and to increase the income of the farming population.

By doing so 90 million Japanese will be able to fully display their productive ability in every field with the support of the government that assists the nation in the field of road and housing construction as well as in education.

Song Without End—

(Continued from page 3)

is a man of highest power in those days. The petition seems to have been allowed, but on the previous night of the marriage ceremony of Liszt and Carolyne, the two receive the news from Pope informing them that the divorce is not allowed, for it has been revealed that Carolyne has committed perjury.

Liszt exhorts Carolyne to live together in other countries. Considering the power of Pope, however, Carolyne leaves from him. Liszt goes to a monastery for restraining his sadness of losing Carolyne who understands him very much, and sitting down in front of an organ, he plays it on as if he gave prayers.

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and the mountains of a country
to the mountains. They are the
beauty of the landscape. The
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西武バス

Fancy Parade Wins Popularity in Yoyogi

The annual Yoyogi Dormitory Festival which boarders and visitors enjoyed was carried out for three days from October 28 to 30 at Yoyogi Dormitory, Shinjuku-ku.

The festival was featured by many attractive events.

The festival opened on the evening of November 28 with an opening address by Dormitory-master Yoshihiro Norimoto at the dormitory's cafeteria.

More than 100 of young pairs enjoyed dancing to soft swing musics performed by a Hawaiian band.

On the final day a fancy-dress parade attracted the visiting people and the parade lasted for hours.

It was cloud and chilly from early morning on that day. Separated in seven groups, some two hundred boarders who had secretly held rehearsals for the parade for two weeks marched into town streets, and contested for more than two hours for superiority.

The sixth group was the first prize winner which dressed up under the title of the 'Edo no Hana' or 'Flowers of Edo'.

The ranking was decided by ballots of visitors whose voting tickets were previously handed to them.

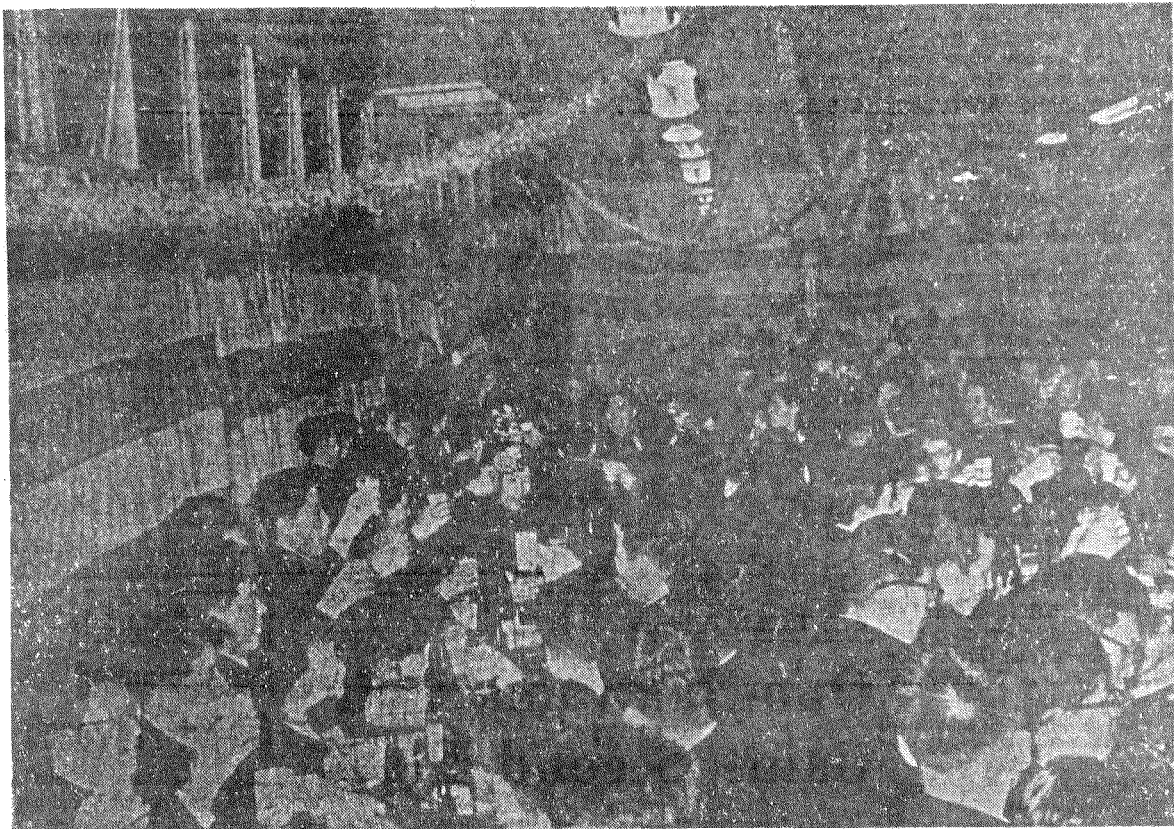
Disguised MP's and beatnik were also popular among town-folks.

It was impressive that some of watchers were in aprons and night gowns.

The parade was followed by a party especially for boarders. It started with an opening address by Akira Kosaku (Junior, Commercial Dept.), chairman of the executive committee for the festival. In his speech he expressed his hope that this festival would give an opportunity to tighten the bond of friendship among boarders.

The party ended in a pleasant air with a proposal of toast by Mr. Tozaburo Komatsu, Permanent Director and Secretary-General. Mr. Komatsu proposed the toast to the health of boarders and the glory of Chuo University.

The three-day festival came to an end as a bon fire glared up in the darkness of the night.

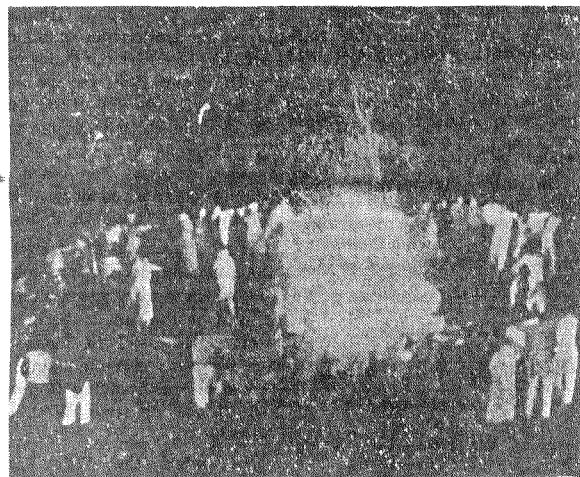


Left:

"Let us drink to the health of Yoyogi boarders," Tozaburo Komatsu, Permanent Director and Secretary-General was greeted, in the social party of boarders.

Below:

Pretty girl students are hurrying to the Chuo's Dormitory as they are allowed to enter it once a year just as Altair and Vega of "Tanabata Festival."



Left:

"A breeze fragrant with grass green
Blowing across a hill...
May your name, Chuo, ever be glorious!"
Chuo University's Song echoes in the darkness of the night.

Left below:

"Vote for me!" Students disguised as a candidate for a member of the House of Representatives and his concubine make earnest appeal to townfolks in a "low posture".



A troop of students acrobats is parading along the street around the Yoyogi dormitory. Can he peep something nice from this height?



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Paddlers Lose Crown 4th Straight Victory Captured In Wrestling

The Chuo table-tennis team was beaten unfortunately in the Autumn Amateur Table-Tennis Championships for Kanto district held at the Korakuen Gym., Suidobashi, Tokyo, from October 3 to 18.

After all, the team finished at the second place. Especially Miki's (Chuo) powerful smash attracted the many spectator's eyes. Chuo, Waseda and Senshu took part in the final league match with four wins and one loss respectively.

Before the opening of this meet, it was said generally that

the Chuo team would be able to get the pennant.

Senshu was broken by Chuo and Waseda respectively. The Chuo-Waseda finals leading to the glorious victory were opened in the doubles between Segawa-Miki pair (Chuo) and Kimura-Uero one (Waseda).

In this game, Chuo's pair took the win one-sidedly. But in spite of hopeful Miki's activity, the Chuo team could not gain four wins. (Four wins means victory.)

In Segawa - Kimura match expected as the most important

focus, the most powerful Eiji Segawa could not catch a chance to attack him by Mimura's serve and good defence.

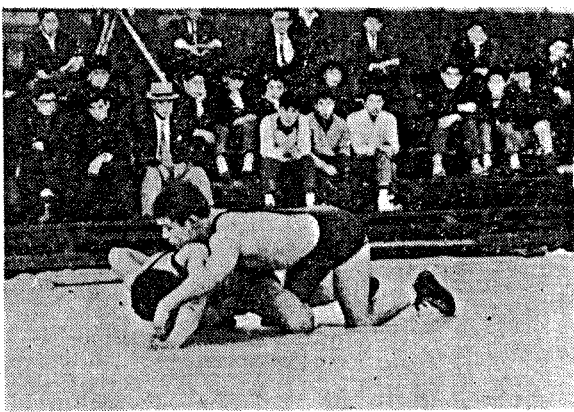
The Waseda team performed much more activities than people had expected.

The results: Chuo - Waseda final match

Doubles

Chuo	—	Waseda
*Segawa		Kimura
Miki		Ueda
2	{ 21-16 16-21 21-14 }	1
Kanayama		Takayanagi*
Tsunoda		Akashi
0	{ 19-21 18-21 }	2
Singles		
*Miki		Shinsho
2	{ 23-21 21-16 }	0

The Chuo Wrestling squad secured fourth straight wins in the East-Japan Amateur Championship tournament held over four days from October 15 at the Aoyama Wrestling Gym.



The photo shows that olympian Sato (Chuo) beated down his rival wrestler Ohashi (Meiji) with decilson.

The final match was fought between Chuo and Meiji squads after the Nihon Univ. team gained the third place by winning the match with that of Waseda Univ.

The first, fighter Kyusaku Imaizumi had a hard fight with Kajikawa of Meiji Univ. in the first half and won the first game on points.

Chuo's second flyweight wrestler Masao Oide was taken back-point by his rival Abe at the start of the match. But Oide hurled him down on the mat at 4 minutes and 53 seconds.

The third game was fought between captains of both squads, and Kazama (Chuo's captain) and Ishizawa (Meiji's captain) very excited spectators' attention. In the former half, Sadakatsu Kazama's quick attacks brought him steady points and Kazama overwhelmed his stubborn rival Ishizawa.

The Rome Olympic wrestler Tamiji Satō, who got the fourth place in the 17th Rome Olympics, outrivaled Meiji Ohashi quite easily successively tackling with his stout arms.

Chuo's and Japan's hopeful Sato was by far superior to his rival Ohashi both in technic and fighting spirit throughout the match.

The skillful matman Kyozo Kawaguchi, defeating his opponent Hoshina with decision, brought a glorious victory to the Chuo team.

Result; Final match. Chuo 7-2 Meiji Chuo Meiji Fly W.

*Imaizumi (decision) Kajiwara Oide (fall) Abe Bantam W. *Kazama (decision) Ishizawa Murano (decision) Tamura* Feather W.

*Sato (decision) Ohashi *Watanabe (decision) Wamiya Light W.

*Kawaguchi (decision) Hoshina *Sakamoto (decision) Okutsu Welter W. Mita (draw) Sasaki Middle W.

Kojima (fall) Ome* Light-Heavy W. Nikaido (draw) Kazama

Hope of This Month

Hopeful Pair

Autumn in Japan is well called the best season for sports as well as for reading. Table-Tennis has a peculiar strength and history in Japan.

The Chuo Table-Tennis Club has kept a long, brilliant tradition since its inception together with that of Nihon University.

The hopeful successors to keep this glorious tradition are Eiji Segawa and Keiichi Miki.

They are a promising pair not only in the club but in the Japan's table-tennis circle. They showed a good manner at an interview with Hakumon Herald.

They are both freshmen. Last April the Segawa-Miki pair won the title in the doubles defeating the Ota-Asahi pair of Nihon University in the All Kanto District Amateur Table-Tennis Championships for freshmen.

The final game between Segawa-Miki and Ota-Asahi pairs was really tough-going one, because the latter showed an unexpected skill.

The Chuo hopefuls struggled in an attempt to win the first championships. Segawa's smashes at that time were focus of many spectators. They were enthusiastically applauded for their excellent play.

championships for new member, and we were just lucky to win."

Their ways of speaking is likely to indulge in the reminiscence of the match.

They produce powerful smashes, straight and close balls from powerful back-side smashes. This is something common the both have.

Their career as ping-pong players are six years respectively.



Eiji Segawa (right) and Keiichi Miki (left).

So it may be needless to say that they have fully understood table-tennis is difficult.

Japanese people are often said to be fit for ping-pong. For Japanese are usually very skilful, and besides this sport does not require.

They entertain a big dream for the future, that is to become the strongest player in the Amateur Table-Tennis world.

Asked about his future live and hobbies, the fightful Segawa says with a shy smile, "I don't wish to live a luxurious life, but I just want to be an ordinary salaried man in future. I go to the movie when I find time."

Miki presumes his turn saying, "I also want to be an ordinary salaried man and lead a common life just like the one which we can see anytime anywhere. I shall say my hobby is table-tennis."

Quite remarkable is the progress they have made recently. Surely there two promising freshmen have a bright future just a little away from them.

Asia Tennis Tourney

Ono-Hatayama Pair Gains Second Place

Chuo's fresh pair of Tatsujiro Ono and Osamu Hatayama was overpowered to remain in the second place on October 18 by that of Fujita and Takeda in the final match in the 3rd Asia Softball Tennis Championships.

The student pair went on forward to the finals smashing down the Nishimura-Torii pair with a one-sided 5-1 score in the semi-final bout at the National Softball Tennis Court.

Ono's right-handed smashes were focus of full-packed spectators of whom might have thought that his pair would be the champion.

But the young student combi was defeated with a 5-2 score in the final game with the powerful Fujita-Takeda pair.

Losing the top set rather awkwardly, the Chuo pair played a dead-heat in the second set and gained it with a 10-8 score.

But the less-experienced pair

lost then three successive sets, being unable to receive Fujita's strong smashes and volleys.

The Chuo pair made the sixth set quite narrowly, but it was too late.

They were completely smashed down again in the seventh or final set, losing the whole match with a 5-2 score.

In the championships, both the Japanese men's and women's teams got the top four ranks respectively, showing their supremacy in softball tennis in Asia.

The results:

Final match		
Ono		Fujita
Hatayama		Takeda
2	{ 1-4 10-8 0-4 1-4 5-3 1-4 }	5



The photo shows fighter Fujishima (Chuo) made running shoot in the first half quarter in the Chuo-Hosei match in the second grade of the Tokyo Big Six Basketball Championship held at the National Gym. in Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Chuo Graduate Recommended As 1st Pro-coach

Shozo Sasahara, a Chuo graduate, was recommended as the first professional wrestling coach in Japan. The Standing Committee of the Japan Amateur Wrestling Association announced October 17. The announcement which came after the committee's special meeting at the Kishi Gymnasium at Ochanomizu said the recommendation of a professional coach was aimed at helping foster excellent wrestlers for the 18th Tokyo Olympics.


If Mr. Sasahara is qualified in the examination for pro-coaches, which is to be given shortly, he will be the first to become a professional coach in Japan.

Mr. Sasahara is a managing director of the Standing Committee of the Amateur Wrestling Association.

He joined the 17th Rome Olympics last summer as head coach for the Japanese wrestling squad.

The coacher who was gold medalist in the 16th Melbourne Olympics has contributed to foster many a hopeful wrestler.

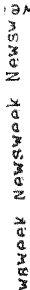
He is expected to take active part in coaching as the first professional coacher in Japan.


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