

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 37

Wednesday, November 29, 1961

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Five Professors Named New Deans on Nov. 1

President Koshiro Shibata on Nov. 1 nominated five professors as new Deans of five Departments as the result of a dean's election. The nomination was made as their two-year-old official terms expired on Oct. 31.

The elected were Mr. Nobuo Asakawa of the Law Dept., Shuzen Cho of the Economics, Tatsuo Inoue of the Commerce, Kyutaro Takase of the Literature and Keiichi Hirose of the Technology.

Out of the five Deans who were chosen, Mr. Tatsuo Inoue, Kyutaro Takase and Keiichi Hirose retained their former posts. Prof. Nobuo Asakawa and Prof. Shuzen Cho were newly elected as successors to Mr. Kiyoshi Mori and Mr. Aijiro Tango, respectively.

Earlier, leaders of the technology faculty met on Oct. 25 to choose its new Deans. Before the dean's election the future position of the Dean with the two-year term was discussed in connection with the deanship of the Science-Technology Department to which the current Technology Department will be promoted on April 1 next year. And two different opinions were voiced. One was that the Dean of the Science-Technology Department should be elected when the new department starts. The other was that the Dean of the Technology Department might become automatically that of the new department on ground that the new department should be an outcome of the Technology Department.

After some discussion, it was settled that the Dean of the Technology Department should be elected without any consideration to the new department's establishment.

Prof. Nobuo Asakawa elected as the Dean in the faculty meeting of the Law Department held on Oct. 27, was staying at Hamburg in German to study her Constitution, so that he was not officially nominated as the Dean. But as the professor was sustained again as the Dean in a meeting of the faculty held on Nov. 10, he was formally decided as the Dean under date of Nov. 1. During his absence, former Dean Kiyoshi Mori had acted in place of Mr. Asakawa. Professor Nobuo Asakawa returned home on Nov. 17.

Shiono Wins First In Essay Contest

The first prize in the 3rd English Essay Contest for the Teller's Cup for all Chuo students was won by Mr. Akira Shiono (Junior, Law Dept.).

The judges were Mr. Magoichi Uchikata, professor of the Commerce Dept. and President of the English Speaking Society, and Miss Dorothy Brickman, associate director of the United Service Organization Club.

The second prize went to Mr. Katsuhisa Suzukawa (Junior, Law Dept.).

The subject of the essay contest was "What Is The Most Important Factor To Develop and Maintain World Peace?"

As winner of the first prize, Mr. A. Shiono received a shield and a Webster's New World Dictionary.

Mr. Suzukawa received a shield and a Webster's Practical Dictionary.

Hakumon Fete Ends in Success

The annual Hakumon Festival featured by many attractive events through five days ended on Nov. 5 with success. The Festival was opened with more than 120 groups participating, centering on the Day and Night Course Student Self-Government Associations, the Cultural, the Academic, the Athletic Associations and Consumer's Cooperation. It was estimated that over 30,000 people came to see the five-day festival.

The Hakumon Festival Executive Committee this time worked out new programs in order to break mannerism repeated every year. In the Festival, professional plays and music bands at the auditorium greatly charmed the huge number of visitors and students.

One of the most attractive performances was that by the Sight-Seeing Research Club which operated an inquiry office of sight-seeing for students and visitors. Other popular performances were a color test and a color symbolism test which were aimed at judging test receivers' characters.

In the field of international relations, four clubs publicized their studies about Berlin and Germany issues now a source of world concern.

After the Festival, a reflection meeting of the participating clubs was held to better the future plan of the Hakumon Festival. In this connection, the Hakumon Festival Study Committee (temporary name) was decided to be organized within the Hakumon Festival Executive Committee.

E. Blythe Stason, Mich. Law Sch., To Speak at Chuo

Mr. E. Blythe Stason, Emeritus Dean of Michigan Law School and counsellor of the American Bar Foundation, is expected to give a lecture at the auditorium of the school from 3:00 p.m. on December 8 under the auspices of Chuo's Law Department.

The title is to be "The Indeminification of Injury Resulting from Nuclear Tests."

Mr. Stason, an authority on the administrative law and the legal problem of the atomic energy test will visit Tokyo to publish his research work in response to a request by the Fund for Peaceful Atomic Energy.

The Dean, who visited Chuo University in September this year when he came to Japan to take part as an observer in the Asian Conference on World Peace through Law, promised to give a lecture in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Stason are slated to arrive in Tokyo on December 4.

Dr. Course to Be Set up in Lit. Dep.

Establishment of a Doctor Course at the Literature Department was decided on November 7 in a faculty meeting of the All Graduate Course of the university.

According to the decision, the Doctor Course is to consist of French Literature, German Literature, Japanese History and Western Philosophy.

Mr. Shinichi Takeda, chairman of the faculty meeting of the seminar of the Literature Department, said that a formal application for permission to establish the Doctor Course will be sent to the Education Ministry after obtaining approval of its plan by the Council of Education.

Young Men's Statues Erected To Deepen Chuonians' Amity

Two young men's bronze statues named "Soukyu" (blue sky) by well-known sculptor Shin Hongo were unveiled on November 18 in the rainy campus before 1,500 students and other outstanding people including

President Koshiro Shibata. On extending his congratulations at the ceremony, President Shibata stressed that the statues will become strong ties to deepen the mutual friendship of Chuo students. Kazushima Takahashi,

U.S. Envoy Visits Chuo; Lectures on 4 Problems



U.S. Ambassador, Edwin O. Reischauer, gives lectures to more than 3,000 students filling up the school auditorium.

Lectures, followed by questions, were given on November 16 by Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, at the meeting held under the auspices of the International Relation Research Club.

More than 3,000 students filling the auditorium of the school earnestly listened to his lectures over an hour.

Mr. Reischauer made lectures on the following four problems: 1. The future of the trade between U.S. and Japan, 2. International consciousness of students of U.S. and Japan, 3. Hopes for Japanese students, and 4. Japan's standpoint in Asia.

In a lecture on "Hopes for Japanese students" he pointed out that young students should keep thinking, keep doubting and keep looking for the truth, as such will contribute to the world in general.

Ambassador Reischauer visited the University when the school celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Hakumon Herald.

The details of his lectures and questions and answers are on page 3.

Chuo Nine Rank Third In Toto Big Six League

The Chuo baseball team was placed third in the Toto Big Six Universities Baseball League Tourney held at the Meiji Shrine Baseball Stadium over two months from September 12.

The pennant of the autumn league tournament was captured by Shibaura Technological College for the first time. The results of the champion team ended in ten wins and three defeats through the two-month tourney.

The game to decide Chuo's third place was fought with the Senuhu team whose batting force unfortunately failed to be fully displayed as the game went on. The Chuo University team poured seventeen hits including four triples and doubles over the hurlers of the Senuhu team, scoring 8-2 and 4-2 victories in the two consecutive games, and sending the rival team to the fifth place.

The start of Chuo was very splendid in the tourney. Chuo downed Komazawa 5-0 and 11-9 in two consecutive games held on Sept. 12-13 because of ace Toshiyuki Kato's fine pitchings through the two games and also the clean-up-trio's strong hittings.

A week later, Chuo crossed bats with its powerful rival Shibaura making remarkable progress. However, the Chuo squad was completely defeated 0-2 and 2-4 by Shibaura's such strong pitching staffs as Eizo Ishii and Hisashige Komoda.

The last game for Chuo in the fall series was with Tokyo Agricultural College on Nov. 3 at the Meiji Shrine Baseball Stadium. Chuo was defeated 0-4 with only two hits scattered over under-thrower ace Hisao Abe and other two pitchers.

After the last game ended, Chuo's manager Katsunari Miyai looked back on the tourney in an interview with the Hakumon Herald and said that he was not satisfied with the result of being ranked in the third place in the fall season. Judging from the Chuo's power, it was regrettable that his team was defeated by Agricultural College.

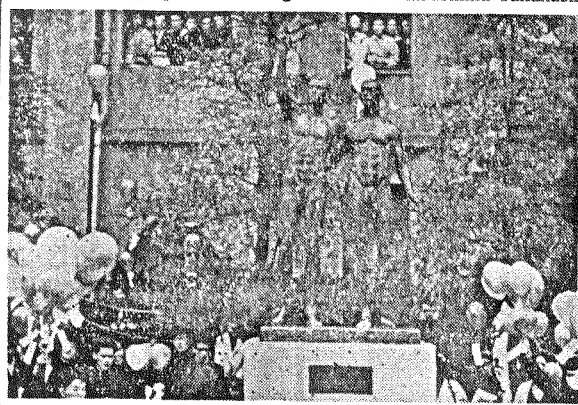
As far as the pitching staffs are concerned on the whole, (Continued on Page 2)

Entrance Exam. to Start on Feb. 24

The next year's entrance examination of Chuo University is scheduled to be held from Feb. 24 to March in 1962, it was decided by the Entrance Examination Committee held on Oct. 7.

Dates of the examination classified by departments are as follows:

Day Course	
Law Department	
Jurisprudence Course	Feb. 26
Political Course	Feb. 25
Economics Dept.	Feb. 27
Commerce Dept.	Feb. 28
Technology Dept.	Feb. 24
Literature Dept.	Mar. 9
Night Course	
Law Department	
Jurisprudence Course	Mar. 8
Political Course	Mar. 9
Economics Dept.	Mar. 10
Commerce Dept.	Mar. 11
Technology Dept.	Mar. 12
Literature Dept.	Mar. 13



A poem, "Young men are fond of talking and walking with one another", is carved in the pedestal stone of the Young Men's Statues.

chairman of the Group For Building Young Men's Statues, recalled that he and others had confronted with many difficulties for the past three years in raising the funds. He hoped that the statues would become one of the valuable symbols of Chuo University, and that the small movement for building the young men's statues would be woven in the students' minds and build up strong ties among the students.

Three years ago Mr. Akihisa Okamoto, a graduate of the school, made a proposal to build the statues on the school campus in order to establish a new symbol of the school.

This was because he wished to strengthen the students' mutual unity within the campus. Mr. Okamoto organized the Group in December 17, 1959 with his ¥10,000 which he was awarded in a poem contest for a student song of Chuo University.

For the purpose of setting up the bronze statues on the cam- (Continued on Page 2)

Hakumon Herald

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EDITORIAL

Urgent Overseas Exchanges

Full five years have passed since the Hakumon Herald was first published on Nov. 1, 1956. Meanwhile the newspaper has followed the way to its prosperity step by step despite various hard obstacles at the beginning.

At this time of the fifth anniversary of the Herald, we wish to thank for the positive cooperation of many readers and those concerned for the campus paper, and also we believe it is of great significance to make clear two editorial policies of the Herald for readers' basic understanding.

One of them is to communicate, both domestically and internationally, the present situation including the students' activities on and off the school campus.

Viewed from the geographical standpoint of Japan surrounded on all sides by seas, communication with foreign countries is a problem of paramount importance to our country. Consequently, people depend chiefly on the method of communication unless they make trips to foreign countries. In this sense, it can be said that newspapers centering on the English language, radio, television and books play the most important role according to their respective fields.

The other is to promote wide-range overseas exchanges of professors and, if possible, of students, which are indispensable in raising the cultural and academic levels of peoples. This policy stems from our strong desire to establish world peace and to effect democratization through closer mutual understanding. We do hope that school authorities will give due consideration to our policy.

Turning to the present international situation, it may be said that the world is now in the midst of crisis. These include the Berlin and German problem and the resumption of nuclear tests climaxed by the explosion of a 50-megaton super-hydrogen bomb. Among them, the nuclear tests have created strong repercussions on the world whose terror-stricken peoples are sincerely desiring world peace. Some new inventions like this do not bring about mankind's prosperity, but a deadly situation against human beings' wishes. This is a serious issue for those who are in the cultural and academic fields. What brings about this deadly situation? It is a lack of exchanges of views among nations differing in their isms, cultures and customs, and it creates mutual misunderstanding.

We know well through past and present that misunderstanding is dreadful. It not only causes difficult problems to human society but also gives rise to way.

In view of the current international crisis, we strongly believe that cultural and academic exchanges have to be further promoted by the efforts of school authorities. Our paper, though small in scale, will do its best in the future to accomplish the two policies just mentioned.

Once again we hope that school authorities will not waver in their decision to make "preparations" for the overseas exchange of professors and students between Chuo University and those in other nations.

Messages to Fifth Anniversary of Herald

By Koshiro Shibata
 President of Chuo University



It is a great pleasure for me to have the opportunity of expressing my congratulations on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Hakumon Herald.

Along with the development of mass communication not only the domestic situation, but also various events abroad are promptly reported these days.

The role played by newspapers, which transcend the current of the times, is very important, especially today when the world situation is changing every moment.

Since the Hakumon Herald of our university was first issued, five years have passed. During this period kaleidoscopic changes have taken place.

Under these circumstances, there are many difficulties to understand each other's country. Therefore, I believe it is very much significant to publish the

campus paper using English, which is widely acknowledged as a common language in the world, to overcome all these difficulties and to deepen mutual understanding.

In this sense, I am convinced that the Hakumon Herald deserves admiration, because it has made consistent efforts to tide over many hardships during the past five years.

It is often said that the cultural level of a nation can be measured when its newspapers are read. I believe this opinion can be applied even to student newspapers and no one will have any objection to it. In this respect, I am glad to note that the Hakumon Herald carries highly sensible articles based on a high standard of education.

With an increase in student activities including studies both on and off the campus, it becomes more and more important to communicate them to people both at home and abroad through newspapers and to renew the recognition of the public in general.

When the Hakumon Herald, edited and published by students, grows to an extent where it deepens the understanding of Japan by various countries, serves to help tighten the bonds of friendship between Japanese and foreign students and contribute to world peace, it may be said that part of its mission has been completed.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that members of the Hakumon Herald will redouble their efforts in deepening the mutual understanding and trust of various countries and contribute to the cultural development of the world.

By Kihei Masumoto
 Vice-President of Chuo University



It is a certainly a great pleasure for me to greet this month the fifth anniversary of the Hakumon Herald which is an English language newspaper of Chuo University.

The period of five years may appear to be short, but I believe it must have been a series of hardships and I heartily appreciate the efforts of students who have been engaged in editing the paper. At the same time, I sincerely hope that they will renew their efforts and overcome similar difficulties with which they might be beset in the future.

At present English is recog-

nized as extremely important all over the world and it will probably become indispensable to human beings, especially from now on. That is because the world today is getting narrower and narrower and international relations are becoming closer and closer.

At this time, especially with the fifth anniversary as a turning point, the "Hakumon Herald" is planning to facilitate exchanges of professors and students as its policy aimed at deepening mutual understandings with various countries. This policy is certainly adequate and I believe no one can deny it.

It may be said that the existing "cold war" between the United States and the Soviet Union which is a source of great worry to the peoples of the world, stems from a lack of mutual understanding which is badly needed now.

On November 16, we had the honor to have the visit of U.S. Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer. His visit was not only a great honor to our university, but proved significant to the Hakumon Herald which has the policy as previously mentioned.

While congratulating the fifth anniversary of the Hakumon Herald, I once again sincerely hope that the newspaper will follow the course of prosperity in the future.

Young Men's Statues—

(Continued from Page 1)

pus ground, the Group began to raise necessary funds three years ago, holding movie shows and jazz concerts in Chuo University's auditorium. What is more, they collected contributions through each class room and sold many

used books inside the campus. Meanwhile the Consumer's Co-operation, the Chuo University News paper, the Hakumon Herald, the Student Society and the Student Self-Government Association gave positive aids to the Group through their respective activities.

Thus, by the end of October, 1961, the fund totaled ¥1,220,000. But the Group needed ¥880,000 more. Though the Group planned to complete the bronze statues by the Hakumon Festival on November 1-5, 1961, the plan was delayed as it was beyond their power to raise the necessary money, except for asking the school authorities to contribute the remaining fund.

On October 23, the Board of Directors formally decided to accept the proposal and disbursed the ¥880,000 and also gave permission to set up the statues on the campus ground.

Chuo's Athletes Get Fifth Straight Win

The Chuo's track-field won the fifth straight victory in the fifth Athletic Meeting of the Chuo University, Nihon Univ. and Riccar Sewing Machine Mfg. Co., Ltd., held at the National Stadium on Oct. 21. In the women's division championship, the Chuo team gained the second place at the same meet.

Many old records in this meet were renewed by excellent players in spite of the bad condition caused by rain from the previous day. Japanese athletic star Saburo Yokomizo (Chuo) set two new records in the 1500-meter and 3000-meter-race steeplechase events in 3'56"8 and 9'04"8 respectively.

In the all middle-distance events, Chuo players were ranked first, especially splinter Masayuki Izashi who marked a tie with the old record of 49"5 in the 400-meter-race. Aoi Morimoto took the 800-meter race in the new record time of 1'53"5.

Akira Taniguchi copped the 400-meter hurdles with 54"7.

On the other hand, young long-distance runners Satsuo Iwashita and Taketsugu Saruwatari left behind rivals Nihon and Riccar runners in the 5000-meter-run. Pole vaulter Tsuneo Oguri won the event with a vault of 4 meters, and Teruo Itokawa also won in the shotput with a toss of 14.92 meters.

On the contrary, Takayuki Okazaki, silver medalist in the broad jump of the 1961 International Student Games at Sofia, could not mark a satisfactory record in the same event.

At the same meet, three Russian athletes invited by the Japan Track and Field Federation displayed wonderful strength and excellent skill before us. They were World high-jump record holder Valery Brumel, high hurdler Anatoliy Mikhailov and Rome Olympic hammer throw champion Vasily Rudenko.

Chuo Nine—

(Continued from Page 1)

Chuo's pitchers were little lower in level than the other teams' he admitted.

"We intend to train for the purpose of getting the pennant in the next spring season, although it will make lower Chuo's fighting power as two regular members are to graduate from the school in the next spring", the manager finally added. Chuo's catcher Keizo Ohnishi and outfielder Hiroyuki Tamada were found as members of the "Best Nine".

Newsweek Newsweek Newsweek Newsweek Newsweek

a brief guide to Current English No. 4

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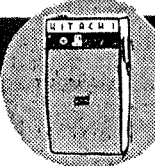
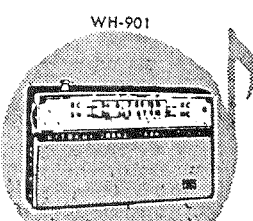
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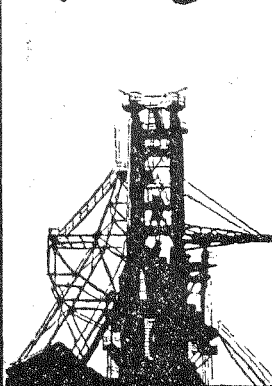



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U.S. Envoy Talks on Foreign, Domestic Issues

I think this is the second time that I have been to Chuo University. When I think back on it, my first visit was a very brief one, thirteen years ago, when I was a member of a group called Jimbun Kagaku Komon Dan or something like that. At that time I went around and visited many Japanese universities, and I did have a very brief visit at Chuo University. But today is my first real visit, and I am very happy to be here.

I see that I have been given a title for the speech: "Ajia ni okeru Nihon." This I did not know until I got here. In fact, I understood that I would answer your questions. I have four questions here that one of you has written down, and after I discuss these questions I should like to throw the meeting open for further questions. I believe the way to do this is to have you write down your questions and present them to the gentlemen on my left.

A. Now, the first question that I was given to answer is: "Nichi-Bei bōeki no shōrai ni tsuite." (On the future of the trade between U.S. and Japan). Actually, I am at the present moment already worn out by "Nichi-Bei bōeki no kako." (On the past of the trade between U.S. and Japan). As you know, we had a big conference in Hakone recently about the trade between our two countries.

There is no doubt about the great size of the trade between Japan and the U.S., or about the future of our trade. America is the largest source of imports to this country and the largest market for your exports. Japan is the second largest market for our exports, and also the second largest source of our imports. I think about 34 per cent of what you import comes from the United States, and of what you sell about 27 per cent goes to the States. In our case, since the country is large, the absolute figure is also large, but the percentage is smaller: about 7-8 per cent of our exports and imports are to and from Japan.

Given these figures, you might say that there is no problem in trade between Japan and America because it is already such a great success. Never before in history has there been trade of such a scale between countries so far apart or between countries of such different background. From this point of view, our trade is a tremendous success. However, there are real problems. These problems stem from two very fundamental facts. One is that America is geographically a very large country with a great variety of products, while Japan is geographically a small country, and therefore, has a more limited range of products. What Japan buys from America is, to a large extent, agricultural products and other things that Japan cannot produce herself. What comes from America therefore is largely not competitive with the Japanese economy. On the other hand, what comes to America from Japan is competitive with production in America. This poses a very fundamental problem.

Human nature being what it is, you will always find efforts to protect one's own business. If there is any kind of product made in America that is competing with a Japanese import, you can be sure that somebody is going to be very unhappy and is going to make a political effort to protect his product. The consumer usually is not well represented. As consumers we do not take as active a role in politics as we do as producers. This is a fundamental problem in our relationship, in that in America there are various groups in different

parts of the country who find themselves in competition with Japanese imports. In Japan there are fewer worries about American imports because not as many of them are in competition with domestic products.

This is one problem. Another problem stems from the different rate of economic growth in our two countries. Japan has been setting a world record in its rate of steady growth. Last year was particularly high, but even over the last several years the Japanese economy has been growing roughly at the rate of 9-10 per cent. Since Japan is a country that depends a great deal on foreign imports, Japan has to increase her imports annually at the same rate in order to maintain this national growth, and in order to import at that rate, it must increase exports at the same rate of roughly 10 per cent. The United States has not been growing at as rapid a rate.

Over the last several years we have been growing at about the rate of 3½ per cent. Here we run into a problem. From the Japanese viewpoint, Japanese exports to America should be increasing at 10 per cent per year, but from the American point of view, it seems hard to absorb such a rapid rate of increase without damage to our own production, especially if the increase is concentrated on relatively few products.

This difference in figures helps to illustrate our trade problems. They came to a head recently because both your country and my country are having difficulty in their balances of payment. In the case of Japan, the balance of payment with the United States is quite unfavorable. In fact, the discrepancy between imports and exports between Japan and the United States is just about equal to the imbalance in your total world trade. Our balance of payments problem is of a different sort, being world-wide in nature rather than generated largely in our relationship with any one country. Because of our large foreign aid program and other overseas commitments, the United States has to have a great surplus of exports over imports to balance its payments. During the last few years there has been a heavy drain of dollars. Japan and the United States are both facing a balance of payments problem at the same time, and this has made our economic relations all the more difficult for the moment.

I have been emphasizing this difficulty not because I am pessimistic about the future. I emphasize it because I am optimistic. It is exactly the problems of this sort that were recently discussed very frankly, openly, and fully between the members of the Japanese Cabinet and the members of the American Cabinet at Hakone. We do have problems, and when we recognize these problems and discuss them frankly, then I believe that we can solve them. I have every reason to expect that both the Japanese and American economies and also their mutual trade will continue to grow in a manner satisfactory to the people of both countries.

B. This answer has become rather long. I shall try to make my next answer somewhat shorter. The second question is: "Nichi-Bei gakusei no Kokusai-shiki." (International consciousness of students of U.S. and Japan).

Basically Japanese and American students have about the same amount of interest in world affairs and perhaps about the same amount of knowledge, but their knowledge is somewhat different. This is because your educational system, particularly

in the lower levels, includes a great deal more of the general history of the Western world than our educational system at that level has about the Eastern world. On the other hand, I believe that in our universities we are now including more of the contemporary world, the whole contemporary world, than is included in your universities. I sometimes feel your universities don't look enough at the contemporary world. Your courses often cut off their treatment of



Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer

history at perhaps 50 to 100 years ago and do not bring the students up to the present time. In that sense, American students perhaps are getting more knowledge of the world than are students in Japan.

The difference in interest in world affairs is not great between Japanese and American students, but I think there is some difference in attitude. When I say this I mean that in the United States there is a greater tendency on the part of students to take a positive attitude toward the problems of the world. The students keep thinking: what should we Americans be doing to try to achieve peace, what should I do as an individual American to try to achieve peace? Should I join the Peace Corps and go to Africa or some other part of the world? What kind of thing should I try to do? In this way, I feel the American student community has a positive way of thinking about the world, about what can be done to achieve a better world.

On the other hand, I sometimes feel that in Japan there is a tendency to look at things in a negative way: that is, not to think what should Japan do, or what should I as an individual Japanese do, but rather what should those people over there in other parts of the world be doing, what is wrong with what they are doing. One observes among Japanese students a tendency to criticize rather than to think of a problem as starting with oneself.

C. The next question here is "Nihon no gakusei ni nozomu." (Hopes for Japanese Students). This is very broad. What I would like to say is not addressed only to Japanese students. I think that the problem is the same all around the world.

I hope my colleagues, the professors of this university, will excuse me for saying what I am about to say. As a fellow professor I want to emphasize the fact that universities don't know much, and professors don't know much. Even in the field of natural science, which is a relatively simple field in this respect, our knowledge changes very rapidly from one period to another. When I went to college, the whole subject of physics was entirely different from what physics is today.

When one comes to the field of the study of man and his society, this situation becomes even more pronounced. We are never sure of any fact; we don't know things

with certainty; we only have theories. And even then, what we are studying is constantly changing. The natural world, the subject of the studies of physics and chemistry, does not change. But society always changes. The ideas that people had 300 years ago about our society are entirely different from the ideas we have today, because society itself is entirely different.

We professors are likely to establish our ideas at a certain time in our studies. We put them in our notebooks, and we lecture from our notes. That does not mean that what we are saying is the truth. All of us are looking for the truth; we are trying to discover things; we are constantly groping for new ideas. Just because there is a word, that does not mean that the word has a reality. Just because there is a theory, that does not mean that the theory is a reality. We always must be testing, questioning, doubting, or else we will not move forward toward the truth.

The lower levels of education are the stage at which we try to assemble basic facts and some of the basic skills. We learn how to write; we learn how to read; we learn the names and locations of the countries of the world—we learn all sorts of simple things like that. This is all very well up through *kōtōgakkō*. But university should be the time when we learn to think. This is a much more important process than just learning facts. This is the time to learn, to question, to doubt, and to think constructively. And this is what I would ask you: to keep thinking, to keep doubting, to keep looking for the truth. If the young people of the world, particularly those who have the privilege of college education, should all sincerely try to learn to think, then the future of the world is secure.

D. The final question is: "Ajia ni okeru Nihon no tachiba." (Japanese standing in Asia). This, again, is a very broad subject. I shall deal with it as a historian. Japan is a unique country in that it is the only country without a Western background that has gone very far in the process of what we call modernization. By modernization I mean the industrialization of production, the mechanization of communications, and the organization of society in a modern way.

This is a really unique experience. Japan during this past century has built up a tremendous amount of experience, not just in the physical aspect of modernization, not just in technology and the development of industry, but even more in the development of a modern society, a modern political system.

Some of this was done with difficulty. Japan went through some very difficult days, particularly in the period of *gunkoku-shugi* and during the war. Not all of Japan's experiences have been a success. But the failures, as well as successes, are extremely valuable material for other nations in the world who are, in a sense, following Japan's footsteps in trying to develop modern societies.

Japan has a unique role in the world, because she has such valuable experiences that should be communicated to the other countries of the world. But I might add just one footnote to that. There is a difficulty that stands in the way of Japan contributing its experience to the rest of the world, and this is the problem of language. The problem of communicating with the peoples of South Asia, South America, Africa, and other areas is a very serious one. Therefore

the learning by Japanese of a language with which they can communicate with other peoples is not just a minor problem of Japanese education. It is a major problem for the future of the world.

This has become rather long. I've been talking, as you can see, as a professor rather than as an ambassador. But if you would like to ask me questions either as a professor or as an ambassador, I shall be glad to try to answer them.

May I ask you a question first: how many of you understand me before you hear the interpretation: 80 per cent or better? Now, let's put it this way: how many understand 50 per cent?

Questions:

1. *Taishi ga Tōyōshi o manabarete, mottomo kyōmi no aru kotogara wa nan de aru ka?*

(What is your most interesting subject in studying Oriental history?)

Tōyōshi is too broad for me to answer. Let me just speak in reference to *Nihonshi*. There are two points of Japanese history that are extremely interesting to me. One is very close parallel between Japanese feudalism and the feudalism of Europe. It is a very interesting point, because no other parts of the world had a feudal experience closely parallel to that of Europe. So Japanese feudalism is our only area of comparative study for European feudalism. That's one point of extreme interest in Japanese history.

The other point is Japan's rapid modernization, as compared with the rather slow start in modernization in the rest of the countries of the non-Western world. One immediately wonders why Japan responded so quickly, why Japan was so successful when other countries found it difficult to get started and in every case were less successful.

Now I can take these two basic points of interest and put them together. It seems to me that one can find some of the reasons for Japan's quick modernization in her feudal background. Remember that the modernized countries of Europe grew out of feudal Europe. There are some accidental resemblances at a rather early time between Japan and Europe that may account for the similar feudal experience, which in turn may account for Japan's rapid modernization. If Japan's rapid modernization is indeed connected with its feudal background, then one can develop some new ideas about what modernization really is.

I could give a one-year course of lectures on that subject, but I don't have that much time now, so we had better go on to the next question.

2. *Tōyōshi o manabarete, Taishi no jinsai-kan wa kawarimashita ka? Kawata to sureba, dono yō ni kawarimashita ka?*

(Did your view of life change, after you studied Oriental history? If changed, in what way?)

I can answer this rather simply. I started studying *Tōyōshi* about the same time that I started to think—in other words, toward the end of my college years and as I started *daigakuin*. So my thinking, my view of the

world, my view of people, my view of history was based not just on Western history, but right from the beginning was based also on *Tōyōshi*.

3. *Nihon no kōshin-koku kai-hatsu enjo no yakuwari ni tsuite, dono yō ni kangaeremasa ka?*

(What do you think of Japan's role in aiding the less developed countries?)

Well, Japan, I think, will increasingly be able to give physical aid to the less developed countries, but, as I have already indicated, I believe that the thing Japan can best give, the most important thing for Japan to give to the less developed countries is her own technology and her own experience, not just in technical matters, but also in social matters. Japan, I feel, is just as much of a success in developing social services, in developing the community in a modern way, as she has been as an industrial country.

4. *Nihon Kempō daikyūjo kai-sei ni tsuite, Hakase kojōin no gaikei wa?*

(What is your own opinion about revision issue of Article 9 in Japanese Constitution?)

I'd like to talk to you about this, but really it is impossible for me as an ambassador to talk about something that is specifically an internal Japanese problem. One year ago today, I could have given a long speech on that subject, but today I cannot.

5. *Chūkyō no shōnin mondai, Kokuren kamel mondai ni tsuite.*

(What do you think of admission issue of Red China and joining issue to United Nations?)

Everyone realizes that a world organization such as the United Nations should have the participation of all the people of the world. On that, I think, we all would agree.

The American Government has felt that the Chinese Communists, however, have taken an attitude toward problems in their part of the world which would indicate that they are not interested in joining. If we are to have an international order based on a commitment to peace, such as the United Nations is trying to nourish, we must have members who want to cooperate with other nations in a peaceful way. The real difficulty is over the Island of Formosa, where the Chinese Communists threaten a violent solution and not a peaceful solution to a difficult problem.

6. *Shūkyō-nuki no hanei wa ichiji-teki no mono de ari, shūkyō o kontei toshita bummei wa eizoku suru to omou ga, shikashi genzai no Seiyō no Kirisuto-kyō bummei wa mushūkyō-teki na bummei ni kachi-uru to omowemasa ka?*

(It is thought that the civilization based on religion becomes prosperous, while prosperity of the civilization without religion is temporary; but do you think the present Christian civilization in Europe will conquer the esthetic civilization?)

Perhaps this question is overly specific. I do think that in this present world we have two very different points of view about people. There is a point of view, which came in part from Christianity but from other

(Continued on Page 7)

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Memo. on Japan's High Economic Growth

By Masao Arai

Associate Professor of Economics Department

I
Capitalistic economy develops through the cycle of prosperity which can be roughly divided into an aspect of activity and that of depression. In Japan this cycle started about the middle of 1958.

The phenomenon now called Japan's high economic growth exists only in the active aspect of this cycle of prosperity—an active aspect with high growth rates. Therefore, at present no where is found any evidence, except in Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda's political slogan, that guarantees the fact that the golden age that started in 1960 in rosy color to all appearances and purposes would, in the case of Japan, continue to shine even after 1961 and that it might not be absorbed into the darkness of depression.

At any rate, the subject given to me is what have supported this high economic growth or active aspect.

Generally speaking, in the active aspect of the cycle of prosperity all production branches develop at an increasing tempo with the preferential expansion of production means and production branches as a pivot. The driving force and the strong supporter of this accelerating development are so-called facilities investments. In other words, the construction of huge production facilities by large industries—the innovation and expansion of machinery and tools for production purposes, construction and expansion of plants, construction of blast furnaces, power stations, dams, railroads, roads, rolling stock and ships in addition to the rapid progress of iron and steel production which is a supply source of key materials to these large industries—In a word, the concentration of fixed capital investments in large-scale units. Along with the fixed capital investments a boom is created. When the demand effect caused by the boom turns into a supply effect the panic of overproduction explodes, sinking in decay the fixed capital investments at a stroke and throwing the capitalistic economy into the depth of depression. This fact is clearly recognized in the history of industry and that of the cycle of prosperity.

Since the so-called high economic growth started in 1958 in the active aspect of prosperity, it cannot be an exception to this historical fact. After all, the driving force and the principal supporter of this so-called high growth are facilities investments—fixed capital investments. For instance, a "White Paper on Economy for Fiscal 1961" says "the private facilities investments for fiscal 1960 totaled ¥3,000,000 million, an increase of nearly 38.4% over fiscal 1959 and became a most important factor to the economic growth".

II
Such concentration of fixed capital investments in large units can be achieved by mobilizing all currency capital including not only self-capital but also loan capital. To be concrete, all fund resources including company reserves, depreciation, stocks, debentures, long-term loans, national finances and foreign funds,

are utilized to be devoted either directly or indirectly to large-scale investments.

(a) Company reserves, depreciation, stocks, debentures and

enterprises. In other words, it leads to the strengthening and development of a "concern" form in which the controlling power of Japan's key industries or

opening scene of this tragedy.

(b) National finances
For fixed capital investments private funds are procured in the manner already mentioned, but in addition, national finances are also mobilized roughly in the following three ways.

(1) One of them is the principal part of the so-called Government public investment. For expansion and construction of railroads, roads, communications facilities, areas for industrial use, irrigation, electric resources development projects and port and harbor facilities financial funds are disbursed. By this financial fund disbursement huge enterprises will be free from their investments in constructing the above-mentioned facilities, or else they will have to share the expenses by themselves, and can increase their fixed capital investments so much (these facilities are also available by enterprises other than huge ones, but most of them are utilized by large enterprises without fail). When the above-mentioned facilities are completed, expenses for transporting raw and processed materials, unfinished and

the tax system the average rate of an assessable income toward the gross income is said to be 54% in the case of principal corporations. Thus, 46% of the income of a corporation are exempted, but in this case the practical rate of taxation is only 20% despite the fact that the corporation tax rate is 38%.

As to the Finance Ministry's Funds Operation Department, which is one of Japan's largest financial agencies collecting postal savings and welfare annuities, and constituting a key source of financial investments and financing funds along with internal revenue, well as the newly established national annuity system, I want to refer, but I shall refrain from doing so here. However, I must point out that these national financial functions are

financial agencies' financing. Furthermore, enterprises into which foreign capital is introduced are considered as promising by Japanese financial agencies. For these reasons, how to be successful in introducing foreign capital is one of the most important and best conditions for procuring funds in this country, but it at the same time entails a fierce struggle among mammoth enterprises or large enterprises.

On the other hand, the advance of American capital into Japan, especially in such fields as the petrochemical, oil refining, aluminum and synthetic fiber industries, is remarkable causing confusion among Japanese concerns, and strengthening their resistance. This grim

Table I
(¥100 million)

	All Industries			Manufacturing		
	1958 F. H.	1959 F. H.	1960 F. H.	1958 F. H.	1959 F. H.	1960 F. H.
Paid-in capital	19	21	27	17	19	25
Reserves	24	25	26	20	21	22
Depreciation	2	3	4	2	2	3
Net Profit for the Period	2	3	5	2	3	6
Corporate-bonds	6	7	10	3	4	7
Long-term Debt	22	26	33	11	15	21

long-term loans
Now, I mention figures for your reference. They are the average per company of more than 500 picked up from among the companies capitalized at over ¥100 million and whose shares are listed as leading in the stock market (analytical survey by the Bank of Japan on principal enterprise management).

As you may see, there was a great increase in all items between the first half of 1958 (April-September) and the first half of 1960. This fund structure has the following characteristics. (1) there are some fluctuations among stocks, company reserves and long-term loans, but their comparative weight is practically the same, (2) as to depreciation, it is legalized to be a short term by the special depreciation system. In spite of this fact it is at a low level, (3) corporate-bonds are also at a low level and (4) self-funds occupy most, but long-term loans are overwhelming among loan funds, necessitating the dependence of Japanese enterprises on banks in a large measure.

Funds with such a structure were invested in such heavy chemical industries as iron, steel, nonferrous metals, machinery manufacture, chemistry and oil products, making it possible for the Japanese industry to make progress in its heavy chemical industrialization and for a higher industrial structure during the period.

In fixed capital investments centering around the heavy chemical industry investments in large scale units naturally progress. Thus, the enterprise scale becomes larger and mammoth. This fact is clearly seen by the appearance of 23 companies with a capital of more than ¥50,000 million in the manufacturing industry. The fixed assets of these mammoth companies increased by 2.4 times between the first half of 1956 and the first half of 1960 while other large enterprises' fixed assets (252 leading companies in the stock market) increased by 1.8 times (according to the White Paper on Economy for fiscal 1961).

Such accumulation or concentration of capital develops into many-sided management and groups of medium and small

economy as a whole is strengthened.

According to the "White Paper on Economy" the investment accounts of the aforementioned mammoth companies increased 3.6 times during the past four years playing an important role in expanding "concern" groups and in facilitating the procurement of funds by enterprises within the groups.

The mammoth enterprises procured funds necessary to cover their huge investments in a manner listed in the previous table, but recently there is a strong trend among them to lower the degree of their dependency upon city banks by increasing capital, issuing more corporate-bonds, obtaining long-term loans from financial agencies and procuring funds from foreign capital. For this reason, there is a tendency that some city bank funds will be freed from the fixed capital investments of mammoth enterprises. In view of this situation city banks are strongly inclined to provide the freed funds to medium and small enterprises either in the framework of the same "concern" or under its control. Medium and small enterprises pressed for the need for a higher technical level and suffering from a labor shortage (low wage labor), therefore, have to cover their fixed capital investments with increased capital, loans from medium and small financial agencies, loans from local banks or loans from city banks with the previously mentioned tendency. The development of the securities market as expressed in bond and corporate-bond investment trust following stocks, is to cope with such fund structural changes as mentioned now. Salaried men in jam-packed electric trains looking like canned sardines are attracted by tempting advertisements for stock, bond and corporate-bond investments and take our what little money they have in dreaming higher standards of their living in the future. The securities investment of the masses who are a factor supporting the development of the securities market is either a comedy or a tragedy in savings. The recent sharp drop in the market is nothing but an



Associate professor Masao Arai, who is specializing in the monetary theory, graduated from the economics department of Chuo University in 1953. And then, he took the seat of an associate professor of the school in 1960. He is well known as a follower of his respected Aijiro Tango. At present, the associate professor is teaching "Development of Banking in Japan."

finished goods, for management, supervision and liaison will be considerably reduced raising the rate of profit so much if other conditions are the same. In other words, self-funds for investment purposes will increase correspondingly. At the same time, the demand effect to be created by these public investments will become an influential factor to the expansion of private fixed capital investments.

(2) The second is that financial funds are disbursed to be directly added to private fixed capital or for export and import financing purposes through the Japan Development Bank and the Japan Export and Import Bank. As to this second channel, no further explanations will be necessary.

(3) Through the tax policy the corporation income exemption system is adopted or the period of depreciation is shortened to increase the company reserves of enterprises. Also taxes on interests and dividends are reduced to facilitate the building up of funds (by these measures stemming from the standpoint of

Table II
(U.S. \$ 100 thousand)

Fiscal year	Technical assistance	Supply of funds				Total
		Securities investments (Stocks)	Loans	Corporate debentures		
1958	96 Case	114 (112)	1,374	0.2	1,489	
1959	153	270 (268)	1,237	0.2	1,508	
1960 (April-Dec.)	237	293 (290)	1,079	0.1	1,372	

(Source: The Bank of Japan)

supported by the heavy tax burdens of the masses.

(c) Foreign capital
I now mention the actual amount of foreign capital introduced. It is not the total figure for fiscal 1960, but one between April and December of 1960. From the standpoint of comparison, some inconvenience may be felt, but the total sum between April and December of 1959 was \$106,600,000, a figure less than the corresponding period of 1960.

In the case of loans, the total amount between April and December of 1960 clearly showed an increase as compared with the \$891,100,000 of the corresponding period of 1959. When corporate debentures (the amount during the corresponding period of 1959 was \$20,000) are excluded there was a rise in every item.

As to the concrete details of the foreign capital introduced the following may be pointed out. Loans by the World Bank are on the decline, but against this trend the inflow of private capital is increasing in the form of stock investments, establishment of joint companies, issue of the ADR and private loans.

On the other hand, long-term loans from the Washington Export and Import Bank are increasing.

These foreign funds including technical aid are concentrated on Japan's fixed capital investments centering around such industries as oil refining, petrochemical, electricity, heavy machinery, motorcars, iron and steel, electronic machinery, electric power, synthetic fibers and non-ferrous metals, which are all key industries or growing industries of this country.

In case foreign capital makes investments there arises the need for guaranteeing Japanese

fact cannot be passed over in silence. This resistance is now becoming a big factor to the aggravation of the aforementioned struggle among huge enterprises, but not so strong as can be termed "vital".

The concentration of fixed capital investments as previously mentioned was nothing but a pursuit of profits to capital in general and it may be called a pursuit of monopolistic profits, which could be achieved only when influenced by an absolute shock. As can be seen in the No. 1 table the net profits during the said period rapidly increased. When we take into consideration the very fact that company reserves and part depreciation legalized to be shortened in term consist of enterprise profits, net profits are bound to be larger in amount from the practical standpoint. Thus, the total capital profit and paid-in capital profit rates are rapidly rising, especially in the manufacturing industry (which includes the so-called growing industries on which investments are concentrated) whose rising rates are extremely high.

The concentration of fixed capital investments influenced by the absolute shock of capital naturally creates a capital investment struggle and at the same time accelerates investments on a larger scale in order to win in an investment struggle.

In addition to the above-mentioned situation the liberalization of economy (recently the order of the day is advanced almost forcibly) may be added. In other words, in order to secure international competitive power fixed capital investments aimed at the promotion of productivity and production legalization accompanied by the strengthening of labor are forcibly carried out.

(Continued on Page 8)

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Mass Society And Mass Communication

By Toshio Kanba
Professor of Literature Department

Human beings later worked out methods of indirectly coming into contact with others by letters or signs, apart from such direct ones as employed since the primitive age, for the sake of their living. One of these indirect methods is mass communication which greatly differs from other means as it consists in using highly developed mechanical technique. The invention of conveying one's intention to others by such means as letters instead of directly meeting with them was certainly great progress in the history of human development since the primitive age, but the invention of mass communication may be said far greater in progress.

I am not in a position to deal in detail about various circumstances that led to the creation of mass communication at the present moment as I have no time to do so. However, roughly speaking, mass communication developed along with the progress of mechanical technique after the Industrial Revolution and the democratic system. In the age of the French Revolution when modern democracy made considerable development, the words "public opinions" began to be used and at the same time an atmosphere of respecting public opinions arose. It was also after the Napoleonic age that newspapers began to be used as a means of creating public opinions. Throughout the first half of the 19th century the atmosphere of respecting public opinions grew stronger and with the development of printing technique newspapers and magazines became more and more popular. In his publication "L'opinion et la foule" in 1901, French Sociologist Jean Gabriel Tarde (1843-1904) made clear the idea of the public as distinct from a crowd of people.

In the 19th century newspapers and magazines made great strides, but they were incompatible with those after World War I in the 20th century. In point of circulation newspapers rose a great deal and at present there are large newspapers whose circulation is more than one million in unit. Even among magazines there are such ones as having several million circulation. After World War I production of amusement motion pictures increased and one picture has come to have several million spectators. Radio also appeared after World War I, and then developed. During World War II, it not only played an important role in daily information, but also became an indispensable means in carrying out the war. In the totalitarian countries such as Nazis radio played an important role in controlling national opinions. Television which was invented several years later than radio, is now overwhelming radio. At present the number of radios in Japan is estimated at more than 10 million. For this reason, radio listeners are believed to be several hundreds of millions. Thus, the 20th century has achieved the astonishing development of mass communication and we must not forget that there is every good reason for such development. As already mentioned, human beings are creatures to whom contact with other persons is indispensable. If one of the most excellent means of contact

is indirect contact, it is quite natural to see the development of mass communication as at present along with the progress of mechanical technique. However, mass communication does not develop merely because mechanical technique also makes progress. It develops because there exist at its bottom reasons to expand the present human sphere of living to a world-wide scale.



On graduation from the Philosophy course of the Literature Dept. of Tokyo University in 1927, Toshio Kanba became an assistant professor of Risho University in the same year and took a seat of professor of the same school in 1932.

He was welcomed as a professor of Chuo University in 1942 and he teaches sociology.

One of them is that capitalistic economy carries out mass production and its products have to be exported to expanded markets, making economic exchange inevitable.

Another reason is that there arises the need for obtaining information on various affairs happening in expanded areas. Mass communication has developed to respond to such necessity. Human beings cannot live unless they adapt themselves to their environment by some means or others, but people of today whose living sphere is expanded need mass communication in order to adapt themselves to their environment. Everybody knows how inconvenient it is when the publication of newspapers is suspended even one day. At present even at an out-of-the-way place, there is a radio. Thus, mass communication was made as an indispensable means of adapting themselves to their environment by the moderns, but today they even find themselves in such circumstances as where they have to adapt themselves by all means as mass communication has made such remarkable development. Faced by such highly developed mass communication as at present, there may be nobody who does not feel bewildered over its selection, adoption and other means of adaptation. People must gradually come to worry about such problems as what newspapers and magazines should be read and what dials should be turned in listening to radio. Because of this trend, a publication entitled "How to read books", has become a best seller, a newspaper called "Newspapers for Newspapers" has come to be issued, and "Newspapers and magazines for radio and television" are published. As famous American commentator Walter Lippman says, mass communication itself has formed a kind of "pseudo-environment" today.

Considered in this manner, mass communication which was originally worked out as a great invention as a means of human living has come to be seriously

considered as a nuisance in that it forces human beings to adapt themselves to it contrariwise. In human life, there frequently appear cases in which purposes and means become upside-down and mass communication is a phenomenon of this inversion.

Atomic bombs are often compared with mass communication. At present the strongest power is displayed by atomic bombs and mass communication. They are similar to each other in that they can deal a destructive blow at a stroke to several hundreds of million of people or more by utilizing highly developed mechanical technique. They are also same in that while they were worked out and studied as an important means of human living, the invented results are that they can cause damage to the existence of human beings. All these are due to the fact that in utilizing them purposes and means are inverted.

Of course, it must not be hastily thought that mass communication is only for causing damage to the existence of humans. As already mentioned, mass communication was worked out as a necessary means of humans to adapt themselves to their environment and it cannot be denied that it is playing an important role in achieving that purpose. In our present society, it is indispensable for us to obtain information on various events and as a means of such reports, mass communication is also indispensable. For this reason, nobody should dream of abolishing mass communication. If there were any persons holding such a dream, they might be humans living in a utopia as depicted in Samuel Butler's "Erewhon" where all things go by contraries as compared with ordinary society and the historical development of society is reversed from that of humans. We must, therefore, point out



Both press and radio are giving more space to amusements than to news. This tendency is recently increasing.

the minus aspect of mass communication and at the same time probe its cause.

What must be stressed about a characteristic of mass communication is that it has a form very much different from that of ordinary human communication (mutual communication). Originally mass communication means action to convey one's intention to his companion. Because of this, a conversation between two persons is the most common and typical instance of mass communication. In this case, both try to understand each other's intention through questions and answers. Furthermore, facial expression and gestures are avail-

able in conversations making it possible to grasp more accurately their contents expressed by words. However, in mass communication newspapers or broadcasting stations, in principle, become "givers" and one-sidedly communicate to their readers or listeners who are "receivers". Of course, they use some letters of readers or listeners, but their power is not comparable with that of the "givers". In this sense, present mass communication may be said as a one-sided form of communication.

In addition, mass communication is only to convey words by type or radio and lacks facial expression and gestures as seen in ordinary conversational communication. This fact consequently leads to the conclusion that mass communication misses such methods needed for grasping accurately and fairly others' feelings and intentions which ordinary conversations have. Furthermore, as it is does not take a mutual form of communication as already mentioned, if it is to be of a one-sided form of communication, it will naturally drastically restrict the intentions and feelings of the "receivers", and will considerably reduce the thinking power of humans as the result of their being get used to be given only one-sidedly. Originally, mechanical engineers who worked out mass communication are products of the highly developed rational thinking power of humans, but mass communication of today, on the other hand, has begun to have the effect of reducing the thinking power of humans.

The minus aspect of mass communication's functioning is far more clearly indicated in its concrete technical aspect. This minus aspect, in many cases, stems from its commercialistic policy and this fact must be well kept in mind. Both the press and radio have a tendency

reported without due consideration. In addition, even quizzes are recently adopted, compromising with the low interest of the masses.

Another important thing is that in today's method of reporting facts there is often a deviation appealing to emotions. For instance, in newspaper stories reporting the riot Diet, there was a strong tendency to report emotionally the uproar and the aftermath of a free-for-all rather than reporting accurately facts. What sorts of injuries Dietmen and guards had suffered and how Dietwomen were roughed up were reported more than necessary, considerably influencing the sentiments of readers. That news are communicated emotionally rather than logically links with the previously mentioned fact that larger space is devoted to amusement stories. It goes without saying that amusements substantially appeal to human emotions. However, if emotional methods of reporting are a policy of mass communication, either by sensational methods or by methods forming others' intentions, headings are made for newspapers or catch phrases are used for broadcasting purposes. If this trend increases, a policy to edit or compile news, and stories to suit the low and vulgar interest of readers or listeners

comes to be taken, presenting phenomena in which murders, rapes, love affairs and swindlings are played up and such matters valuable to humans as learning, morals and religion are handled small. In a sense, the inversion of value is taking place in today's mass communication.

However, the masses do not easily become aware of such harmful function of mass communication. Instead, they get inclined to be influenced as mass communication intends, resulting in their easy obedience to the suggestions of mass communication and to its agitation. In post-war Japan a phenomenon called "fashion" has become outstanding. It is nothing but mass communication that is promoting this phenomenon. Without the amazing development of mass communication as at present, the phenomenon called "fashion" might not be so brisk.

The minus function of mass communication to humans, may not leave unlost the humanism peculiar to human beings.

If there should be an increase in such dull humans as lacking in thinking power, and in such persons as failing to ascertain the truth of facts by merely showing their interest in amusements, the 20th century might be called an age of human loss.

Profess's Profile (25)

"A Warm-Hearted Man"

By Akira Maeda

Feature Reporter

A formal application for permission to convert the Technology Department into a Science-Technology Department was made on Sept. 30 to the Ministry of Education. Now what remains is only to begin construction of the new department's building, with the authorization of the Ministry. But it is said that various complaints are brought up against their carrying out the plan one-sidedly.

"I was often criticized, however I gave no ear to them. Because I acted in my belief that the plan ought to be carried out chiefly by the professors of the Technology Department. I want to make the Science-Technology Department perfect from the standpoints of studies and facilities," Mr. Keiichi Hirose, Dean of the Technology Department, recently said.

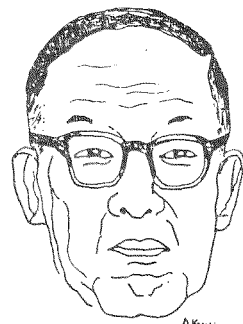
The professor expressing his expectations as the dean of the coming department said, "I wish that the seven courses will be increased to eleven, by expanding the school building."

It was in November, 1959 that the ever-smiling man became Dean of the Technology Department succeeding then Dean Masuji Yokoi. Since then he has tried to improve the undemocratic atmosphere prevalent in the department in those days and to better the working conditions of his assistants.

The 65-year-old professor looks extremely healthy, but recently he sometimes suffers from neuralgia in his hips. However, he regularly gives lectures, because he has a great passion for studies. This fact may be proved by the schools he has gone through which are Shiba Middle

School, Ichiko (first) High School and Tokyo University.

The professor takes up goodwill as his motto which, he said, is very hard to carry out, but he



thinks it always gives him a sense of satisfaction. "The goodwill of a person in a responsible post," he said, "should be ignored as people around him suffer most." He stated this suggesting the attitude he assumed in his efforts to establish the new department.

On graduation from the Technology Department of Tokyo University in 1920, Mr. Hirose entered Toshiba Electric Co., Ltd., and then filled various important posts there for about thirty years.

Retiring from the company in 1949, he was welcomed as a professor of the electric engineering course of the Technology Department when it was established in Chuo University.

He specializes in the study of direct current machinery.

In 1926 and 1959 he went to America and Europe to inspect the electric engineering industry.

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German Literature in This Country

By Kenji Takahashi
Professor of Literature Department

(1)

"The Germans," Nietzsche said, "are a people with a day before yesterday and a day after tomorrow but not today." German Literature reflects this national disposition: it is more enquiring and speculative than realistic, which has given it less popularity in Japan than the more realistic French literature. Compared with English and American literature, too—for Japan's connections with the English-speaking peoples have been deep, and English is the principal foreign language—German literature has made little headway. This is because German—unlike English, which is taught and studied all over the country from middle school on—was until the end of the war studied only from high school, and today not until university.

Even so, in practice, German literature is read to an unexpected extent. Goethe's *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers*, for instance, is a steady best-seller in Japan. Faust, again, is always accorded deep reverence as one of those books which it is incumbent on everybody to read. Nietzsche has had an incalculable spiritual influence in Japan, right from the Meiji Period and the first awakening to individualism up to the present-day, when existentialism holds sway. Reading surveys, too, show that Hermann Hesse has for ten years or so invariably held first place among middle- and high-school students. One could support the same thesis with countless other examples—Theodor Storm, Schnitzler, Rilke and Mann, just to take a few names at random.

German literature has made a particularly brilliant showing in its conjunction with music. The German lieder, excellent music, are also excellent literature. Some of them, settings of poems by Müller, Goethe, Heine, etc. such as *Lindenbaum*, *Heidenröslein* and *Die Lorelei* have almost become Japanese songs, and are frequently sung in the original German. An enormous number of other works too are frequently sung and enjoyed in Japan—settings of Müller's poems by Schubert such as *Die Winterreise* and *Die Schöne Müllerin*, Schumann's settings of poems by Heine and Chamisso such as *Dichterliebe* and *Frauenliebe und Leben*, and many others. It is not enough to consider these solely as music. Besides the lieder, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with its setting of Schiller's *An die Freude*, the *Musikdrama* of Wagner and other music popular in Japan has, as goes without saying, profound connections with literature.

Heine once said, "In the song and in philosophy, Germany surpasses the other nations of the world." As if to bear this out, German philosophy, in the same way as the lieder, has been a major influence on Japanese culture and thence on Japanese literature. Besides men such as Nietzsche who were poets as well as philosophers, one has only to cite Kant, Hegel, Marx, Feuerbach, Schopenhauer, Jaspers and Heidegger to see the truth of this. The latter, however, are outside the realm of literature proper, so I will do no more than mention them here.

The same is true of the psychoanalysis of Freud and Jung, whose work is having a great influence not only on Japanese medicine but on the study and original writing of literature also—an influence, moreover, which is likely to become still stronger in the future. To take a couple of very recent examples, Mishima Yukio's play "*Tropical Tree*" and Sato Haruo's biographical novel *Nagai Kafu* find their themes in the psychoanalytical treatment of incest and the



Professor Kenji Takahashi of Literature Dept. graduated from the German Literature Course of Tokyo Univ. in 1925.

He became a professor of Chuo Univ. in 1951 and since then, he takes a lecture of German literature. He is well known as an authority on German literature and his works are "*The Study of Hesse*" and "*A Life of Heine and 'Goethe'*".

Oedipus complex respectively. This psychoanalysis has its origins, as needs no pointing out, in the German-speaking countries.

It should be added here that the leading thinkers and writers of Scandinavia, also—for example, Kierkegaard, Brandes, Hans Andersen, Björnson, Ibsen and Strindberg—came in chiefly via German translations. One practical case is that of Mori Ōgai, the first and greatest translator of German literature, who made many translations of Scandinavian writers, notably his celebrated rendering of Andersen's *Improvisatoren* (*Sokkyō Shijin*).

German literature, thus, proves on second examination to be much more closely linked to Japanese literature than expected. The new theater movement in Japan, under the influence of German naturalism, performed the plays of Hauptmann and Sandermann; Osanai Kaoru's *Tsukiji Little Theater* in particular opened with a German Expressionistic play and followed it with many others. There were, of course, many dramatists such as Yamamoto Yūzō, Sekiguchi Jirō and Kubo Sakae, who began by studying the German drama. Yamamoto later turned to the novel and wrote before the war a whole series of works—*Waves* (Nami), *A Woman's Life* (Onna no Isshō) and *A Wayside Stone* (Robō no Ishi) among them—modeled on the orthodox German *Entwicklungsroman* and *Bildungsroman*, which attracted many readers and opened up a new and powerful field for the Japanese novel, which was dominated at the time by the "I-novel," or novel of personal reminiscence, and the popular novel. Besides such prewar cases, postwar writers include Shiina Rinzō, who owes much to Goethe and Nietzsche, and Mi-

shima Yukio, who is familiar with German literature and has even translated a poem by Hölderlin in the magazine *Koe*. Rilke's poems also, translated by Hori Tatsuo, have had a major effect on Japanese writers just as on those of other countries throughout the world.

Examined closely, thus, the influence of German literature on Japanese literature has been quite great in some ways, but it is still undeniable that it has provided sustenance less for the professional writer than for those in search of a wider culture. The professional writer has learnt more as to new techniques and ideas in novel-writing from the novelists of France and Russia. For instance, while Japanese writers are aware that the now fashionable existentialism goes back from Camille and Sartre to Kafka, Heidegger, Jaspers, Nietzsche and Kierkegaard, and pay admiration to these German writers accordingly, it is Camille and Sartre with whom they feel most direct affinity and who have most influenced them.

This fact is due not only to the excellence of French and Russian novels as such, but also to the comparatively abstract nature and heaviness of the German novel. It is also connected with the way Germany was defeated in the last two world wars and charged with the responsibility for those wars, thereby losing her spiritual authority, and in particular with the curse that Nazism is still incurring from the whole world. These factors have, in passing, tended to deal a blow at German literature's reputation among Japanese writers, who like to consider themselves "more" progressive than they actually are. This is a great misfortune for the literature which produced Goethe and Rilke, but Japanese novelists on the other hand would also do well to reconsider their narrow, excessive partiality for technique.

(2)

What has preceded is a rough account of the relationship between German and Japanese literature. Let us now consider the historically the way in which German literature was introduced into this country.

The first appearance of Germans in Japan, though later than that of the Portuguese and Spanish, goes back as far as 1639. The first German to arrive is said to have been one H. W. Braun of Ulm, but unfortunately he came bearing not literature, but—as was generally the case in those days—arms for presentation to the Tokugawa Shogun. Some time later, cultural exchanges between the two countries were opened with the arrival of two German doctors, E. Kämpfer and Ph. Fr. von Siebold. Literary exchange, however, was still far off. Even Goethe, with his cosmic knowledge and vision, and despite his prediction of the building of the Panama Canal, came no closer to the Japan that lay on the other side of the Pacific Ocean than a mention in his *West-östlicher Divan* of a Japanese ginkgo tree which the aforementioned Kämpfer had brought back with him.

Before this, however, J. G. Herder, Goethe's friend and teacher, had made an interesting mention of Japan in his *Ideen*

zur *Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit* (1784-91). The Japanese, he says, were originally bold and violent savages, who learnt culture from the Chinese and eventually came to surpass them. This book, though old and long and containing only one uncomplimentary, extremely short, reference to the Japanese, has been translated into Japanese. This translation, of course, was made in modern times; the first translation into Japanese of a German work was not made until half a century after Herder's death. The writer chosen for the honor was none other than Heine. Unlike Herder, Heine had called the Japanese the "most civilized and urbane people in the world," and even declared his wish to become one, so that the honor was perhaps not inappropriate.

In his *Geständnisse*, Heine makes the following most interesting remarks:

"If my colleague W. V. Goethe boasts that the Chinese with shaking hand painted Werther and Lotte on glass, then I can set against his Chinese fame a still more fabulous—namely, a Japanese—fame. A Dutchman told me that he had had my poems translated into Japanese and printed, and that this was the first European book to appear in the Japanese tongue."

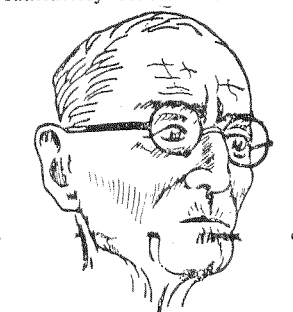
Heine's *Geständnisse* appeared in 1854, which means that if the Dutchman's tale was true the Japanese translation of Heine's poems had appeared at a considerably earlier date, which would make them unquestionably the earliest German literature to appear in isolationist Japan. Unfortunately, there is nothing to back up this interesting report. If one sticks to what can be definitely verified, Heine must yield the honor of being the first German author translated into Japanese to his colleagues Goethe and Schiller. Even so, Heine's poems have, of course, been translated by many different people—notably Mori Ōgai and Ueda Bin—from the middle of the Meiji Period to the present, and have had many readers. The popular Meiji philosopher Takayama Chogyū, in the course of an exposition of Nietzsche's *Supperman*, declares sentimentally, "How many times have I clasped Heine's poems to me and wept!" Heine is known nowadays not only through settings of his poems such as *Lorelei* and *Auf Flügeln des Gesanges*, but is also rated highly as a champion of liberty and emancipation. His critical works, thus, have all been translated, and by now Heine the friend of Marx, and Heine the journalist with the extremely up-to-date outlook, are also well known in Japan.

It was of course after the Meiji Restoration that the introduction of German literature started in earnest. At the beginning of Meiji, Germany had just defeated France in war and was at the height of its power, so that the new Japan adopted many things from her in the field of politics, military affairs, education, and medicine. The import of literature, however, came a little later. The first proven translations from German literature were Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* and Goethe's *Reineke Fuchs*, which appeared in 1882 and 1884

respectively.

Following this, three biographies of Goethe appeared—an appropriate reflection of Goethe's greatness as a man. Then, in 1901 and 1904 respectively, Hermann und Dorothea and *Werther* were translated. It is interesting to note that the translator of *Werther* was Kubo Tenzui, the Sinologist. From that time on Goethe's works have been translated in endless succession, so much so that in Japan, too, one feels it is case of "*Goethe und kein Ende*." In the case of *Werther*, there have been as many as 30 different Japanese translations, and many collections of Goethe's works have appeared.

Where Schiller was concened, however, not many translations of his works were made apart from a second translation of *Tell*, entitled *Suitsuru Gimin-den*, made in 1905 by Iwaya Sazanami (who studied children's tales in Germany and himself became a well-known children's writer) and a Kabuki-style dramatization of the story put on in Tokyo. Even today he is seldom read for pleasure. *Die Räuber* and *Kabale und Liebe* have been put on twice, and at the time of the Schiller bicentennial celebrations in 1959, *Don Carlos* was also performed, but still no satisfactory collection of Schiller's works has appeared.



Hermann Hesse

ler's works has appeared. It is true, of course, that Schiller's writings of aesthetics are highly valued among intellectuals and have all been translated.

Mori Ōgai had already in 1889 translated the tragedy *Emilia Galotti* by Lessing, the predecessor of Goethe and Schiller. He followed this up with translations of Kleist and Hoffmann, and within the Meiji Period had even translated Rilke. At a time when naturalism had not yet been introduced into Japan, he not only understood the unique, unworldly atmosphere of Rilke's poems but attempted to write poems himself on the model of the gentle-souled German. It is to be regretted, however, that while Mori Ōgai translated the poems of Goethe, Heine and Lénau, he translated none of Rilke's poems his most important work—but confined himself to the secondary—and comparatively trifling-plays and novels.

By translating German plays of the naturalist period such as Hauptmann's *Einsame Menschen* and Schnitzler's *Liebeleie*, Mori Ōgai also contributed to the drama in Japan, and his rendering of Schnitzler's psychological novel *Sterben* was accorded particular acclaim. Surpassing these, however, was his translation of Faust which, appearing in 1913, was an epoch-making achievement in the history of

the introduction of foreign literature into Japan. This was not only because of the historical magnitude of the original work, but also because of the way Ōgai's translation, through its lofty Japanese, made it possible for Japanese readers to appreciate this difficult masterpiece. For long this was the authoritative translation, but advances in the study of German literature and changes in the Japanese language gradually made new translations necessary, and several have since appeared.

Ōgai, in short, with his modern outlook and his embracing blend of Japanese, Chinese and Western culture, translated German literature ranging from classics such as Lessing and Goethe to modern writers such as Hofmannsthal and Rilke. His translations can almost be called a part of Japanese literature. After his death in 1922, however, the translation of German literature came to be taken over on a wider scale by specialists in German literature. Till then, apart from Ōgai, most German literature had reached Japan via secondhand translations from the English or adaptations.

(3)

From the beginning of the Shōwa Period (1926-) cheap collected editions became increasingly popular, and the collected editions of world literature and modern drama included a considerable number of translations of German works. The powerful dramas of the Expressionists—Werfel, Kaiser, Hasenclever, Goering and Toller—which were translated into Japanese and many of which were put on by the Tsukiji Little Theater, afforded an extraordinary stimulus to the drama in Japan. The Little Theater, mecca of the New Drama (*Shingeki*) in Japan, chose as its first piece Goering's *Seeschlacht* and followed it up with a succession of Expressionist works. Even today, the Japanese drama centers round the melodramatic, spectacular Kabuki, but gradually the modern psychological drama and character drama have come to offer it competition. It is impossible to ignore the role played in this by the import of the naturalist and expressionist drama. The ambitious, revolutionary pieces were given a welcome by the younger generation in no way inferior to that accorded such sentimental, atmospheric plays as *Einsame Menschen*, *Liebeleie*, and *Alt-Heidelberg*.

At the beginning of the Shōwa Period a complete edition of Nietzsche's works translated into the old literary-style Japanese and an academic translation of Goethe's works appeared; these have, of course, since been replaced by new complete editions.

Around the end of the Taishō Period and the beginning of the Shōwa Period, Grimm's fairy tales and the works of Schnitzler and Thomas Mann began to be translated systematically. Until this period translators had translated here and there whatever took their fancy, but from now on particular translators began to translate the German writers for whom they had a special admiration. Real translation, in other words, began in earnest. It soon spread to Her-

(Continued on Page 7)

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U.S. Envoy Talks on—

(Continued from Page 3)
 religions also, that the most important fact about society is that it is made up of individuals; that the only way to measure society is in terms of the individual, his happiness, his development; that a society which gives a chance for all of us to develop ourselves is a good society. There is another view that has been held in many parts of the world in many different forms, which maintains that, rather than the people that make up society, it is society as a unit which is important. I think Japanese militarism put emphasis on the nation, but often suppressed the individual in doing

so. In Nazi Germany, the effort was to make a great Germany, without caring about the individual German. My own criticism of Communism would be that, whatever the original theory was, it has developed into a system in which the emphasis is on the state, and its power, in other words on society as a whole, and not on the individual.
 You might call this difference in attitude an essentially religious difference. In the great religions the emphasis has always been on people as individuals. Both Christians and Buddhists, for example, would hold the same view of the nature of society. This is one point of view, and to

me it seems the correct one. I cannot understand a system such as that of the militarists of Japan, who were trying to create a great Japan but were ready to suppress the Japanese people to do so. These are two very different points of view about humanity, and their conflict represents a very difficult problem for the modern world.
 We seem to have run out of questions. I know that does not mean by any means that I have answered all of the questions in your mind. I wish that we were meeting in a smaller group, because this is a very one-way exchange of views. It would be much more interesting for me and also for you if we could talk back and forth. I am sure you have many things to say to me further. In a situation of exchange of thoughts, we could more easily find out what the problems are, where our differences in thinking exist, what new ideas we might get from each other. Perhaps at a time when I am less busy I can meet with some of you in smaller groups. My assistant, Mr. Young, is from the graduate school of Harvard University. He is a student and not a permanent member of the American Embassy, although he is working for me at the American Embassy. He would be glad to meet with you and discuss problems with you sometime. I hope in the future we can have discussion sessions together rather than just a lecture.
 Earlier I said, when you asked me what I hope for from students, that what I hope for is that you think, doubt, question, look for the truth. I've always found that I got my new ideas when I was talking with somebody who did not agree with me. When there is a different point of view and an exchange of points of view, then there is a chance for new ideas. So I think it very valuable to talk with someone who is not fully in agreement. I am very sincere when I say I wish did have a chance to talk with you and exchange ideas, because this is the only way we can keep thinking, keep getting new ideas, keep trying to find the truth.

Across the Oceans

Victoria Univ. of Wellington to Hold Careers Information Week

A careers information week is planned at the Victoria University of Wellington. If first and second year students are to gain the best possible education from the university they should have some idea where it is leading them.
 The malaise of aimlessness is not only confined to those in the final years of their degree, and it is not only then that its consequences can be unfortunate. Therefore a small group of interested employers got together to discuss this problem and decided that something should be done to inform students, particularly those with broad base degrees, just what career openings and opportunities were available for them in industry, commerce, and Government service.
 A Committee was set up con-

sisting of three representatives from Government Departments, three representatives from private from Government Departments, three representatives from private enterprise, and three from the University. They approached the Students' Association with the suggestion that something might be gained by holding a careers information week within the University.
 Recognising the need, the Students' Executive agreed to the plan. This week will not subject students to a barrage of high-pressure salesmanship. All speakers and employers understand that this is not a recruiting campaign, but one designed to inform students of career opportunities available, leaving them free to investigate and decide for themselves.

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Letters to the Editor

On Practical English

Practical English especially, English conversation, is popular with students. Since the beginning of English education in our country, efforts have been made in reading English and writing and speaking have been neglected. At present there are many lectures based on reading English in most universities. On the contrary, there are few ones for writing and speaking. Most of the texts used for lectures are difficult for us to read. As far as academic value is concerned, they are certainly fine in contents, but are of little use in practical value.
 To be sure, English education in Universities requires academic value. But I believe English education should be improved in accordance with public demands, in which practical English is stressed. Touring to our school, the present English education method is that one professor teaches the English language to 70 students at a time.
 English conversation is an

elective subject in our university, but to my regret, there are too few lectures for it in spite of many students' wishes. It is therefore difficult for us to gain good educational effects under these circumstances. I hope sincerely that authorities will pay more attention to the linguistic education, including English, of juniors. Because English conversation has become an elective subject from this year, and the number of lectures has been decreased gradually, though it was a compulsory subject these past two years.
 What is worse is that juniors' linguistic examinations have been decided to be carried out only in the latter term of each year. Consequently the former examinations have been abolished. I cannot understand why such a decision was made, but it is clear that we are placed in an undesirable situation on English in comparison with other universities' students. How do you editor think of Eng-

lish education in our university? I earnestly hope that the Hakumon Herald will appeal to school authorities for improvement of the English education method and make the whole students be interested in this problem. If the Herald takes an active stand, it will be helpful to improve the current condition of English education.
 Furthermore, I hope that there should be closer contact between the editor of the Herald and readers to exchange mutual opinions and to develop the Herald. I now propose a current English meetings for readers, at least once a month. If the meeting is realized, the editor can get directly readers' opinions while the latter can learn current English. This I believe, will help to increase the number of readers who are not only anxious to know facts, and learn English but also to attend meetings.
 Rentaro Sekine
 Law Dept.

German Literature —

(Continued from Page 6)
 mann Hesse, Stefan Zweig, Hans Carossa and other attractive modern writers. At the same time, complete translations appeared of the works of Novalis, the quintessence of romanticism, and of Hoffmann, that extraordinary talent who has been called the Edgar Allan Poe of Europe. A complete edition of the music-dramas of Wagner also appeared. The weighty classical dramas such as those of Kleist, Grillparzer and Hebbel were also translated to a certain extent by specialist students, but they cannot be said to have won many readers. As might be expected, the novel proved more popular with the ordinary reader, and a fairly large number of works of Storm and Keller were translated. The fact that the works of Storm, rich as they are in sentimental lyricism, should have found more readers than the more solid, masterly works of Keller with their superb

realism and observation of human nature, is probably because such works are read chiefly by young students. It is doubtless for the same reason that novelists such as Raabe, Fontane and Stifter, highly rated in Germany, are also read far less than Storm.
 Japan's large child population contains many avid readers, and the fanciful adventure stories of the 18th-Century Baron von Münchhausen, and the children's tales of Grimm and Hauff from the early 19th Century are widely read. Recently there have been repeated translations of Hebbel, also from the early 19th Century.
 The pious Swiss woman writer of Children's stories Spyr; writers of animal stories such as W. Bonsels (Biene Maja) and F. Salten (Bambi); and E. Kästner, President of the West German PEN Club, who is known all over the world for his Emil und die Detektive, all alike command a remarkably wide following.
 On top of these earlier efforts there came the post-World War II translation boom and with it

the appearance of a large number of new translations, so that with German, as with other literatures, most writers are now fairly well represented by complete translated editions or selected editions. Even where there is no edition of a writer's collected works, in no few cases almost all his writings have been translated individually. There are collected editions of Goethe, Grimm's Tales, Heine, Wagner, Storm, Nietzsche, Schnitzler, Rilke, Hesse, Thomas Mann, Hans Carossa, Stefan Zweig, Kafka and Kästner among others, as well as editions of the plays of two unusual modern playwrights, B. Brecht and W. Borchert. The plays of Brecht, with their combination of advanced artistry and popular appeal have frequently been performed in Japan by "New Drama" troupes. It is also worth mentioning here a complete Freud and a collected edition of the writings of Albert Schweitzer.
 Faithful translations of the great medieval epic poems (Continued on Page 8)

Congratulations on your 5th year anniversary

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DIARY OF "WANDER VOGEL" (5)

"Farewell to Okinawa Is."

Thursday, April 6

It was really interesting last night. Shortly after 7:00 p.m. we were suddenly attacked by a heavy rain and we ran into school for shelter after quickly folding tents.

It was a complete failure that we did not dig a ditch, feeling there was no need of it because of sandy soil. Due to the torrential rain, it was impossible to cook, and each took reserve food this morning.

We started for Nago, the day's destination, leaving behind us the curious looks of school boys and girls, who came to attend school which began on that day. As all members were tired out, we changed the schedule on a large scale. We crossed the Shioya Bay by ferry.

Holding a meeting at Shirahama, we reflected on our conduct and talked about the future mental attitude.

From Shirahama we used a bus to Nago. The bus charged 14 cents a person. As our accountant did not get used to "cents", he was flurried.

At Nago we washed, took a bath, and felt refreshed as humans. After supper we had a good time, giving a chorus and revealing each group's episode. We were scheduled to hold a reception at 7:00 p.m., but no persons gathered yet.

We again experienced Okinawan's indifference about time. Therefore we asked Professor Kokichi Watanabe, leader of the expedition to teach us English songs. To say nothing of his pronunciation, he was an owner of sweet voice. All the members were

really at a loss as it was for the first time for them to learn English in training camps.

After 9:00 p.m. local dignitaries at last appeared and we at once held a reception. The reception ended in serious talks, but it was very significant as it was different from these held in the past.

Friday, April 7

At 7:00 a.m. we started leaving behind the town of Nago, which was bright under the morning sun, and trod along "Seven Curves".

The pavement of the road called the "No. 1" line was highly excellent. The sky was clear. While we were admiring beautiful sights of Okinawa, "camions" sped away. We felt somewhat unpleasant. "Speeding weapons" run noisily the same road that Okinawans chose 16 years ago shedding blood in taking refuge, though their blood stains are hidden now under the pavement. What a contradiction!

Today's schedule was to go to Atsuta on foot and to Ryukyu University by bus. We almost finished the wandering schedule at Atsuta. We were delighted and tossed Prof. Watanabe, who had three-fifths of our distance despite his age which is almost 60. He has plenty of fight in him. It may be due to his constant training while young.

The bus headed for Naha by way of the Chubu area, which is a base town. We were beset with mixed feelings as the same Japanese. The base was surrounded with wire-netting, but outside the wire-netting, there lies only a road, on which the bus we boarded runs. We wondered which of the two, we or the base, were in the wire-netting stockade.

The area was quite different from the northern part of the Island where we had trodden. We could hardly imagine that both were in the same Island.

At 3:15 p.m. we again arrived at Ryukyu University. We cherished a sense of relief as if we returned home. We gathered around a campfire that night with the students of Ryukyu University and conversations became lively as we were fellow students.

Saturday, April 8

Today is the closing day in Okinawa. We visited a museum in the morning and around noon we held a softball match with students of Ryukyu University. We overwhelmingly won the vic-

Memo. on Japan's—

(Continued from Page 4)

usance had totaled \$1,200 million and the balance of short-term foreign funds and European dollars to about \$600 million, clearly indicating the unstability of future foreign exchange reserves.

Meanwhile, the official interest rate was raised twice since the advent of the current year.

Now, what all these things have brought about? The results are that a rapid decline has been made in foreign exchange reserves, the official interest rate has been raised twice, a sharp drop in the stock market has been made and the retail prices of daily necessities have gone up, dimming the brightness of the high economic growth.

In the afternoon we went shopping and did the sight of Naha City, led by lovely boy and girl scouts.

The main street of the city is similar to those in Tokyo, but once in an alley, black-market stalls were operated along the street. The sight makes one think of Okinawa in epitome.

The prices of luxurious goods are extremely cheap, while those of essential goods are absurdly dear. We could easily see how Okinawan economy stood. Okinawan economy entirely depends on the base.

We enjoyed a campfire that night inviting Mr. Iha, our surety, who had been kind to us, many seniors of Chuo Univ. and boy and girl scouts.

Sunday, April 9

Today is the day when we say good-bye to Okinawa. The weather was bad and waves were heavy in the sea. We were afraid whether or not our ship could set sail. We left Ryukyu University behind us and headed for the Naha Port. At 10:00 a.m. it was found that the ship would sail off, though the weather did not recover.

We took necessary steps at the port. A number of people came to the port to see us off. Promising to meet again, we were very busy in exchanging signatures and badges and memorial photographing. At 12:15 p.m. the 1,100-ton Naha Maru left the pier amid five-colored fluttering tapes "Good-bye". "Good-bye". Children were waving their hands indefinitely. We continued to shout good-bye to them in a downpour until our voice became hoarse, thanking them for their kind help and wishing that the seeds of goodwill we sowed would grow up.

— The End —

On The SCREEN Splendor in the Grass

Warner Bros.

By Yoko Sakata

Feature Reporter



The love affair between Dinny (right) and Bud (left) is made an object of envy.

The picture "Splendor in the Grass" dealing with the life of young lovers is directed by filmmaker Elia Kazan famous for "A Face in the Crowd", "On the Waterfront", "East of Eden", "A Streetcar Named Desire", "Baby Doll" and what not. The original writer is a postwar American play-wright William Inge who is said to be a follower of Tennessee Williams and Arthur Miller. He wrote "Bus Stop" and "The Dark at the Top of the Stairs", and he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his popular work "Picnic".

The leading actor and actresses are Natalie Wood in "Morgie Morningstar" and "Kings Go Forth", newstar Warren Beatty who is the younger brother of actress Shirley Maclaine and Barbara Loden.

Wilma Dean Loomis (Natalie Wood) who is called "Dinny" by nickname and Bud Stamper (Warren Beatty) are fellow-lovers. They are looking forward with expectation to their future life and with responsibility to their honesty, but not without worry.

Bud is a son coming of a rich family engaged in the oil industry. Dinny's mother Mrs. Loomis (Audrey Christie) stresses her physical aversion to man. But except sexual problems, she expects her beautiful daughter to marry Bud who is higher in social standings.

Bud's father Ace (Pat Gingle) hopes Bud to enter Yale University and believes that only Bud can bring new glories to the Stamper Family. Bud always feels this big expectation imposed on him. His elder sister Ginny (Barbara Loden) returns home from a college because of her miscarriage after her pregnancy.

Meanwhile, at school, Juanita (Jan Norris) loves Bud, but she doesn't understand his worry. This irritates and makes Bud angry. Bud says to his father Ace, "I want to enter an agriculture college and marry Dinny." But Ace doesn't agree to him and Bud is obliged to enter Yale University.

Ginny is an immoral woman by nature. Seeing Ginny's illicit behavior at a certain dance party one night, Bud gets shocked and

gradually loses his vigour. He cannot endure to control sexual impulse in his body. He decides to part from Dinny.

One day, when he plays basket-ball, he develops pneumonia. He becomes better day by day, but after recovering his energy, Bud falls to Juanita's physical temptation despite his love for Dinny. Shocked by his act, Dinny comes to stay at home.

One night, Dinny goes to a dance party with Toots (Gary Lockwood), when she meets Bud by chance. Throwing away her pride, she entreats him to love all of her, but he hesitates. Thereupon, she runs towards a waterfall and plunges into it. She has a narrow escape from death, but is sent to a mental hospital.

Meanwhile, Bud enters Yale University, and loves Angerina (Zohra Lampert), while Dinny after coming to know patient Johnny Masterson (Charles Robinson) at the hospital, loves him darenly.

Just about that time, a worldwide depression occurs and Ace goes bankrupt. He commits suicide leaving a will apologizing his son.

After leaving Yale Univ., Bud gets married with Angerina, when Dinny gets out of the hospital in good health.

When she returns home, she learns that Bud is managing a pasture.

Dinny meets Bud. They are conscious of their changed figures. She knows his marriage with Angerina for the first time. She tells him she will soon marry Johnny. They forget their past and feel happy with each other.

"Splendor in the Grass" is a stanza of a William Wordsworth's poem and this picture is poetic as shown in the title.

We can see on the screen how young persons' sexual problem is very important for us and at the same time how parents must fully understand their children's way of thinking on sex and reconsider their future.

Leading actor Warren Beatty is worth of praise in the playing. Natalie Wood also shows an enthusiastic performance.



The photo shows the Kokusai Street, which is a main street in Okinawa.

German Literature—

(Continued from Page 7)

Nibelungen and Tristan und Isolde have been made directly from the medieval German. The existence among German scholars in Japan of quite a number studying medieval German shows how German studies are based on academically sound foundations unshaken by fashion.

A surprisingly wide range, thus, has been translated—from the medieval epic poems through Luther, Grimmelshausen's 17th-Century Entwick-lungsroman, the classicists, the romantists, the naturalists and the expressionists, right up to the latest modern writers. Among modern writers whose works have been translated but are not mentioned above are the elderly woman novelist Le Fort; E. Wiechert, the bright hope of postwar German literature who died un-

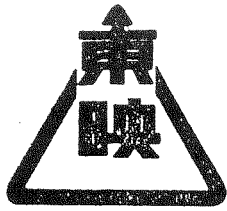
fortunately in 1950; the present-day popular novelist M. Hausmann; H. Kasack, head of the German Academy of Literature, East Germany's Anna Seghers and J. Becher; and the comparatively young H. Böll.

Despite some unevennesses and omissions, where volume is concerned German literature has been introduced into Japan fairly thoroughly. Unfortunately, as is shown by the extraordinarily wide popularity of Hesse's earlier works, there is a prejudice in favor of works rich in lyrical, poetical atmosphere at the expense of more idealistic, philosophical works. Even so, the remarkable advances made in the study of German literature will doubtless gradually remedy this bias in the future.



President Hiroshi Okawa

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