

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

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CHUO WINS CLASSIC RACE

Gains Third Straight Victory with 11.55'40"

The defending champion Chuo University team succeeded on Jan. 3 in gaining not only their third straight victory for the first time but also for their 10th since the inauguration in the Tokyo-Hakone - Tokyo Intercollegiate Marathon Relay Race. The winning Chuo team this year covered the full course in 11 hours 55 minutes and 40 seconds to renew the previous record set by the team itself last year.

Chuo's anchorman Tsutomu Yamazaki cut through the tape in front of the Yomiuri Shimbun Building 5 minutes 34 seconds ahead of his nearest rival, Shuichiro Takeuchi of the Nihon University team, which marked a record of 12 hours 1 minute and 52 seconds, followed by Nihon Taiiku, Meiji and Tohyo universities in the order.

The classical 37th cross-country marathon race opened on Jan. 2 and 3 sponsored by the Kanto Collegiate Track and Field Association and jointly supported by the Yomiuri Shimbun and the Hochi Shimbun. Fifteen universities in the Kanto district participated in the classic marathon race.

The Self-Defense Academy team took part in the race for the first time.

The Chuo team consisting of 10 marathon runners staged a splendid race for the victory on the going and returning 223.4-kilometer-route between Tokyo and Hakone.

The Chuo team this year had a good chance of again breaking its own record, 11.59'33".

Fifteen runners of the first bloc representing 15 universities, started in front of the Yomiuri Shimbun Building at 8 o'clock in the morning.

On the first-day of the road race, the Chuo runners had a hard race. Masayuki Minamidate of Chuo Univ., anchorman on the opening day, ran persistently to go through the tape first four minutes and twenty-three seconds ahead of that of the Nihon Univ. team.

But on the last day, five good-conditioned runners dashed strenuously for the victory in honor of Chuo University.

The weather condition on the first day was very fine for a marathon race as the sun was shining brightly.

The tough-going race on the first-day was chiefly due to Mitsushiro Tanaka's break in the first bloc who got injured in his right foot.

When the Rokugo Ohashi Bridge came just in sight he accidentally had his right foot caught in a small hole and suddenly was appeared to have felt pain.

Before the accident, he had run at a good pace neck and neck with his rival Toshio Aoki of Kokushikan Univ.

He was forced to yield a lead to his rival Aoki. What is worse, his pace gradually lagged, remaining the fifth in this bloc.

Tanaka's time was 1.10'36", which was worse than Chuo manager Nishiuchi had expected.

He handed over his baton to freshman Satsuo Iwashita. Iwashita, receiving the baton from

Tanaka in the second bloc, gave a persistent chase at a remarkable speed to join the top group of Meiji, Hosei, Nihon and Kokushikan Universities. He sped fast and gained the second place at the end of the second bloc.

Freshman Nakamura, who is very powerful in the road race, left behind on the side of his opponent Mochizuki at the point of six kilometers from the junction at Totsuka. The Chuo team took the long-awaited lead as expected.

It was a little colder in Hiratsuka than in Tokyo, but it was still very fine.

University's Morihiro Hashimoto unexpectedly appeared as the fourth runner. On the other hand, Masashi Shimoyama of the Chuo team, who seemed to be less powerful as compared with his opponent, ran in the fourth bloc.

And at the Oiso Post Office, Shimoyama was chased and taken a swift lead by him.

Shimoyama reached the junction of Odawara second.

The distance between the two teams, the Nihon and the Chuo was about 350 meters. Hashimoto's time from Hiratsuka to Odawara was 1 hour 5 minutes and 43 seconds, the best time in this bloc.

The Chuo anchorman Minamidate was batoned from Shimoyama with a run of 350 meters ahead.

Minamidate was keeping his proper pace in the former half. But passing a spot of 14 kilometers from Odawara, the fourth junction, his pace was became faster and faster. On the spot of 9 kilometers on his way to the Hakone goal on the first day, he spurred strenuously more and more.

And at the distance of 8 kilometers to Hakone goal, his hard run brought him a lead to his rival Ikuta Wakamatsu of Nihon Univ., who had a over-pace, easily bringing the opening day's finish to the Chuo's favor.

It was also fine on the second-day. The return trip started from Hakone at 8 a.m. on Jan. 3. The

Nishiuchi Explains His New Training Method

After the Chuo team gripped the third consecutive victory, the sunburned Nishiuchi, manager of Chuo team, talked briskly on its joy and his new training method, looking back on the by-gone marathon race.

"I was indeed very anxious about the result of the first day, though I didn't think it would



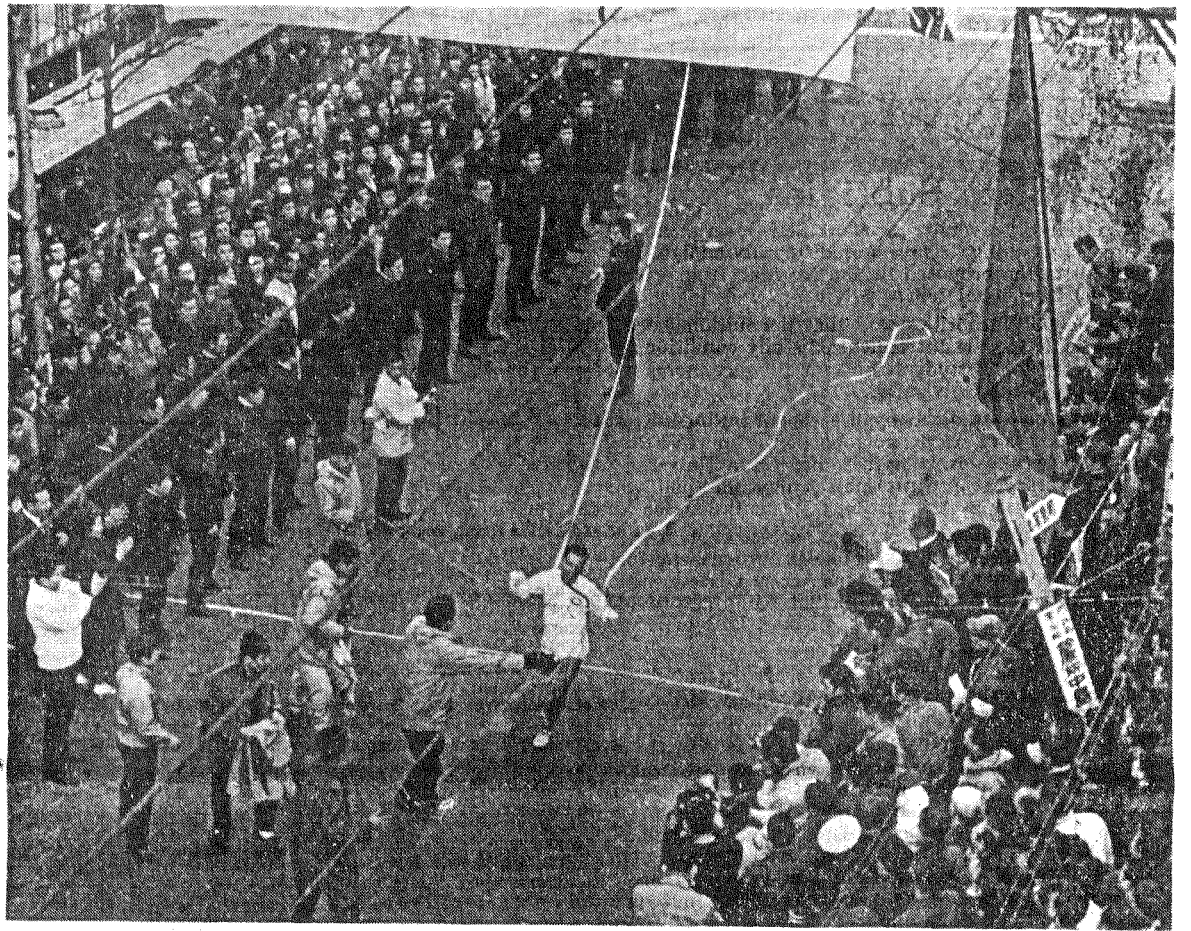
Fumio Nishiuchi

not be bad, yet I was reassured by winning the first-day race".

"This surprising victory depended partly on Minamidate's hard running and nine other racers", added Nishiuchi in a still-excited state of mind.

Regarding the new training method which the Chuo team has adopted from this year, the manager concluded saying that the method of training had played a very important role and brought about good results in the race this time.

He also thought that he would utilize this method of training for marathon races in future.



Anchor man Tsutomu Yamazaki of Chuo University just cuts the tape in front of the Yomiuri Shimbun Building in the Tokyo-Hakone-Tokyo Cross-Country Race. (Presented by the Yomiuri Shimbun)

Nihon team winning the second place on the opening day, got a firm grip on the Chuo team persistently. Zenjiro Kashiwagi of Nihon Univ. was about to regain the top.

But Saburo Yokomizo, a noted long-distance runner in the Japanese track and field circles, ran hard, through the biting wind from the north. And on the spot of 19 kilometers before Yumoto station, he was running some 1,500 meters ahead of his opponent Kashiwagi of Nihon University.

With a rhythmical running

form particular to him, Yokomizo rushed from Ashinoyu to Odawara. His steady running brought him a new record, 1.11'14" in the bloc.

He might be called the first to have the chance of Chuo's victory. Chuo captain Takashi Sugizaki ran in the seventh bloc, the distance of 20.7 kilometers from Odawara to Hiratsuka.

However, the ever-fightful runner Yoshiharu Morimoto, freshman of Chuo Univ. who had been placed to run in the eight bloc, could not take part in the section because of the hurt on his foot.

Yukio Kuronida ran in the bloc for him. He put on a spurt fiercely against his rival Atsushi Utsunomiya of Nihon University, and did not yield him.

With the eight bloc covered, the distance between the two, Chuo and Nihon Universities was 1,200 meters. He kept a commanding lead after all. At this spot, the Chuo team reassured its victory.

The ninth bloc runner was veteran Toyoaki Tomeno who had run this bloc since a freshman. He batoned to veteran anchorman Tsutomu Yamazaki.

The anchorman started with the fighting spirit from the last junction at Tsurumi for the goal. With his steady dynamic pace, he ran to the corner of the Yomiuri Shimbun to finish and score the splendid victory in the annual Tokyo-Hakone-Tokyo long-distance relay race.

After the lapse of 5 minutes 34 seconds, the runner-up came in sight.

Anchorman Shuichiro Takeuchi of Nihon Univ. was very far behind Chuo anchorman.

President Message for 1961

It is a great pleasure for me to have an opportunity to extend New Year's congratulations.

I should like to offer you my hearty wishes for your happiness in the second year of sixties.

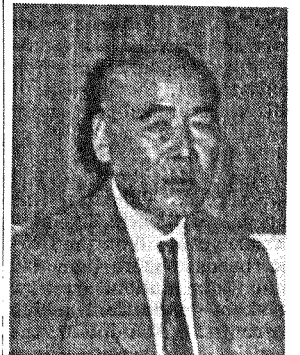
1960 was a stormy year both at home and abroad. Turning to the world, the summit conference in Paris was

the cancellation of U.S. President Eisenhower's visit to Japan last June.

It was regrettable that we had to take measures for suspending lectures for ten days due to those demonstrations. Needless to say, the campus is not a place for political movements, but a place for the pursuit of truth by studying.

On the occasion of the New Year, I hope students will concentrate their efforts to create an academic atmosphere in which they can study agreeably.

I also wish to express my hope that senior students will lead the rest of their college life significantly and efficiently.



Koshiro Shibata

collapsed in as the result of the U.S. U-2 plane incident last May. The failure in the Big Four Talks seemed to threaten the world peace and international situation.

On the other hand, in Japan there were a series of demonstrations by students against the new U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which amounted to

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EDITORIAL

More State Subsidies Needed

The Chuo University Student Self-Government Association is planning to have a student rally on Jan. 20 in opposition to the proposed tuition fee hike from ¥45,700 to ¥67,400 from fiscal 1961.

The school authorities said that the tuition fee hike was inevitable for the betterment of study conditions for both professors and students and for the pay increase of employees at Chuo University.

The reasons explained by the school authorities are quite adequate, and we do not oppose the increase itself this time. Because it is a fact that Chuo University's financial sources at present mostly depend upon what students pay such as the tuition fee, admission fee and so forth.

However, if the student's financial burden henceforth grows heavier and heavier, there may arise a case in which the right of equal opportunity for education as provided in the Constitution and the Fundamental Law of Education is trampled.

Furthermore, Chuo University has a traditional characteristic which is that the school has widely opened the gate, especially for working youths, and educated them since it was founded in 1885.

When this characteristic is taken into consideration, what measures should Chuo University take to check the tuition fee hike to the minimum?

The Hakumon Herald, in this connection, would like to point out donations, scholarships and State subsidies as alternative revenue sources of private universities.

Chuo University receives some donations from graduates and financial circles every year, but in fact they are not willing to donate much. That is partly because when wealthy individuals and organizations make donations to private universities, they have to go through very troublesome legal proceedings, and partly because a high percentage of tax is imposed upon their donations, according to the existing tax law.

In this connection, the Education Ministry recently announced a plan to make donations to private universities free from any tax and to make their proceedings more simple. The plan is a good omen for private universities, and when it is realized, Chuo University is also expected to appreciate more monetary support and cooperation from graduates and financial circles. We eagerly hope for an immediate realization of the plan.

At the same time, we want to ask graduates to be generous in donating to the university based on their warm love for the Alma Mater. Their donations, however, are hoped not to derive from a personal ambition to influence Chuo University.

If financial circles provide college students with scholarship instead of using a huge sum of money, as some sections of them often do, for the general election and some political parties' management, the burden of private university students will be lightened and more youths of poor families will be able to get a chance of college education.

Next, the Government granted a subsidy of ¥1,000 million to private universities last year. This sum was 55 times less than what national universities received.

Private universities, we consider, can call on the Government for more financial aid, because more than 140 universities and colleges throughout the nation, are now taking care of an important task of "education" which the Government must do so. From this standpoint, the granting of State subsidies to private universities is a matter of course.

At this juncture, what Chuo University is required to do is to tie with other private universities facing a financial plight in order to gain more money from the Government.

We consider that Chuo University authorities are in a position to do so, because there was a case when President Koshiro Shibata took the initiative and together with other private universities strongly opposed the Tojo Cabinet's educational plan for unifying and lowering private universities during World War II. The strong ties of private universities is an eager desire of private universities' executives, professors, students and their families.

Deans of Five Depts.

Look Back on 1960; Hope for 1961

Dr. Kiyoshi Mori Dean of Law Dept.

Dean Kiyoshi Mori of the Law Department is to finish his tenure of office next October, and he is now doing his best to fulfill his duties.

He said his hope for this year is to add to 'what little effort he is able to make' during the rest of his official term as dean of the Law Department. The dean boasts so healthy that he will be fully capable of coping with any difficulties and he may meet while in office.

Commenting on student demonstrative parades last year against the new U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, he said that such excessive campaigns might impair the prestige of students and what is worse, would prevent them from fulfilling their very duty of learning. Mr. Kiyoshi Mori admitted students take interest in politics of their country, but warned them to refrain from any illegal actions or any behaviors improper to them.



Dean Mori declared an increase in the school tuition fee was an inevitable measure because the school authorities could hardly go on without much more money. He insisted students should present their protest not against the school authorities but against the Japanese Government. He said the school authorities hope for students' better understanding and cooperation on this matter.

Mr. Mori regretted the present situation in Japan in which many capable young men cannot help giving up university education solely due to their poverty. He said it is everyone's wish that every Japanese youth will be able to get university education.

Asked about the present school management of Chuo University, Mr. Mori expressed the hope that the management circles will take more reasonable consideration in bettering the school's equipments. The professor also hinted the establishment of a committee for studying problems concerning the betterment of school conditions, but he declined to make further details about the committee.

Dr. Tatsuo Inoue Dean of Commerce Dept.

Commenting on the student movements against the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty last year, Dean Tatsuo Inoue of the Commerce Dept. said that such violent actions as frequently seen in the anti-pact demonstration could not be admitted for any reason. The dean stressed that student activities be largely aimed at settlement of campus problems without going too far.

Referring to the program of the tuition fee hike, he said that the hike is inevitable as far as Chuo University is concerned because the more private universities receive Governments aid and the less the independence of private universities will become.

Asked about the nine percent economic growth rate and the program of doubling income

within ten years both of which were Prime Minister Ikeda's election campaign issue, Mr. Inoue, said that it might be, of course, possible for Japan to achieve such high economic growth rate. Nine percent economic growth rate, however



does not mean, even if realized, that her economic power will become stronger than in bounty nations such as the United States, Britain and West Germany. To double the income of the people will also be attainable, but commodity price will not stay at the present level.

Revealing his views on the revision of the Fundamental Regulation he said that it must be revised by all means, because the opinions of the faculties have not been reflected on the school management, for example, on the election of members of the Board of Directors.

The faculties asserted that representatives be sent to the Board of Directors from among them. It was delightful that Mr. Kiyoshi Mori, Dean of the Law Dept., and Mr. Kihei Masumoto, former Dean of the Law Dept., were elected as the representative of the faculties in the election held in last November, Prof. Inoue said.

As to the management of Chuo University in future, he hoped that it would be improved as much as possible, and promised to contribute to the development of Chuo University.

Dr. Aijiro Tango Dean of Economics Dept.

Prof. Aijiro Tango, Dean of the Economics Department said in a New Year interview with the Hakumon Herald that a characteristic points common to Japanese students are their aptitude to get mad when confronted with events which take place before their eyes, and added their students have to cope with difficulties their long life.

He urged students to read more books on philosophy, and religion as well as their important text-books in order to cultivate the way of thinking. Mr. Tango also recommended them to make strenuous efforts to enjoy classical literature.



Looking back on the year 1960, he remarked on the student movements which occurred last June throughout the nation. He regretted that the demonstrations against the revision of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty were extremely violent. He thought during the demonstrations.

He hoped students to take a proper attitude to political problems if they wish peace and democracy in Japan.

As to the necessity for the increase of the Chuo University's tuition fee, he said smilingly, "I think it is a proper measure for the betterment of the school management and professors' study conditions, but it is very regrettable that the measure is

liable to impose a burden on students." He hinted that the raise might be limited within an agreeable degree in comparison with other private universities.

Prof. Tango, authority on economy estimates that the economic growth rate of 1960 at 9.2 percent is attainable and regards the economic plan of the Ikeda Cabinet as nearly reaching what he has hoped for and still is.

He expected new permanent directors Kashihiro Iida and Hiroshi Motojima to do good work in school management for the prosperity of Chuo University.

Dr. Kyutaro Takase Dean of Literature Dept.

Professor Kyutaro Takase, Dean of the Literature Department on the occasion of New Year hoped the school's Fundamental Regulation to be revised and the Kasugacho school building project to be completed as soon as possible.

In connection with political movements by students as carried out last year, Prof. Takase said he would not fully support them but that they are not to be one-sidedly banned or suppressed.

He termed student campaigns as undeniable but not recommendable only if they were done reasonably enough as the one, for instance, staged in protest against the unilateral approval last June of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. As a whole he did not regard student demonstrations as being misled. But he did not approve the demonstrators' intrusion into the Diet ground and extreme obstruction against U.S. Press Secretary Hagerty upon his arrival at the Tokyo International Airport. He hoped the students to behave with order and good sense.

Professor Takase said raising of the tuition fee is rather natural when one thinks of the poor school equipments and the present economic conditions of professors in Chuo University.

He pointed out the wage increase by 12.4 percent of preferential from national universities and added that the time has come when Chuo University must be substantial by developing its equipments and facilities. Different from national universities which are supported largely by the government aid, private universities must find out ways and means by themselves, he said, and pointed out the source of revenue for expenditures and stressed the need for a raise in the tuition fee.

The professor, however, criticized the school authorities for their decision decided to raise the tuition fee without clarifying the reasons to the students, and admitted dissatisfaction on the part of students as to the increase of the tuition fee. He explained that one of the main reasons for the increase was the expansion of school equipments, and hoped that the students would understand it.

Professor Takase did not comment in person revision of the Fundamental Regulation, but he expressed his support of the joint statement which was ap-

proved last June 24 in a round-table conference of the professors of the five departments.

Dr. Keiichi Hirose Dean of Technology Dept.

Professor Keiichi Hirose, Dean of the Technology Department, expressed his new hope that the Technology Department will be developed into one which teaches current popular physics and other subjects. He also outlined an up-to-date plan to expand the facilities of electronic, chemical and mechanical engineering courses. His another hope is that the number of the Technonology Department students will be increased from the present some 500 to more than 1,000, which is the same number with the other departments off Chuo University.

The outstanding electronic engineer furthermore revealed a welcome news that the students of the Technology research clubs in Meiji, Hosei, and Chuo universities recently came into a new agreement to exchange their studies Mr. Hirose said, "I hope Waseda, Keio and other universities will join this research exchange program in the very near future and a nationwide academic body of technology will be realized."

As to the revision of the Chuo University's Fundamental Regulation, an issue now at stake at the regulation investigation committee, the Technology Department Dean made it clear that it be revised adequately. He strongly supported an amending plan submitted by the Professors Association. Mr. Hirose doubted whether more than 200 members of the Board of Trustees would be reduced into half or two-thirds in view of the fact that the Trustee Board members had already contributed a great deal to the development of Chuo University. Asked to comment the controversial point whether or not the five deans should be empowered to attend meetings of the Board of Directors, he said that the idea was desirable itself. But he added saying if an alternative measures could be available so opinions of professors might be expressed. He said empowering is not always necessary.

Mr. Hirose regarded the recent issue raising the tuition fee as unavoidable especially in a technology department and said the tuition fee in Chuo's Technology Department is not so high in comparison with those in the technology departments of other private universities such as Keio, Waseda. He predicted the Government's financial aid to educational institutions will not impair the autonomy of private universities and colleges.

Referring to the bloody student movements against the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty last year, the dean did not find any fault with students participation in political campaigns but reminded students not to forget that they are still "a green horn in the field of learning."



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Dollar Shortage and Dollar Unrest

By Tadakazu Sekino
Professor of Economics Department

Since before World War II the United States was economically in a far more advantageous position than other countries who had to fight with the aid of the United States. This situation placed the United States in a better position in the field of economy. Even after the end of the war the production facilities of various countries were in such bad shape that they were beyond use. The United States alone remained a factory of the world. Every country wanted to buy from her, but was unable to do so because of a dollar shortage.

Later, thanks to the economic aid of the United States, other countries have grown strong enough to become economically independent in their efforts for a further economic growth.

The United States, meanwhile, continued to provide other countries with huge funds, resulting in the maintenance of her balanced international accounts in a narrow sense. However, her international accounts in a broad sense have been forced to be placed on a payment basis, creating what is now called an "uneasy dollar situation". The U.S. Government is now intent on defending dollars by a dollar defense policy. How this U.S. policy will affect Japan?

Dollar shortage

Before the war there was a lack of economic balance between the United States and other countries. This situation was worsened by the war, resulting in the aggravation of the economic and financial relations of member nations of the United Nations themselves. Since her participation in the war with Japan in December, 1941, the United States spent roughly \$230,000 million in four years up to August, 1945. The figure represented some 40 per cent of the total military expenditure of \$700,000 million by the participating belligerents. In World War I the military expenditure by the belligerents was only \$180,000 million.

Precisely speaking, the United States spent a total of \$42,000 million (\$3,500 for Britain) as aid between March 11, 1941 and July 1, 1945. Against this, the United States received \$5,600 million from other member nations of the U.N. as mutual aid between March 11, 1941 and April 1, 1945. The aid included their expenses for providing the U.S. Forces with operation bases and facilities materials.

The huge \$42,000 million military expenditure of the U.S. which was previously mentioned was all covered by an increased production of her home country during the war. The U.S. pro-

duction capacity during the war expanded nearly 50 per cent, representing more than half of the total industrial output of the world and one-third of the total production of the world at the time of the war's end. The postwar production of the U.S. mining and manufacturing industry, especially in 1945, expanded 203 per cent or doubled as compared with the prewar standard (1935-1939).

Thus, the United States played an active role in the war as just mentioned. On the other hand, Britain, although she did not suffer an invasion of the enemy like the United States, experienced the bitterness of losing land property amounting in value to £860 million, shipping and cargoes to £430 million and a large number of houses as the result of a series of air raids and others. Her military expenditure was covered by her national economization, national capital, cut into her capital investments abroad, loans and financial help. For these reasons, Britain fell into a position where she had to depend on U.S. aid for the recovery of her production power.

France was able to restore her freedom thanks to her liberation in the summer of 1944, but she was in no way free from the painful aftermath of the war. Her economic destruction and her loss of all assets abroad dislodged her from the position of a creditor nation like Britain. According to the 15th annual report of the Bank of International Settlements the damage suffered by France as the result of the war amounted to 1,280,000 million francs (\$37,000 million). This figure may be broken down into 756,000 million francs of material damage in terms of the purchasing power of the franc in 1913, German occupation expenses of 319,000 million francs, and the war expenditure of 205,000 million francs. Because of this financial plight like Britain, she had to depend on U.S. aid.

Reviewing the industries of other European countries, almost all of them were in a stalemate condition. Immediately after the war, except for Britain, Scandinavian nations, Switzerland and Bulgaria, other countries' industries did not reach even half of the prewar level. In other words, the industrial production of Austria, Italy and Germany failed to reach even one-fourth of the prewar level, that of Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece and Yugoslavia reached only one-third and that of Denmark and Norway two-thirds of the prewar level. However, the industrial production of Britain and Sweden almost reached the prewar level.

Even after the end of the war,



Professor Tadakazu Sekino of the Economics Dept. of Chuo University, graduated from the Law Dept. of the school in 1918.

He took a seat of assistant professor at the Economics Dept. of Chuo University in 1940 and was appointed professor of the same department in 1946.

He is an authority on international economics and shipping. His works include "The International Economics" and "The Fundamental Problems of International Economics" are highly appreciated by academic circles.

the belligerents found themselves in a dire economic plight. The steps the United States took in aid of these countries were her grants, loans, and credits which, according to some views, were made possible by the production expansion of the country during the war. In other words, it may be said that the U.S. overseas aid policy served to play the role of an anti-depression policy to cope with the domestic business recession resulting from overproduction.

West Europe received foreign aid totaling about \$15,000 million during two years and half. Despite this, those countries whose industrial production recovered to the prewar level in 1947 were only four, which were Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. The industrial production of Britain and France, however, nearly reached the prewar level. Although food production gradually improved, yet the living conditions of Europeans worsened in consequence of bad crops caused by the continued inclement weather between 1947 and 1948.

At any rate, it is hard to say that European reconstruction was achieved under these circumstances. Furthermore, the financial aid granted soon after the end of the war (previously mentioned \$15,000 million) was almost spent by 1947, turning for the worse the dollar shortage situation.

A checkup made by the International Monetary Fund revealed that the dollar shortage in Europe amounted to \$7,500 million in 1947.

Thus, it is clear that it will require a long period before Europe can effect its reconstruction by tiding over many difficulties. The conception of the Marshall Plan was worked out as a direct means of tiding over

them, especially to cope with the drought.

Now, let us think about the effect of the dollar shortage. The financial exhaustion and confusion of Europe by war weakened the ability of the continent to cover the increasing import demands needed for its reconstruction with exports and other payment means. As a result, there arose want of balance in the international accounts and the subsequent dollar shortage.

The agricultural devastation of Europe which accompanied the food shortage stepped up the need for increasing imports of agricultural materials as well as food from abroad. This situation turned East European food export nations into import nations. The industrial and transportation devastation also stepped up the need for importing urgent materials and facilities required for reconstruction purpose.

On the other hand, exports came to a deadlock as the result of the stalemate conditions of industrial production and the increase in domestic demands. At the same time, there arose a drastic decline in revenues from overseas investments and invisible trade including shipping which used to form a financial source to cover imports besides export merchandise. In addition, it became impossible to exchange freely the dollar for other currencies. For all these reasons, payments for imports were made possible only by the \$15,000 million foreign aid granted to various European countries from the end of the war until the autumn of 1947.

Later, complaints about the dollar shortage ebbed as armament expansion was stepped up and the economy of various nations was strengthened as the result of the Korean War boom and the strong opposition between the United States and the Soviet Union around that time. This was quite natural since the United States offered a huge amount of financial aid. Then the U.S. concentrated her financial aid upon underdeveloped nations, causing their competition with other nations. This situation made it necessary on the part of the U.S. to increase the disbursement of aid funds. This action of the United States made outstanding the economic recovery of European countries, especially West Germany, as well as Japan. The extension of financial aid to underdeveloped nations and other countries is quite ideal, but means a huge outlay for the United States from the standpoint of her international accounts. The incomings and outgoings of the United States in the international account table were receivables except for various expenditures needed from the political and

diplomatic standpoint. Since the amount of the international disbursement made from the political standpoint to other countries in the form of aid as previously mentioned was so huge that the United States began to feel uneasy. Her uneasiness is quite natural as the nature of her aid work itself is accompanied by uneasiness.

Dollar unrest

Dollar uneasiness is what the United States cannot bear. Then how it has been created? The dollar unrest stems from the fact that every nation has the right to demand about \$10,000 million in gold and also from the apprehension of the United States that she might be unable to pay it. Why the United States has come into such situation? First of all, a great increase has been made in account payable in the U.S. international receipts and disbursements. By the U.S. international accounts of last year (1959), her military expenses for bases in Japan and other countries and soldiers stationed there ran up to about \$3,000 million, financial aid to other countries rose to some \$2,500 million, and others to some \$2,500 million, bringing the total to about \$8,000 million.

Against these disbursements, her receipts consisted of about \$16,000 million worth of exports, and about \$15,000 million worth of imports. This was an excess of exports over imports by only \$1,000 million. The U.S. furthermore has an international capital investment of \$2,500 million, which is estimated to total \$30,000 million as a result of accumulation and its interest and dividend are about \$3,000 million. When these are roughly estimated the U.S. is in the red by \$4,000 million.

It may be, of course, difficult for the United States to make military disbursements or financial aid to foreign countries in real earnest, but she will be certainly free from a deficit, if only little more economization is made. After all the red figure has to be covered either by gold or to remain as a debt, which means dollar balance.

At present U.S. trade is inactive. Why? One of the reasons is that modern U.S. techniques have been introduced into Japan and West Europe, where goods are produced with lower wages than in the United States. Naturally U.S. merchandise do not

sell well and Japanese or European imports are increasingly in demand. If this situation continues, dollar devaluation may become unavoidable.

Next, I shall touch on the gold of the United States and its outflow.

The gold holdings of the United States in 1949 amounted to \$24,600 million, representing 74 per cent of the total in the world. This gold later began to flow out and the outflow amounted to \$2,300 million in 1958 and to about \$1,100 million in 1959. It is said that at present the U.S. gold holdings have fallen below the \$18,000 million level. This dwindling means a total outflow of gold worth about \$6,000 million. It is what the United States cannot bear to see the outflow of gold but, on the other hand, countries which have received it are happy in their hope that their dollar shortage will be liquidated. It is by no means bad to see the distribution of gold all over the world. For, the worldwide distribution is bound to contribute to the liquidation of dollar shortage first of all, and then to an increase in the purchasing power of the world.

Japan at present has \$1,500 million (\$300 million in gold and \$1,000 million in dollars) as reserve funds for international payments. The money is her claim on the United States. Furthermore, the balance of dollar holdings by other countries is also becoming larger and it has already reached some \$20,000 million, of which about \$10,000 million is held by the government or the central bank of each country. The holdings are "dollar balance" which makes each country demand the United States to pay in gold. The remaining \$10,000 million is held by private persons of each country, and it is capable of being converted into gold. This situation creates uneasiness about the United States, suppose she holds \$18,000 million in gold, as the country has to take into account gold reserves for the issue of domestic currencies and also for savings under the gold standard system which the U.S. upholds now. This uneasiness is, therefore, considered bound to develop into a feeling of unrest about dollars.

Since the United States is beset with uneasiness, she may adopt a dollar defense policy which is eventually feared to affect badly Japan's exports to the United States.

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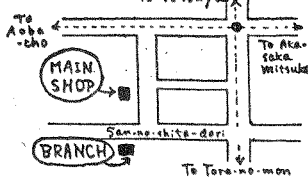
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Basic Education Problems In 1961

School Tuition Fee Hike

A school tuition fee hike has become almost an annual event in private universities, and this year the rate of the hike has especially become sharper than in the past years.

Forty-nine out of fifty-one private universities belonging to the Private Universities Federation last autumn announced that they would adopt an average of 20-30 percent hike in the school tuition fee from this spring, 1961. Only Waseda and Meiji Universities keep the fee at the present level.

In most universities the raised tuition fee will be imposed on new freshmen from this spring, but in some universities of Kansai (western part of Japan) it will be imposed on all present students as well as newcomers.

In Tokyo such universities as Nihon, Hosei and Keio, each of them has a large population of students have adopted a hike of about 30 percent.

In medical and pharmaceutical colleges the raise is more outstanding. Tokyo Women's Medical College declared that the tuition fee would be double and that the expenses equipment and facilities would be thirty-six times more than last year from this spring. The total amount necessary for entering the college will be raised to 611,800 yen, nearly three times more than last year's 211,800 yen.

Chuo University authorities also decided last December to raise the fee of the Law, Economics, Commerce and Literature Departments from 45,700 yen to 67,400 yen and of the Technology Dept. from 50,700 yen to 83,400 yen, on grounds that the hike was necessary for improving the study conditions of both students and professors. Permanent Director Hiroshi Motojima last December disclosed in an interview with Hakumon Herald that a twenty percent raise in Chuo University would be inevitable, but added that the raise in the night course student tuition fee must be minimized in view of the fact that many of them are working students.

Underlying Causes

Then, what is the main cause of the school tuition fee hike in private universities, and what measures and ways should be taken to cope with the situation?

The National Personnel Authority recommended to the Government to increase the wages of public officials by 12.4 percent and accordingly it was decided to raise the salaries of employees in national universities. This pay increase raised the salaries of national university professors to 65,000 yen, associate professors to 42,000 yen, and assistant professors to 30,000 yen respectively. At private universities, professors earn a monthly average of 49,000 yen, associate professors 32,000 yen, and assistant professors 23,000 yen respectively. Thus, there is a difference of between 10,000-15,000 yen in wages between national and private university teachers.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that the professors' salaries in private universities were about 30 percent lower than those in national ones, and the differences grew deeper between them.

The Private Universities Federation (Chairman, President Nobumoto Ohama of Waseda University) issued a statement on Dec. 17 saying that the tuition fee hike is inevitable in order to make up the differences, because private universities have no other resources but to depend upon the income from students including the tuition fee and the admission fee. The statement, however, added that there is a

limit to the financial burden of students and their families. Any reckless increase in the tuition fee will make greater the imbalance between private and national universities, ignoring, furthermore, the right to receive equal education as provided in the Constitution.

Meanwhile, a joint statement opposing the hike was issued on Dec. 3 by four Student Self-Government Associations of Waseda, Rikkyo, Keio and Chuo Universities that belonged to the Zenjiren, anti-main-current faction of the Zengakuren.

The statement which was made public by representatives from the four associations in an interview with the NHK, Kyodo and the Tokyo Shimbun at the Chuo S.S.G.A. office, said "the tuition fee hike imposes heavier financial burdens on students and it has been caused by the poor education management of the school authorities, trampling the equal opportunity of education guaranteed in the Fundamental Law of Education."

In Chuo University, students rallies against the hike were held last November and December at which Chairman Iwao Murakami of the Chuo S.S.G.A. regretted that the formal decision of a twenty percent tuition fee hike, despite the serious objection of students. He added "the school authorities say that the hike is unavoidable for the betterment of study conditions and for the pay increases of employees including professors. But we can not understand it as the school authorities do not make clear the details of school management."

"For instance, the Chuo Univ. Teachers' Association demanded the school authorities to raise their basic wages by 33 percent and the school authorities promised a 14 percent raise. The S.S.G.A. estimates that the 33 percent raise needs about 200 million yen more but the 14 percent raise needs only 90 million yen more per year. But we merely hazard a conjecture that about 100 million yen is in the black in Chuo Univ. every year, therefore the details of management should be made public."

"Though, of course, we approve of the basic wage increase of employees, we doubt whether or not the hike of the tuition fee can improve the study condition of both students and professors, for example, the carrying out of class lessons through microphones, and rooms over-crowded with students, some of them are even unable to find seats in their classes."

"Now that we are representatives of the students in general, the school authorities should have consulted us prior to the hike decision."

On the other hand, Prof. Tōtaro Oshima, Chairman of the Chuo Univ. Teachers' Association, said that he did not yet make a formal attitude clear toward the tuition fee hike. But he vaguely hinted that members of the association would not necessarily oppose the hike if it would make possible the raise of their basic wages by 33 percent and cover up the difference between the wages of private and national university teachers as recommended by the National Personnel Authority. He also stressed that State subsidies should be increased.

Federation's Demands

The Private Universities Federation also demanded the Government to extend more financial aid to private universities to meet the predicament. In fact a subsidy of more than 55,000

million yen is granted from the Treasury to 180,000 students of 72 national universities in every fiscal year, but only 1,000 million yen is spent for 380,000 students of 140 private universities. In other words, this means that a national university student receives about 290,000 yen annually and a private university student only 1,600 yen.

The federation urged that the Government included in the next fiscal year budget the financial aid of about 18,000 million yen for private universities. Present sum given to private universities is by no means normal and agreeable since more importance is attached to national universities in spite of the fact that private universities hold a larger proportion than national universities in the number of students and that they have played an important role in higher education and academic researches.

The federation further complained saying that donations from business circles and the general public to national universities are free from taxation, while those to private ones are subject to taxation in addition that they will have to go through complicated formalities. Moreover, donations to private universities must be used only for

Re-Exam of Education Law

Araki's Intention

The attention of Japan's educational circles last year centered on possible revision of the Fundamental Law of Education, which was enacted in 1947 with emphasis placed on democratic education according to the new Constitution.

Education Minister Masuo Araki told the Diet last summer that like the present Constitution of Japan, the basic education law now in force was enacted during the occupation and does not necessarily represent the free will of the Japanese.

The minister, furthermore, presented his views on the law and stated that there is nothing wrong about the articles of the law itself, but the articles are too abstract to understand and to carry out Japan's education in her own ways.

Mr. Araki who was in favor of revising the law said that Japan's education is for producing a younger generation academically bright and worldly patriotic.

The Education Minister appeared to have an intention to study and revise as soon as possible the law based on views sought from men of learning and experience including his ministry's high-ranking officials.

Against the minister's views, the Japan Teachers Union (Nikkyoso) which had long opposed the law revision staged protest rallies and even demanded the resignation of the Education Minister in its belief that the law under the peaceful Constitution is aimed at bringing the people to guard peace and democracy. The Nikkyoso considers that the principle of the law is reasonable and says that the revision of the education law will lead to the destruction of the democratic educational system and possibly compel youths to receive education full of excessive patriotism and militarism like in prewar days.

Process of Settling The Law

Japan's educational policy after World War II started with the Allied Forces' administration and her wartime educational system which deeply reflected

building new equipment and facilities. Under these circumstances the number of persons who donate to private universities is on the decline.

Education Ministry's Views

Against these demands the Education Ministry announced at the end of last December that 1,500 million yen had been decided to be lent to the federation for fiscal 1961 after negotiations with the Finance Ministry. But the 1,500 million yen would have to be redeemed within coming 15 years. Moreover, the Ministry is now claiming the Finance Ministry to set aside 7,600 million yen for the private universities in the fiscal 1961 budget. At the same time, the Education Ministry made a representation to the Finance Ministry to exempt donations to private universities from taxation.

Besides State subsidies and donations, there is a system under which industrialists give money to universities, professors and, sometimes, even to students under the name of expenses for study and ask for some scientific researches.

However, such aids as subsidies, donations and research funds are likely to be subject to restrictions in some form or there by the Government or business circles.

militarism and ultra-fascism, was completely eliminated by Supreme Commander Douglas MacArthur's directive in 1945. Gen. MacArthur brought his American educators and told them to study a new educational system for Japan.

The adoption of the 6-3 system of education and the decentralization of educational administration came into being, based on these U.S. educators' reports.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry worked out a new independent educational policy and revealed its outline in the autumn of 1945 pointing out that the "Kyoikuchohoku" (Imperial rescript on education), which was the absolute authority in Japan's educational world during and before the war, would become invalid.

Consequently new basic regulations guaranteeing democratic education became necessary. It is said that former Supreme Court Chief Justice Kotaro Tanaka, took the initiative to make a basic education law when he was in the post of Education Minister in the 1st Yoshida Cabinet (May, 1946-May, 1947). Needless to say, close and frequent contacts between the ministry and the General Headquarters were maintained on various post-war educational problems in Japan. And G.H.Q. had a great influence on the arrangement of Japan's new education policy.

However, as far as the Fundamental Law of Education was concerned, it is said that G.H.Q. did not interfere in the plans worked out by the Japanese Government and called them as only "fine" and "good".

It is said that there were voices among the officials who touched on the drafting of the basic law that the realization of the educational principles involved in the draft did not depend upon any orders or suggestions of the occupation forces but only upon Mr. Tanaka's own decision. It was in March of 1947 that the Fundamental Law of Education was proclaimed.

Conflicting Voices

Strong dissatisfaction has already been voiced among men of learning and culture against the education minister's intention to revise the law. Furthermore, the revision problem has been editorialized in nation-wide newspapers. Most papers expressed general dissatisfaction with the revision in view of Education Minister Araki's well-known rejection of the leftist Nikkyoso's opposition demand. Prominent educators are in favor of the existing law, stating that "patriotism" which Mr. Araki commends is fully in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and therefore, the revision of the education law corresponds to ignorance of the Constitution.

Conflicting voices are heard even from the Government and Liberal-Democratic Party which agree to Mr. Araki's "high-posture" toward the Nikkyoso and other educational bodies. Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda last December told the Lower House in the Special Diet session that care must be taken to revise the law. Furthermore, it is reported that former Education Minister Kokichi Nadao of the 2nd Kishi Cabinet is critical of the revision on the grounds that both the moral education class and the rectification of compulsory subjects in junior and senior high schools have contributed to the bringing up of the Japanese youth. Mr. Nadao reportedly

Revision of Private Sch. Law

The problem of revising the Private School Law as well as that of a "30% increase in private school tuition fees" have also cast a vague yet menacing shadow on the private school circles.

Now that private universities and colleges in Japan represent 60% of the total throughout the nation and carry a great weight on Japanese education, the management of private schools, especially of universities and colleges has become a center of society's attention.

Meijo Univ's Dispute

It can be safely said that the dispute of Meijo University, a private university in Nagoya city, hastened the re-examination of the Private School Law.

Education Minister Masuo Araki last June requested the School Corporation Management Investigation Council composed of the ministry's officials and representatives from main private schools to work out concrete measures for setting school dispute.

Recommendation to Araki

The council, four months later, submitted to the Education Minister a recommendation calling on the Education Ministry to step up its supervisory authority over private schools. The recommendation introduced a system that any private school involved in a dispute be subject to compulsory arbitration and that the Government be given broader authority to order any private school to disband itself when it is not properly operated or when it is involved in any irregularities.

According to the recommendation, in case the school corporation in dispute rejects a mediation plan or when it fails to act in compliance with such a plan after accepting it, authorities will discharge responsible officials.

Besides, the recommendation calls a different school corporation will be established under the supervision of authorities to educate the students of the dissolved school.

Soon after the recommenda-

tion sees no need of amending the existing Fundamental Law of Education.

If the revision of the law is approved in the Diet in near future, the amended parts of the law are expected to be Article 1, "purpose of education" and Article 10, "education administration". Particularly, Article 10 is likely to become a center of controversy, because on the strength of the article the Nikkyoso has long accused the Education Ministry and the Liberal-Democratic Party of interfering in education.

On the other hand the ministry takes the stand that an education minister chosen from a party should have thorough responsibility for education administration.

The study of the Fundamental Law of Education is an important problem as it refers to the revision of Japan's Constitution. It cannot be easily dealt with.

However, it is not in any way inadequate that the existing education law be studied carefully.

On the contrary, "unexpected crop" might be harvested from the study of the education law as it may bring out freshness hitherto unnoticed. The important revision problem is expected to be included among the agenda of the 38th Diet session due to reopen in late January. It is hoped that not one-sided but open and fair discussions will be held over the basic education law.

tion was submitted to the Education Minister, bitter outcries were voiced among private school circles, criticizing the ministry's plan as being aimed at suppressing the autonomy of private schools under the pretext of settling school disputes.

Mr. Yoshitaro Sakamura, councilor at Keio University, last November expressed in the Shigaku Shimbun (Japan Private School Newspaper) that members of the School Corporation Management Investigation Council were for the ministry, therefore the council could not be said to represent private schools' opinions.

Other objections came from those doubting the competency of many existing private school councils to eliminate private school disputes.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the ministry said there was nothing to worry about the revision, which was only designed to settle school squabbles. The Liberal-Democratic Party, strongly supporting the ministry's plan, held that even if the Private School Law was amended the right of the supervisory authority would not be strengthened to settle school disputes, because of the authority's duty to ask for the settlement of any school disputes by its advisory councils including private schools' professors and officials.

Bill to Next Diet Session

The Education Ministry was expected to submit a revision bill to the Special Diet session held in last November and December. However, unexpectedly severe opposition from private school circles and the Socialist Party prevented it from being included in the Diet agenda. Consequently it is observed that the Liberal-Democratic Party's Policy Board is planning to take up the law-revising issue in the coming regular Diet session reopening in late January.

It is quite worthy of note to see how much private school opinions will influence the Education Ministry's attempt to revise the Private School Law on which about 3,000 private schools in this nation are based.