

# Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

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## Reshuffle Carried Out In Student Association

Dean Tatsuo Inoue of the Commerce Dept. was chosen on May 30 new vice-president of the Student Society composed of the Culture, Academy and Athletics Associations, in a special executive members' meeting which was held prior to the Student Society Executive Committee, a top-level meeting of the society.

Prof. Kenji Hasegawa of the Economics Dept. was elected new head of the General Affairs Section of the society in the top-level meeting held at the university Hall on the same day with 22 students and 21 professors and school officials attending.

The newly elected head, Prof. Hasegawa, who had been assistant chief helping Prof. Bunroku Kaneko (Law Dept.) former head for the past eleven years, scored 33 ballots in the election.

At the meeting, a direct-election method was adopted avoiding the former method of leaving the election entirely to the president.

The Executive Committee also elected new assistant chief (Prof. Tadashi Izuno of Law Dept.), head inspector (Prof. Kuninosuke Fujita Commerce Dept.) and 8 students and 8 professors and school officials as special committee members.

Prof. Bunroku Kaneko, who had been head of the General Affairs Section since 1950, was defeated on May 12 in a direct-election carried out by all chairmen of three associations belonging to the society. His defeat put an end to the so-called "Kaneko Administration".

Special delegates to the Executive Committee were broadly relieved of their posts this year as the result of the election on May 12, and the management of the Student Society has come to be re-examined extensively from now.

After choosing these delegates, the Executive Committee examined other subjects of the day. One subject, jointly proposed by the Culture and Athletics Association, was how to increase the number of the Executive Committee members. Concerning this question, Dean Takase of the Culture Dept. spoke on the difference of views between the

Academy Association and two other associations. In spite of the two associations' repeated demand to discuss the subject in question at the meeting, it was decided to put off the discussion to the next meeting provided that the chairmen of three associations (Prof. Tokuzo Aoki of Culture, Dean Kiyoshi Mori of Athletics and Director Kibe Masumoto of Academy) would smooth out the different opinions between the Academy Association and the two other associations.

### Table-Tennis

## 6th Win Achieved

The Chuo men's Table Tennis team won the 6th victory over the Waseda team in the Spring Intercollegiate Table Tennis League in the Kanto District held on May 9-24 at the Korakuen Gym. Suidobashi, Tokyo.

The Chuo women's team already gained its title on May 17 in the same meet. Resulting in the overwhelming win of both Chuo teams. After the men's tournament, the Chuo and Waseda teams became even in winning points, necessitating the finals between them.

Chuo's Segawa-Miki pair easily beat the Waseda pair, Shinkai-Shinsho, with a 2-1 score. Smasher Keiichi Miki, who took part in the 26th World Championships in Peking, showed his skill.

In the doubles, Waseda's Kimura-Ueda seemed more skillful than Chuo's Hayashi-Nakagawa. But on the contrary, the Chuo pair reversed a 24-22 and 23-21 score by persistently attacking their rivals.

After the heated doubles, 1961's Student Champion Miki came of the victorious over Kobayashi.

By winning the 6th Championship, the Chuo Table Tennis Club has been assured of its leading position in Japan's ping-pong world.

## Volley-Ball Nine Get Perfect Win

A perfect victory was obtained by the Chuo Volley-Ball Team after the interval of three seasons in the Tokyo University Volley-Ball Championships held in the Meiji Shrine Volley-Ball Court for five weeks from May 6.

The Chuo nine had hard games throughout the games, especially with Hosei and Meiji. The finals between Chuo and Meiji was held on June 3.

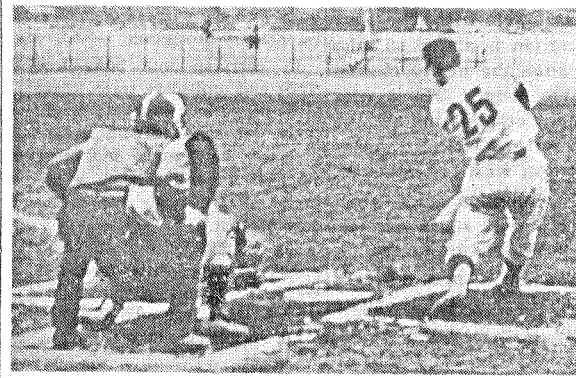
The Meiji squad attacked Chuo desperately, driving it into a fix in the first set. After they tied six times, the Chuo team defeated the persistent rival one with a 28-26 score.

In the second set, the Chuo nine smashed its contestant one-sidedly with a 21-12 score by delivering strong services in the opponent court.

From the beginning of the season it was generally believed that the Chuo team would win the victory. The team is expected to win the similar victory in the Intercollegiate Championships slated for August this year.

## Tamada Hits Pinch Homer; Chuo Returns to 1st Grade

The Chuo nine edged the Gakushuin team 2-1 by a dramatic two-run homer by Hiroyuki Tamada in their final game of the Toto Six Universities' Replacement Game between the first place team (Chuo) of the second grade and six place team (Gakushuin) of the first grade opened on June 7 at the Second Meiji Shrine Stadium.



Chuo captain Tamada smacked out a pinch two run homer in the last innings of the second game with Gakushuin.

By winning the finals, the Chuo squad came into the first grade after three year's interval and at the same time the Gakushuin team dropped unfortunately into the second grade.

Following Chuo's sweeping victory 5-2 in the first game with the Gakushuin nine June 6, the second game was played at the same Stadium before a crowd of 4,000.

The game went on uneventfully from the first to the eighth inning except for the Gakushuin's one run gained in the second half of the fifth inning, but in the first half of the ninth inning, middle-distance slugger Tamada after one out hit a most dramatic two-run homer over the right fence, bringing the win to the Chuo team.

On the other hand, Chuo's five pitcher including winning pitcher Toshiyuki Kato of the first game permitted the Gakushuin to three hits, including a two-base hit, by their brilliant pitching.

In general, throughout the game two games Chuo was overwhelmingly victorious both in offense and defense, displaying its powerful abilities than Gakushuin.

This glorious victory was due to the Chuo nine's hard training everyday.

Chuo's manager Katsunari Miyai, happy over the victory after the final game, emphasized that technically speaking, Chuo's leading pitchers were on a level higher this year than those grade and captain Tamada proved Chuo's strength to us.

From now on, we would try to get back the pennant even in the Championships of the first grade to be held in this fall, he said.

Some sources in the Toto Baseball Circles are of the opinion that the attention of baseball fans may be focused from now on the Chuo Baseball Club which has won so far 13 victories.

### Result;

First Game	Second Game
Chuo team 041000000—5	000000002—2
Gakushuin team 200000000—2	000010000—1

but that he should be nominated by the new chairman. The other favored election by vote, but after all, the matter was settled by the proposal that he should be appointed by the screening committee consisting of 15 members including the new chairman.

A report on the account of fiscal 1960 was also submitted to the Trustees, and it was approved.

## Herald Fetes Fifth Anniv.

A ceremony observing the fifth anniversary of the Hakumon Herald was held recently in the big council-room of the Chuo University Hall with 70 persons attending.

Following the opening greeting by the editor-in-chief of the Herald, Mr. Masamichi Royama, the former president of Ochanomizu Women's University, encouraged the staff members of the English-language Newspaper.

Vice-President Kinsho Katayama of the school extended his hearty thanks to Mr. Shinsho Nakajima, a staff writer of the Asahi Evening News who has greatly contributed to the Hakumon Herald for the past five years and awarded him a letter of thanks and a gold watch.

Prior to the dinner, a lecture entitled "Student Newspaper and

Student Journalists" was given by Prof. Hideo Ono who is an authority on journalism.

During the dinner, the 5-year progress of the Hakumon Herald was reported.

The gala ceremony held on May 29 was attended by many notables in various fields, among them were Mr. Masamichi Royama, Prof. Hideo Ono, Mr. Shunji Ozaki, executive director of the Nippon Kangyo Securities Company, Mr. Benryo Oka, a director of the school and president of the Nippon Lawyer Society, Prof. Kiyoshi Mori, dean of the Law Dept. and Prof. Hisashi Yoshida, president of the graduate school.

It was closed at 7:30 p.m. with three cheers by Mr. Benryo Oka and the closing address by a staff member of the Herald.

## Students Clash with Police

The controversial Political Violence Prevention Bill was approved by the Upper House before the 38th regular Diet ended June 8 to be carried over to the next Diet session. In the Diet the anti-violence bill was previously approved by the

Lower House Judicial Affairs Committee on June 2 after repeated party strifes between the Liberal-Democratic and Socialist parties.

The Liberal-Democrats then presented the bill to a Lower House plenary session at once.

However the Socialist party blocked the opening of the plenary session with the strong support of the Sohyo (General Council of Japan Trade Unions). Its unified struggle against the bill was participated in by some 4,000 persons throughout the country. However, the bill was one-sidedly carried by the Lower House on June 4.

At the Upper House, the Socialist party resorted to their delaying tactics, charging that the Lower House vote on the bill was invalid. The bill was tabled at the Judicial Affairs Committee on June 8.

Outside the Diet, the main and antmain current groups of the Zengakuren and Sohyo staged demonstrations against the bill every day from the end of May until June 8 when the Diet closed. The demonstrations took place at more than 500 areas throughout the country. In such area as Kyoto, and Osaka, the Zengakuren staged violent zig-zag demonstrations almost every day clashed with many armed police.

(Continued on Page 4)

### Tellor's Cup

## English Essay Contest Opens

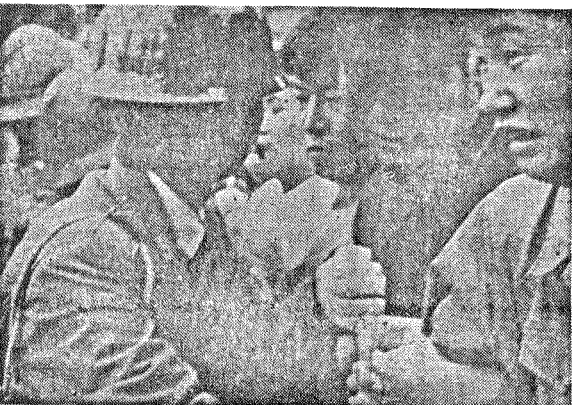
The 3rd English Essay Contest for the Tellor's Cup will be held soon under the title of "What is the most important factor to develop and maintain world peace," sponsored by the English Speaking Society of Chuo University.

All Chuo students are given chances to send in their English essays by June 22.

The Tellor's Cup will be awarded to the first winner and a Webster's New World Dictionary and an Oxford Concise Dictionary to the second and the third respectively.

More than 100 students essayists are expected to take part in the contest for winning prizes.

The announcement on winners and the commendation ceremony are scheduled to come off in September.



Fightful student clashed against many armed police and staged a violent skirmishes. Some students were arrested and seriously injured.

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## EDITORIAL

### On Presidential Election

It was reported that in accordance with the new basic regulation, a Presidential election is slated to take place on August 5 this year, and then the newly elected President will assume school management. Those who are concerned have shown a keen interest in this serious issue, particularly SSGA (Student Self-Government Association) which is watching the election with critical eyes.

Highly reliable sources on the campus said in an exclusive interview with the Herald that some persons had already been picked up as possible candidates.

Some circles on the campus, however, expressed fears that deep-rooted factional strifes inside school authorities might come up on the surface on this occasion.

We strongly hope that these fears would not take an actual shape.

When we look back on some elections in the past, like in many cases in the general elections in Japan, the nomination of President of Chuo University, was actually maneuvered behind the scenes, although it is said that the Board of Directors are to name President from among the persons chosen by a screening committee for the Presidential election.

Such being the case, professors have almost had no voice on the serious campus matter.

Under such circumstances practically all students, except for some concerned, may be little concerned about the election on August 5. This might be called a tragic aspect of students in Japan who carries on her back the so-called "burden of over-population." That is to say, most students are too busy to show their interest in the election.

But as long as the Fundamental Regulation regulates how to deal with the school management and stipulates that the President holds the biggest power in executing the Regulation, it would be a duty on the part of students to show their due interest in the election.

As seen in many countries, elections are regarded as part of democracy. For this reason, the coming election should be closely watched in the hope that it would be a clean one.

What is required of a President is that he must be one who excels in leadership and is endowed with ability, to deal with hard problems on and off the campus, listening with broad mind to the voice of students and professors.

In a recent interview with the Hakumon Herald, Vice-President Kinsho Katayama pointed out one of the requirements of a President and stressed that he must be a person who fully understands what is true education and knows how to maintain peace on the campus.

We students are in no way inclined to have the coming new President carry out all of our requests as such is impossible, but we believe it would not be difficult for school authorities to lend their ears to the appeals of a great many professors and students and adopt them as much as possible into the policy of the school management.

In conclusion, we strongly hope again that the forthcoming Presidential election will be carried out on the basis of the democratic principle and that a new President will be a person capable of bringing great prosperity to Chuo University.

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# European Common Mart; Free Trade Area

By Tadakazu Sekino

Professor of Economics-Department

(Continued from Last Edition)

## 2. Regional Free Trade

Before bringing light on the subject of what regional free trade means, we must first of all start with the meaning of free trade.

"Free trade" is one form of foreign trade and aims at carrying out foreign trade freely by eliminating as much as possible tariff barriers, import restrictions, exports controls, foreign exchange quotas, the export bounty and import compensation systems. What is considered next in opposition to this direction is "protective trade" that links with the purpose of domestic industry protection.

In carrying out both free trade and protective trade, there must be various kinds of conditions. If these conditions are precisely understood and steps matching them are taken, a nation's foreign trade can make development.

The conditions that make it possible to carry out free trade are generally as follows:

1. Suppose employment is made, there should be no idle production capacity. For instance, no jobless laborers should

exist.

2. Prices are generally considered as equivalent to the maximum productive capacity of products.

3. Temporary effects must be ignored in order to go with productive structure.

4. The height of the standard of welfare or living based on the consistent standard is considered the same with that of production value in the cause of free trade.

As a requisite to previously mentioned free trade no tariff barriers should exist in importing foreign goods. In whatever form it may be the existence of a tariff system does not mean true free trade. That is because customs duties are taxes to be imposed on foreign products passing the border lines of a special area in outgoing or incoming. The area is called an area of customs and the border lines as border lines of customs.

Now, let us think about the Customs Union centering around customs.

The Customs Union provides for the formation of a common customs area by more than two independent member nations of the union based on treaties and to make their mutual trade and

commerce as free as their own domestic commerce by eliminating their independent customs laws. It at the same time calls for the application of their common customs laws to countries outside the Customs Union. This, however, means the case of a complete customs union, because there is an incomplete customs union, whose member countries do not make free their mutual foreign trade at all, but impose customs duties lower in rates than the common customs duties. Economically viewed, this action of the incomplete customs union is generally interpreted as preferential duties and means a transitional system of the union in developing into a complete union in the future.

The Customs Union is markedly effective in increasing economic gains by promoting either political or mutual foreign trade relations. However, once the Union's trade and commercial relations with non-member third countries are impaired, no one can tell its subsequent advantages and disadvantages. For this reason, there are occasions in which the formation of a Customs Union is hard to be realized because of its possible political threats to third countries even if it is considered advantageous and necessary from the economic standpoint.

Next, we want to think about the relations between the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Customs Union. Under the system of the Union the trade and commercial relations of its participating nations become perfectly free, but outside countries are relatively subject to discriminatory treatment as the union retains trade barriers much conflicting with the GATT's great principle of equality in trade and commerce. Despite this contradiction, the GATT's stipulations recognize the establishment of this organization. This may be due to the fact that when the GATT was established the Customs Union (European Common Market), then in the minds of GATT architects was of a small scale like the Benelux Customs Union and he might have never thought of such large-scale regional integration as at present. However, while recognizing the Customs Union the GATT attaches the following conditions.

1. Within its framework, the Union must virtually abolish cus-

toms duties and other trade barriers against all trade.

2. The Union must not increase customs duties or raise its trade barriers against all trade with outside countries.

3. All these must be completed based on a rational schedule within a reasonable period of time.

Against this, the European Common Market as previously mentioned, has as its participating nations six countries which are, West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg and aims at integration covering practically all fields of economy. It also intends to achieve the following between 1958 and 1969 or 1972.

1. In the field of trade a customs union will be established and within the region tariff barriers and export and import restrictions will be gradually abolished.

On the other hand, toward outside countries common customs duties will be established and a common import restrictive policy

2. In other fields  
 A. To unify labor conditions  
 B. To make free the transfer of capital and labor  
 C. To effect free transportation within the region and uniform freight charges  
 D. To establish a common investment organization to contribute to the development of underdeveloped areas within the region  
 E. To regulate farming based on a common policy

In other words, these six nations are to become one in economy except for currency and circulation of money or domestic taxes and finances. In other respects, the existing preferential duties between one country and its dominion (dominions) are expanded to all of the six nations and imports from their dominions are to be made free from duties, but imports by the dominions from the six countries be subject to the application of low preferential duties in a way as though they were dominions of the six countries in trade. The six countries are also in accord as to the joint development of their dominions.

The dominions that fall under the Common Market and preferential customs duties are such areas as follows:

1. Within its framework, the Union must virtually abolish cus-

(Continued to Next Edition)

## Across the Oceans

### Peace Corps in Africa

From The Michigan Daily

A peace corps report on conditions in at least one African country, warns of "very real problems" that the corps will face in its efforts to aid Africa.

The report, which deals with Senegal, was prepared by William Moyers, an associate director of the corps, who went to Africa with Vice-President Lyndon Johnson.

"The basic difficulty," Moyers reported, "will be maintaining the health of the Peace Corps volunteers."

"Flies, mosquitos, filth—these all add up to a major obstacle to success. It will be essential to provide a public health person and a medical assistant to each of our teams."

The Moyers report stresses the difficulties to be encountered by corps volunteers in Africa. It states that though this report deals only with Senegal, the conditions it describes are typical of much of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

"Diet adequate to health is going to be difficult to maintain," the report went on, "and it will be necessary during the training period for our volunteers to receive some basic instruction in dietary problems, in growing

small gardens for the training department."

## Reading and Writing

From "The Student"

For students, the fact of being able to read and write is a most elementary and natural phenomenon, but many would be deeply disturbed if they knew that the ability to read and write is in fact a luxury today, for in this world of antibiotics, rockets, and space travel projects, half of the inhabitants of the globe are illiterate. The geographic distribution of this is of course most unequal, the percentage of illiteracy varies between a quarter to one per cent in the more technically evolved countries to ninety-nine percent in the less fortunate ones.

The problem is far from an immediate solution for in order to receive it once and for all it must be attacked simultaneously on two levels; on the one hand it is necessary to teach those who have had no opportunity of going to school during childhood, to read and write and on the other hand to send to school all those children who have been left aside because of a lack of schooling facilities, thus preventing them from becoming illiterate adults, something which is occurring almost all the time.

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# 26th World Table-Tennis And Sports In China

by Mr. Keiichi Miki

By Miss Masako Seki

We Japanese representatives experienced a taste bitter in the 26th World Table Tennis Championships held recently in Peking. It is not too much to say that the Japanese team which had the crown for past several years was completely defeated by Chinese players who got three main titles among seven by displaying their new techniques.

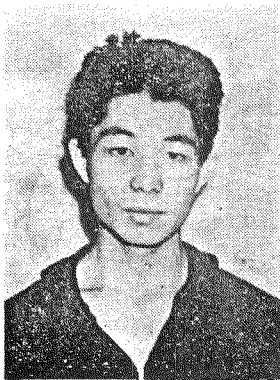
Thus the leadership in the world table-tennis has been replaced the Republic of China team.

We Japanese players cannot but be astonished at the remarkable progress made by our rivals. However, their glorious achievement can not have been made in a day.

One of the principal causes of the Chinese victory, we have to mention the efforts of the authorities of the Chinese Table Tennis Association as well as its players concentrated their energies on smashing the Japanese team. Another cause was that, the Japanese team had neglected diligent practices against the Chinese.

Upon reflection, we can easily come to the conclusion that, we must hereafter digest our opponents' techniques, make every effort to promote table-tennis in Japan and at the same time strengthen closer relations between the players on the campus and in society. We also see the great need for further improvement in our systematical and rational modern table-tennis techniques.

I personally believe that if



Japanese and Chinese players are offered chances to compete the level of table-tennis in the world will be promoted than ever before.

To our regrets, we do not have such chances, much less to compete with world players although we believe that exchanges of skills will promote our mutual understandings.

Generally speaking, we were satisfied with various facilities in Peking, but not with the atmosphere inside the gymnasium which prevailed throughout this year's games. This we believe was due to the short history of table-tennis in the Republic of China.

We sincerely hope that the Republic of China, though she may have important problems to solve, will especially establish four standards in judgement, manners of players and attitudes of spectators.

We representatives of the Japanese Table Tennis team returned home on May 7 from Peking, winning titles for three events, women's team-to-team match, men's doubles and mixed doubles. But we are not satisfied with these results.

To cope with the World Table Tennis Championships in Peking, the Chinese team had tried hard to learn intimately the Japanese paddler's techniques and characters and what not.

On the contrary, we were lacking in such efforts. We were very surprised to find Chinese paddlers studying more our "ping-pong" than we had expected. Nobody thought that the Chinese team had become so stronger as to get three titles in the World Championships. Only a few Chinese paddlers played an active part in the Championships held the year before last in Dortmund, Germany in which the Japan team won six titles.

It is said that the Chinese Table Tennis Association had fostered players for the past years to prepare for the Peking meet. They say that the result of All Japan Table Tennis Championships was on television in China. Table Tennis in China is one of the three big sports following soccer and basketball.

We felt that sports conditions in China were far behind from the international standpoint. As the country has stayed away from the Olympic Games since 1958, because of her political trouble with Formosa. At the same time China has disappeared from the International Sports Federation.

Consequently we could not learn the Chinese player's level due to restrictions on information by the communist country. Though she does not belong to the Federation at present, the new Chinese Government is making an earnest effort for the development of all kinds of sports. Even from now, I believe Communist China can cope with world sports circles keeping herself abreast with World Sports conditions.

On landing in China, what sur-



prised us were her active sports in addition to her many excellent records in swimming and track-field as compared with Japan.

Furthermore there are many well-equipped gymnasiums within the country, including the "Peking Athletic Academy". The Academy has many distinguished players in every field of sports and has many splendid facilities which we can not find in Japan. In about sixty thousands square meter playground, there are seven gymnasiums including three gymnastic courts, two volley and basket-ball courts and an indoor athletic sports court.

Especially, the indoor field-track court is very fine as it is equipped with a 200-meter-track and a 130-meter-straight course which are so well taken care of that there are no barriers to establish big records.

Most collegians live in the dormitory and elementary and middle school's boys and girls go to school from their homes. The Chinese government cover the tuition fee of the Academy students and their expenses for games. This means that all players can freely participate in games to polish their own techniques.

In China, "The Sportsman Grade System" is being carried out throughout the country. This system is similar to the examination Japan put into practice during the past wartime days

to strengthen young men's physique.

Every sport event had decided rules divided into four grades: The special grade is recognized only by the All-Chinese Athletics General Assembly; The first grade and the second grade by the branch of the Sports Committee in the province and in the city, and the third grade by the Training Center of the ward.

How to decide the respective grades is different from an individual match and a group game. For instance, in case of women's 100-meter-race, the special grade needs 12 seconds, the first grade 12.5, the second grade 13.2 and

the third grade 14.2 seconds respectively.

In the man-to-man game such as table tennis, those who ranking from the first place to the sixth in All Chinese Table Tennis Championships can grip the special grade, and the first grade by those from the first to sixth place in All Chinese Industrial Union Championships. Thus, the nation's enthusiasm for sports is heightened and higher levels are created.

In view of this situation our country must further study Chinese athletics and has to develop our own level as our ism is different from China.

## Professor's Profile (22)

### A Quiet Man

By Yoshiki Muraoka  
Feature Editor

The season for employment examinations is coming near, and it is said that in our Chuo University there is now a serious dispute between the professors' group and the Vocational Dept. about the screening tests.

This is a serious problem for seniors who are going to take the employment examination this year, because the screening test decides whether or not they are qualified to take the employment examination of a company of their choice.

The Vocational Dept. has so far attached much importance to the personality of students at the screening examination.

But recently a protest was made by the professors' group against the way of the screening test as in the past.

The group insists that much importance should be attached to the scholarly attainment of students which they did for the past three years.

Mr. Tokuzo Aoki, professor of the economics dept., who teaches the science of finance at the school and is also chairman of the screening committee of the Vocational Dept., is in a difficult situation, placed between the professors and the committee.

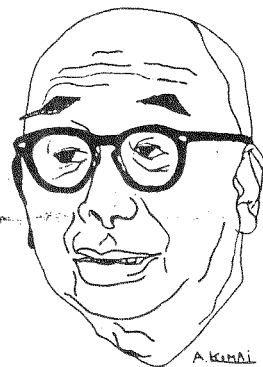
Asked about his opinion, he answered in a straight way, "I agree to the opinion of the professors' group from the standpoint of a professor, and at the same time I agree to that of the Vocational Dept., from the standpoint of chairman of the committee."

Based on his experience as an administrative officer over 22 years, the 77-year-old professor emphasized that when a plan is worked out and put it into practice, it is necessary for those concerned to make mutual concessions without asserting their conflicting opinions.

In other words he added, "both professors and officers of the Vocational Dept. should

come to compromise." Generally speaking, it takes too much time to bring any controversial matter to a peaceful settlement when opinions are divided, but as employment exam is close at hand, the urgent solution of the screening test in question is needed.

For this reason much is expected of the efforts of Prof. Aoki, who has deep experience in this field.



Professor Aoki is small in stature but has strong muscle. His lushed, rather round face with short and strong eyebrows make him look very young despite his white hair.

The energetic scholar graduated from the economics dept. of Tokyo University with honors in 1906, and served at the Finance Ministry. In his school days he took a strong interest in the science of finance and at the same time in sports, especially in swimming, boat races and baseball.

He was once director of the Baseball Club of Chuo University and is now director of the Soccer Club.

"Though I was deeply interested in sports, I was very clumsy. Therefore my favourite sports were limited to ones needing no skill," he one day said with a smile.

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DIARY OF "WANDER VOGEL" (2)

# Old Battlefield in Southern Okinawa

Saturday, April 1

At 5:00 a.m. we were ordered to rise, the order echoed in the playground of Ryukyu University. We got out of the tent in high spirits. The sun rose pretty late in this southern part of the country. We, thirty-five "Wander Vogels", started the day's action skillfully.

to wander about.

180 towers including the tower of "Shiraume" are scattered in the southern part of the Island. We visited some of them to console the departed spirits of our brethren and were reminded of the ruthlessness and cruelty of the war.

We felt as if we had dreamed

from Japan Proper visit this part of the Island, but they only pass by these towers by bus or taxi.

What can they understand by that? We inspected the old battlefield on foot. To say the least of it, it is certain that we had a stronger impression than ordinary visitors. We pitched a tent in the vicinity of the tower of "Kenji".

Sunday, April 2

Today we will cover a distance of 32 km to Kitanakagusuku, the northern part of the site of Nakagusuku Castle.

The scorching sun reminds us of the summer training camp. In the southern part the pavement of the road was bad, but as we went up northward it became better. We also found that the living standard in the northern part was higher.

We could easily understand it from the appearance of children playing on the road. The sack on the back was felt heavy, although we were still in the first half of the day's journey, we

cheerfully proceeded to our destination.

A curved lion, called "Shisa", was seen on the roof of a house along the roadside. We were told that the lion is for protecting residents from evil, and at the same time served as a ventilator.

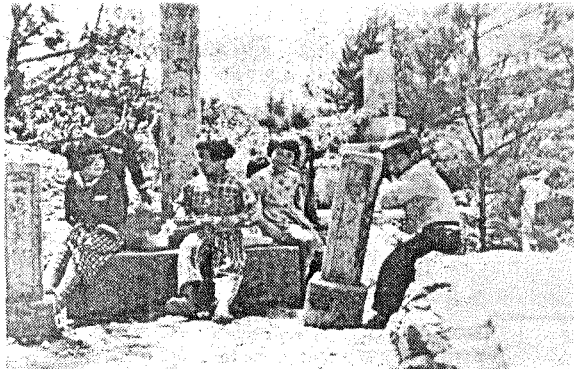
We spent the night at Kitanakagusuku Junior High School in the Kishaba settlement. Many girl scouts came to help us.

They were all bright and full of spirits.

We were surprised at the design of a flag on the wall of the Judo hall in the school. The flag had a pattern of a sundisk on Okinawa Island's ground.

We had an entertaining party together with the president of the school, the chairman of young men's association and many girl scouts.

The party was very significant and everybody enjoyed it. Our party would be divided into two groups tomorrow, and each group would take a different route.



Nameless tombs changed into the playground of the children of the Island.

The sun was coming up when we had finished preparations for breakfast.

Today's schedule was to go to Itoman by bus and to wander about the old battlefield in the southern part of the Island, and to pitch a tent in the vicinity of the tower of "Kenji".

At 8:00 p.m. the bus left the gate of "Shurei" with 35 members of the Wander Vogel Club and three students of Ryukyu University especially participating in this trip. At 9:00 a.m. we visited the tomb of the Kochibarus located in Itoman town. The kins of the Kochibarus are buried in one tomb. One cannot imagine in Japan Proper how magnificent the tomb is.

We got off the bus at the tower of "Shiraume", and began

a nightmare when we saw the scattering remains and old shoes of soldiers in a cave at the back of the tower of "Nangu."

It was a mysterious scene, as the environment presented an indescribably brilliant spectacles.

Many youths of the same age with us fought to death 16 years ago at this spot to defend Japan Proper. If we had been born about the time they were born, we might have followed the same fate as they did.

In this sense we felt hundreds of thousand times happier than them. It was what little consolation we could bring to the departed souls when pledged never to repeat a similar dreadful war.

Recently many sight-seers



Members of the Wander Vogel Club consoles the departed spirits of our brethren at the tower of "Himeyuri".

## STUDENTS CLASH

(Continued from Page 1)

Some students were seriously injured and eight students were arrested in connection with the demonstrations. More than 1,000 members of the main stream group of the Zengakuren including some 100 Chuo University students paraded on June 3 against the passage of the Political Violence Prevention Bill in the House of Representatives. On this day, many workers and students were called out for rallies and demonstrations against the bill at more than 600 areas in this country.

In the early afternoon, students from about 15 universities and colleges in Tokyo, including Meiji, Waseda, Chuo gathered at Miyakezaka, at which some 32,000 government corporation and public utility workers rallied against the bill. Following the rally, the workers marched orderly on the Diet to present peti-

tions against the bill, while Zengakuren Students headed for the Diet in a violent zig-zag street parade, which is forbidden by the Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance.

On June 6, angry Zengakuren students broke from their parades to battle with police guarding the Diet. Thousands of helmeted police stood against to disperse demonstrators brandishing red flags over their heads. The Zengakuren then staged a sitdown strike in front of the south gate of the House of Representatives at 10:30 p.m. Some 600 students were driven back by police toward the Education Ministry Building.

Meanwhile about 1,000 Zengakuren students held a demonstration at Hibiya Park. They demanded the withdrawal of the bill and at the same time protested against Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda's plan of visit to the United States on June 19.

## On The SCREEN

### St. Louis Blues

Paramount Pictures



"God, help me", cries William (Nat "King" Cole) suffering from his father's severe objection to his jazz music, from a scene of "St. Louis Blues".

With first-class Negro singers of America starring, "St. Louis Blues", a biographical production of Paramount Pictures directed by Allen Reisner is to be released towards the end of this month. The film depicts half a lifetime of William C. Handy, the greatest Negro Blues composer America has ever produced. He composes the undying "St. Louis Blues" devoting himself to music despite his father's severe objection and even at the risk of losing his eyesight.

William loves jazz music from his boyhood. His strict father in his opposition claims "there are only two kinds of music in the world. One is God's music and the other is devil's music." Against his father's desire to make William a school master, the music-lover secretly prefers 'composition' and gets a job as a jazz player in a Beale St. honky-tonk to make songs for the club's singer, named Gogo, who only recognized William's talent in composing music.

He composes Blueses one after another for Gogo and soon becomes famous.

The world famous Negro singer, Nat "King" Cole plays works by composer Handy and sings many of his Blueses including "St. Louis Blues," "Yellowdog Blues" and "Hesitating Blues" with music arranged and conducted by Nelson Riddle.

It is regrettable, however, that King Cole's characteristic husky voice cannot be enjoyed enough in this film, moreover, he looks a little poor in his performances.

On the contrary, American Negro singer Eartha Kitt who plays the role of Gogo helping Handy to become famous appears very impressive. Her sweet voice and her skilled expression of feeling in singing never fail to attract the public living up to her reputation as a top popular jazz singer in the

world. Meanwhile, William's father learns that he is working at a honky-tonk and scolds the son to give up the job or to leave his home. William finally chooses the latter course.

Some time passes before Gogo, who sings at a night-club in New York persuades William to go to another big city with her, but he declines as he is already aware of his losing eyesight. Becoming almost blind William leaves the honky-tonk and returns to his father's house where Elizabeth, his lover (Ruby Dee) cheers him up.

Suggested by her, William becomes an organ player attached to his father's church and composes spiritual songs and plays them. "Steal Away" is one of them he made in his disillusioned life. The greatest hymn-singer, Mahalia Jackson sings in the church a few pieces of hymn with her clear voice.

One day, his eyes mysteriously regain vision, and he composes "St. Louis Blues" in secret. But he finds himself in a dilemma as to whether he should go ahead with making jazz musics or to live up to his father's hope to have him serve at the church.

He decides to leave home again and to make a trip around the country as a night-club pianist-singer.

After he has left his home, Gogo, who intends to see him, tells Elizabeth that the "St. Louis Blues" will be performed by the New York Symphony.

William's father, aunt (Pearl Bailey) and Elizabeth go to New York and have a chance to listen to the performance of "St. Louis Blues" by the New York Symphony and singer Gogo.

It is Eartha Kitt who wins all the public attraction singing the Blues accompanied by the New York Symphony.

In the last scene William's father accepts for the first time that his son's music is not of the devil's.

## Letters to the Editor

### Looking back on the campus life

To the Editor:

Many Chuoians have been leading an apathy school life since they entered Chuo University.

For example, there exist rare opportunities for us students to talk with professors or advisers as we want.

As the result most of them tend to have nostalgia for their high school days.

This is one of the reasons we have spontaneously taken part in "the movement for building Young Men's Statues." The movement has two aims; one is the establishment of a symbol of Chuo University, and the other is closer contact among students.

I believe this movement "of students, by students, for students" is quite significant, and will develop to an extent where

the defect of university education will be minimized.

To achieve the purpose of the campaign I hope many students will become much interested in the affairs on the campus as such will lead them to a more useful life.

In this connection, the Student Self-Government Association which is engrossed in political activities would endeavour to attend to affairs on the campus. That is because it is considered more important to settle immediate problems before us than political ones.

I therefore firmly believe and suggest that our school life will be improved through "the movement for building Young Men's Statues".

Ichiro Kimura  
Junior, Law.

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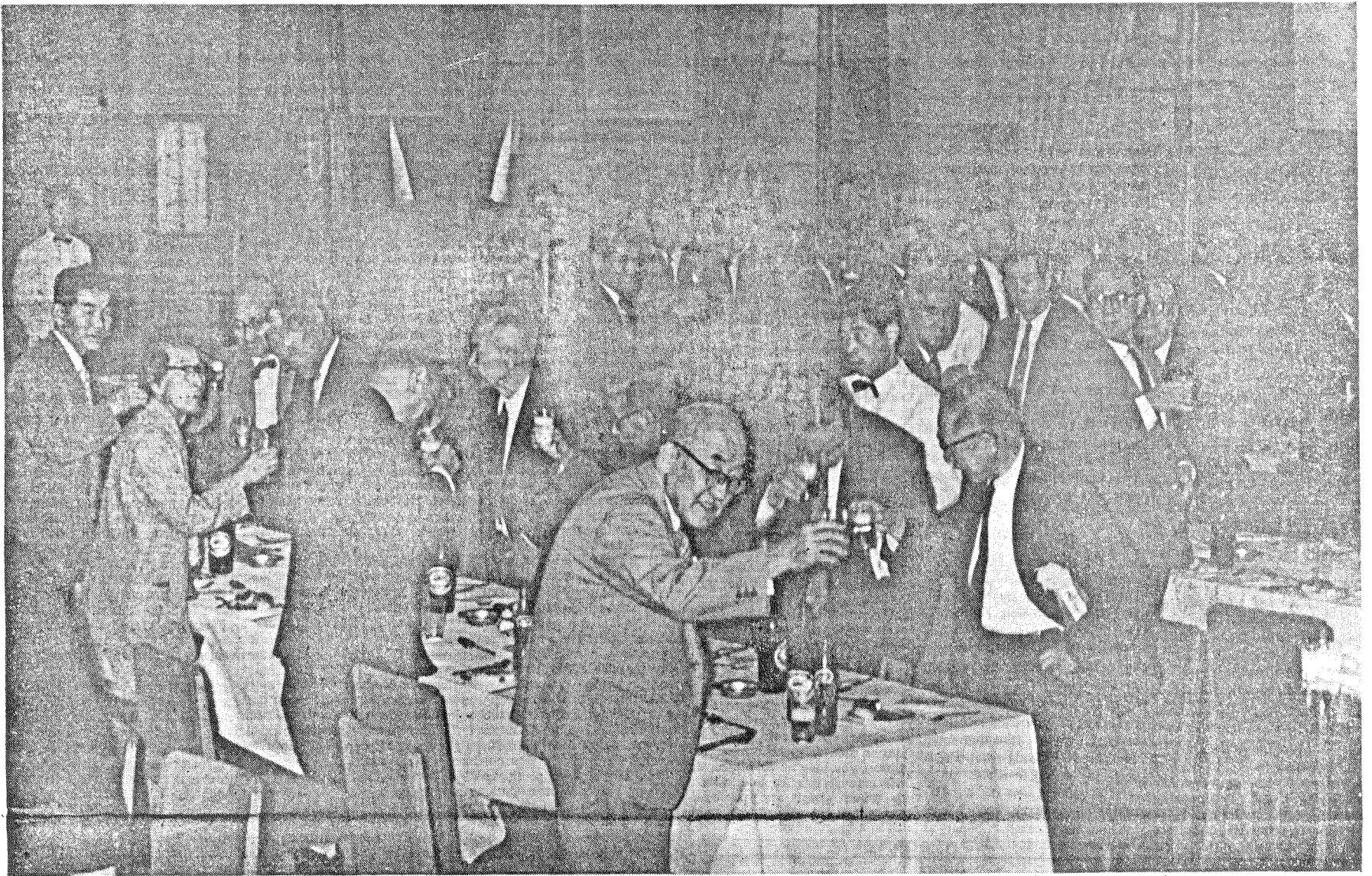
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# Fete Filled With Congenial Atmosphere



The toast for the Hakumon Herald was cheerfully honored, being greeted with the shouts of "Kanpai" by graduate course President Hisashi Yoshida.

## Vice-President Katayama Extends Best Wishes to 5th Anniv. of Herald

By Vice-President Kinsho Katayama of Chuo Univ.

I am very happy to see the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Hakumon Herald of Chuo University attended by various persons concerned including a large number of students.

The Hakumon Herald is quite young in its history, but it was due to the untiring efforts of you students engaged in editing and management that made the Herald what it is now.

Though the Herald is five years old, yet it has made an amazing development during the period. This is what I firmly believe. This development is due to the efforts of



various persons concerned and staff members of the Herald. Those who have extended cooperation I express my deep gratitude on behalf of the University taking advantage of this occasion.

I expect that the students concerned will make further efforts in their activities and contribute

to the development of their school in the future.

As just explained by Prof. Royama it is by no means easy on the part of students to publish an English-language newspaper. However, what they do, no doubt, forms an important link in the chain of the extra-curricular activity program of university education, and at the same time plays an important role as an enterprise activity. By such activities, I am convinced, the Hakumon Herald will contribute to supplementing what are hard to sufficiently achieved at a new-system university in language education especially in practical lan-

guage education.

I strongly believe that an English-language newspaper has an important role to play as a means of international communications. Through the Hakumon Herald, I sincerely hope, exchanges of culture with students of various countries will be made to their mutual understanding and trust. In this sense, I hope you would make further efforts for the development of the Herald.

I again express my thanks on behalf of the school to the guests who, despite their pressure of business were kind enough to attend the anniversary ceremony today.

## Nakajima Thanks for Rewards

By Adviser Sinsho Nakajima of Herald



were given, I believe, out of consideration for me by the school authorities, the professors and senior and junior staff members of the Hakumon Herald.

Frankly speaking, I do not believe that I am fully entitled to these awards because of my poor ability; however, since the school authorities and others concerned so graciously honored me, I decided to accept them in the spirit in which they were offered. It is a great pleasure to receive them.

I am determined that in the future I shall extend as much cooperation as I am capable of in the best interests of the campus newspaper and to do all within my power to assist in the further development of this fine paper.

It is a distinct pleasure to thank you again for these splendid honors.

Thank you very much for the extremely nice honor you have bestowed upon me. I am certainly very happy to receive the two awards because they are a great honor to me and I am proud.

However, I think that the honors should have gone to some students rather than to myself. I have done very little of worth.

The letter of commendation and the gold watch



# Student Newspaper & Student Journalist

By Mr. Hideo Ono  
Professor of Chuo University

I now remember that I was asked to speak on the subject of student newspapers and student journalists about two weeks ago, but I thoughtlessly forgot it and was urged again this evening.

That is why I have not made any special preparation. Frankly speaking, I read the Hakumon Herald for the first time today which falls on the fifth anniversary of its founding. I feel very sorry for having been a half-hearted reader. I have been long connected with student newspapers as I took care of them when they were first published in Japan. In the past there were no English language papers, and I experienced hardship about general newspapers, which were not much worthwhile before the war. But after the war, newspapers which school authorities did not like mushroomed. Sandwiched between the newspapers and school authorities, I had a hard time of it. This was particularly so with the newspaper published by Tokyo University students as some newspapers were pretty unfair. Originally, I was in no position to have relations with the Tokyo University newspaper, but per-

sueded by President Nambara I started to take care of it as I used to be head-strong in those days. Certainly I had a hard time of it, but I tempered it to the extent where President Nambara would not feel embarrassed. Even I left the university I was unable to wash my hands off the newspaper. That is today, it was very difficult to make myself free from the honorable name of "Chairman of Tokyo University's Newspaper Club". After repeated complaints, I was finally relieved of the position. Since then I have not taken care of that school's newspaper.

Recently I began to read English-language newspapers. That was since I started to have my lectures at the Sophia University where the Sophia Gazette, an English-language campus paper, is published. This paper often asks me to write articles.

Some time ago, I wrote comment for trial on the complaints lodged by the President of the Times with President Matsutaro Shoriki of the Yomiuri Shimbun and other Japanese newspapers, thinking they would be interesting. The comment was carried by the Sophia Gazette. Copies of the paper carrying my article were sent to American university campus papers. It called forth unexpectedly strong reactions. A professor of journalism at a certain college sent me a letter urging me to make better use of the Japanese campus paper as



my article was so interesting. At that time, I thought it would be very interesting to make use of English-language newspapers from the international standpoint as Vice-President Kinsho Katayama just mentioned.

I think the Hakumon Herald does not send its newspapers to American universities having journalistic courses. Neither does the Sophia Gazette. It was I who first had the Gazette sent to these American universities. After sending the Gazette many interesting stories cropped up. There was also a response from the School of Journalism in Missouri saying my article carried in the Japanese campus paper was very interesting.

Such were the reasons that I advice you, if possible, to send your Herald to American universities with schools of journalism as such will create repercussions in some way or other. In addition, you may be able to have their manuscripts for your campus paper. Such an exchange of newspapers will make you students broad-minded and serve

to bring good effects on you.

I do not much to say, but what I can say is that English-language newspapers are far better in their attitude than general campus newspapers (in Japanese). At least I have such impressions.

American university newspapers are nearly dailies, but they are not published during summer holidays. Though they are called dailies they are actually put out four times a week. Compared with them Japanese university campus papers may be likened to high school campus papers as most of them are weeklies. I once collected high school campus papers out of sheer interest and they look quite similar to Japanese campus papers. The Hakumon Herald is very much like a high school paper and I personally think some device should be made about the contents of the Herald which does not carry much news about club activities. This gives me an impression that something appears to be lacking in the Herald. If more club activities are carried by the campus paper, it may serve to create chances of association with foreign universities in case the Herald is sent to them. Since I have not read your campus paper so well what I now said may be wide of the mark. But, roughly speaking, I spoke what I had in mind. Though I was asked, I have nothing much to say before English-language "journalists". Before general Japanese newspaper journalists I think I have have pretty much to say, but that is a different problem and I do not want to touch on it.

Prof. Royama just a little while ago spoke about English. What he said is a matter which I always keenly feel myself. Since I became older, interna-

tional relations have become brisk. Whenever there is some meeting I am always asked to be present there where English is necessary. Some time ago I went to Ceylon to attend the Asian Conference where, of course, English was necessary. Frankly speaking, I can speak some German, but I have no confidence as far as English is concerned as my English knowledge is no better than one I gained in a middle school (now senior high school). In recent years, English is practically the only language used at all kinds of international meetings. I myself have the experience as told by Prof. Royama. A pretty long time ago, I went to London on business and stayed at a poor hotel. I telephoned to a British journalist whom I know well on newspaper matters. This journalist is a famous staff member of the Times, London, with whom I have been on good terms. He appears to respect me considerably. No sooner I finished the telephone conversation with the British journalist than I was pulled out of the telephone room by the proprietress of the hotel. She reprimanded me for my bad words. I thought what type of woman she was and asked one of the guests staying in the same hotel. He said she was a former missionary. His explanation went down with me and I convinced myself that it was quite natural for her to be very particular. In Britain and the United States it appears there are many former women missionaries operating cheap hotels. I regretted my mistake for stepping into such a hotel. Anyhow I could manage all right in my younger days, but the older I grow, the poorer I become of my English knowledge and the more I hesitate to speak English, the worse I become in

speaking. This is particularly so since World War II, because chances of using English have amazingly increased.

As you are going to join society soon, I believe you will have to use English as your mother tongue. Soon there is a seminar in New Delhi on the subject of "freedom of the press". I do not want to attend it this time and want some other person to replace me. As Prof. Royama kindly said anybody engaged in editing an English-language newspaper has an advantage as far as international meetings are concerned. The publication of an English-language campus paper, once a month is not enough in my opinion. At least it should be put out twice a month. In this respect I hope you will study hard. The publication of the paper twice a month is costly and school authorities may find it hard to finance it. That is why the campus paper is extremely fine. I least I think so. For this reason, I sincerely hope the President of Chuo University will extend "special aid" to the Herald. What I have spoken may not be worthwhile but that was all I could do before you staff members of the English-language newspaper. I also hope that you would hereafter do your best and would publish a finer paper.

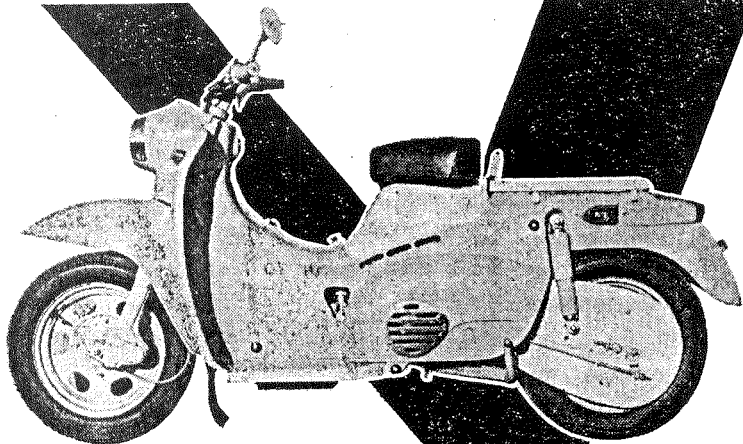
In conclusion, please let me add a few more words about the special edition of the Herald this time which takes up the subject of "Privacy". The idea is very interesting from the journalistic sense. Such an edition is extremely fine. I hope you would make further efforts to make your English campus paper better and finer besides studying English so that you may be able to make full use of the journal from the international standpoint.

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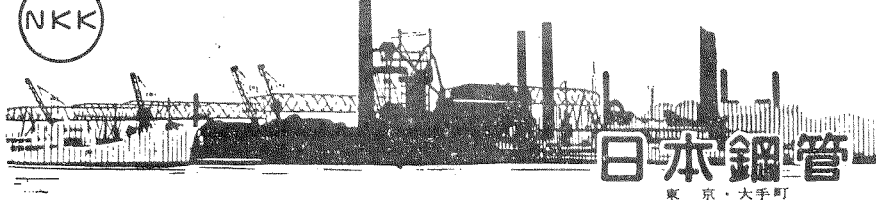
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