

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 38

Tuesday, December 19, 1961

PRICE: ¥10

Ishii Elected New Chairman of SSGA

Kouki Ishii, newly-elected chairman of the Student Self-Government Association on December 9 told the Hakumon Herald that what SSGA had to do was to act according to the majority opinions of students.

Mr. Ishii, political department sophomore, was chosen as new chairman with the overwhelming majority of votes at the last-day session of the general meeting on November 29-30.

The chairman wished to make every possible effort to make the student organization more democratic to win support by the majority of students. Mr. Ishii pointed out the need for more discussions by students to democratize the organization.

Regarding the recent hike in the school facilities fee to be used for constructing school buildings and to improve conditions of studying, the chairman said that students hope for more and better school facilities, but he doubted whether the total sum of the fee would be spent for them.

"So we are strongly opposed to the raising of the fee," he added. The chairman emphasized that the school authorities should lend their ears to the opinions of students.

Earlier the SSGA general meeting elected Mr. Takahisa Kawaguchi, political department freshman, as new secretary general, Mr. Satoshi Iino, jurisprudence department sophomore, and Mr. Yoshino Amata, jurisprudence freshman of the same department, as new vice-chairmen.

At the same time, the election of new members of the Central Executive Committee was carried out. Two-thirds of the 42 new members were elected from students belonging to the main current faction of the Zengakuren.

Mayuzumi Elected Chairman of C.A.

Mr. Tadamasu Mayuzumi was elected chairman of the Culture Association for 1962 in the regular general meeting held on Dec. 9 with 39 representatives from 42 circles attending.

Following the election, Mr. Takayuki Ogi and Mr. Shoji Kawamatsu were also elected as vice-chairman unanimously in the meeting.

Expressing his views the new chairman said he would strengthen the administration of the association. "I will do my best for the democratization of the Culture Association's administration as such will contribute to the development of the Association. However, I must ask students to help me to accomplish my task," he continued.

Prior to the election of the new chairman and the vice-chairman, there were some talks on next year's schedule of the association and the recognition of the Latin-America Research Club's entry into the Culture Association.

Included in next year's schedule is a farewell party to be held in the March by the Culture Association.



Mr. Ishii

Highest Record In Employment

An interim report on this year's employment condition was unofficially announced on Dec. 13 by the Vocational Department.

According to the announcement, 90.8 per cent of this year's prospective day-course graduates have already secured their employment. This figure shows a 10.6 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year, which is said to have marked the highest record after the war.

It is generally believed that there are two reasons for this record-breaking good condition in employment.

One is the high rate of economic growth in Japan, and the other is the advance of the date of employment examinations by companies for coming graduates, breaking the October agreement that the examinations shall be held from October 1.

The number of employment offers for female students was 52 and of the total of 68 job seekers 32 of them were successful in obtaining jobs.

The names of 10 principle companies and the number of Chuo graduates who this year obtained positions are as follows:

1. Yamachi Securities Co., Ltd.	72
2. Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.	35
3. Kawai Musical Inst. Mfg. Co., Ltd.	29
4. Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.	28
5. Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	28
6. Yamazaki Securities Co., Ltd.	28
7. Hitachi, Ltd.	23
8. Riken Optical Industries, Ltd.	22
9. Seibu Department Store	18
10. Oi Securities Co., Ltd.	18

It is expected that there will be a slight increase in the above-mentioned figure as the employment season is not over as yet.

Hanai Festival Ends in Success

The Hanai Festival including the 60th anniversary of the Japanese Oratorical Club, called the Jitatsu Society was, held from Dec. 7 till Dec. 9 in the Chuo University Auditorium.

It was featured by many attractive events and was a big success.

The Festival sponsored by the Jitatsu Society was based on a purpose guiding the students apt to lose their own ways in the present restless world. It was held as a memorial event for the 30th anniversary of the late Takuzo Hanai who was the first president of the Society.

Takuzo Hanai was well known as a great politician, attorney, and was especially an eloquent speaker.

It was said that he was often compared to "Cicero" in ancient Rome.

On the first day of the fete on Dec. 7 a lecture meeting was held attended by students, scholars and statesmen and others from various circles.

On the part of students some 13 participants in the All-Japan Japanese Speech Contest delivered eloquent speeches.

As public persons Tokuzo Aoki, professor of Chuo Univ., Kanzo Honma of the Yomiuri Shimbun, Tomomi Narita, chairman of the Policy Council of the Socialist Party, Benkyo Shio, archbishop of the Zojoji Temple, Tetsu Matsunaga, member of the House of Representatives, Chuo's graduate Kiyoshi Ichimura, president of the Richo Co., LTD., and Yasuhiro Nakasone, member of the House of Representatives respectively expressed their views, in speeches.

Nakasone said in his lecture entitled "the focus of the Constitution problem" that revision of the Japanese Constitution should be made step by step, and that Japan should adopt a presidential system as in America.

"There are many undesirable points in the present election system" (Continued on Page 4)

Stason Urges to Redress For Radioactive Injuries

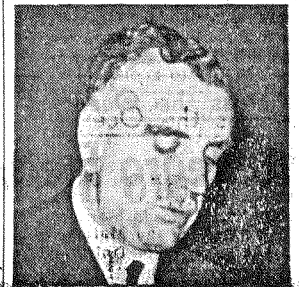
E. Blythe Stason, Dean Emeritus of Michigan Law School and counsellor of the American Bar Foundation, gave a lecture on Dec. 8 at the auditorium of the University under the title of "The Indemnification of Injuries Resulting from Radioactivity."

Corral Analyzes Hist. Of Europe and World

Dr. Luis Diez del Corral of Madrid University, arriving in Japan on Nov. 6, gave a lecture entitled "Europe and World History" on Nov. 28 at the Chuo University's auditorium.

It was attended by some 1,500 students.

In the three-hour lecture, Dr.



Dr. Luis Diez del Corral

Corral paradoxically said that the collapse of European civilization was due to the lack of its active power to hold it in the face of limitation by various human races of European civilization produced by dynamic creative power.

Many tribes, except Greek, for example, he said, imitated Greek civilization, causing the collapse of Greek civilization and giving rise to similar one in the world.

The collapse of Greek civilization was caused by the lack of

its active power in spite of its creative power, he explained.

The doctor specializing in political science and philosophy was invited as a member of the cultural mission of the Spanish government by the International Philosophy Association.

He is, like Arnold Toynbee, well known in the European world of thought. Mr. Corral is a professor of the Political and Economic Department of Madrid University and is also famous as a novelist, artist, historian, poet and literary critic.

Establishment of Science-Tech. Dept. To Be Permitted

An application for establishment of the Science-Technology Department is likely to be accepted by the Ministry of Education within this month, Secretary General Tokuzo Unno said on Dec. 14.

He also said that talks with the Ministry on the application were finished on Dec. 13 and that school authorities are only to wait for permission.

In the talks, four problems were taken up; and they were: 1) Whether or not the Science-Technology Department has enough professors to manage the new department.

According to the standards ruled by the Ministry, the department to be newly established must have over four professors and associate professors for a course.

On this problem, there is nothing to worry on the part of the Science-Technology Department as the faculty of the Technology Department teaches at the new department.

The new department finds no difficulty in having a new course of management engineering, which, the Ministry think, must be established as it is extremely important.

2) Whether or not the new department has enough facilities needed.

The current Technology Department has more facilities than those set by the Ministry.

3) Whether or not the new building is owned by the school and fits for the new department.

The site for a 21,000 square-meter building is prepared for the new department. Construction work is scheduled to be started from Dec. 20, according to decision made by the Board of Directors on Dec. 11.

In his 100-minute-lecture, the Dean said that civil liability for radiation injuries is going to be one of the important facts of the atomic age, and emphasized that the public injured by radioactivity ought to be properly compensated for losses suffered both in the physical and material fields. He studied 1), the sphere of liability for radiation injuries and 2), where it is, based on a comparative survey of the principle doctrines, laws, and enactments in law-abiding countries.

In considering the two matters mentioned above, he proposed six legal problems which must be examined;

1) If an operator accidentally releases radioactivity and damage is caused, is liability absolute or is it to be based on his fault or negligence?

2) Who shall be held liable for damages? Shall the burden fall upon the operator of the atomic power plant that has caused an accident, or shall liability be carried back to the fuel manufacturer who produced the fuel which burned up and caused damage?

3) What about the requirement of financial security? Should the operator be obliged to provide financial security for the public?

4) What, if any, should be the extent of participation of the government in the indemnification of injured persons?

5) Shall there be any limits imposed upon the extent of liability for the accident?

6) What, if any, recourse should there be against the supplier of component parts for radioactive operations?

After giving interpretations on these six problems, Mr. Stason said on the sphere of liability for radiation injuries that if damage is caused by radioactivity, it will prove serious to both the atomic energy industry causing the damage and the public injured by it.

Therefore each country should recompense its atomic energy industry and the public injured by it.

As to where the liability for radiation injuries exits, the Dean said that the problem is whether the responsibility for assuring injured persons by radioactivity be shouldered by radioactive operators or suppliers of components for nuclear facilities. In this connection, a middle-of-the-road was policy should be taken, he insisted.

Stason Goes Home

Mr. E. Blythe Stason, left Tokyo International Airport for America on December 14.

The Emeritus Dean, an authority on the administrative law and the legal problem of atomic energy tests visited Tokyo to publish his research work in response to a request made by the Fund for Peaceful Atomic Energy.

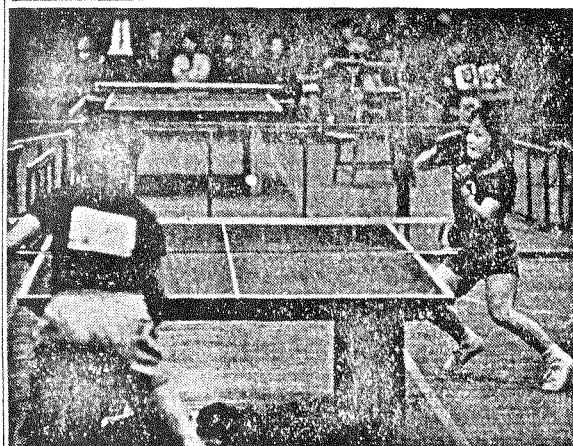
(See Page 3)

Seki Wins Crown in All Japan Table Tennis Championships

Chuo's table tennis player Masako Seki, who took part in the 1961's World Championships in Peking, captured the crown by defeating veteran Kimiko Matsuzaki with a 3-2 score in the finals of the women's singles in the

All-Japan Table-Tennis Championships opened at the Tokyo Taito Gymnasium on December 10.

In the men's snigles, Japanese top star Keiichi Miki of Chuo was unexpectedly defeated in the



Chuo's hopeful Masako Seki (right) smashes veteran Kimiko Matsuzaki (left) in the final-set of women's singles of the 1961 Japanese Table Tennis Championships.

(Photo by the Yomiuri Shimbun)

Hakumon Herald

Established 1956.

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

Honorary President: Prof. Magoichi Uchikata
 Inspector: Ryoichi Ichikawa
 Advisers: Prof. Kokichi Watanabe, Mr. Shinsho Nakajima
 Editor-in-Chief: Yukio Suzuki
 Associate Editor: Yoshiaki Muraoka
 Business Manager: Hiroshi Fujitani
 Editor: Arimitsu Komai
 Reporters: K. Kato, A. Maeda, K. Onishi, K. Selmo, N. Yokoyama, N. Horiguchi, N. Ogushi, Y. Fujimaki, H. Nishioka, G. Otake, A. Muto, Y. Kametani, K. Nakadate
 Photographer: Makoto Hirai
 Treasurer: Yoko Sakata
 Senior Editors: Takeshi Terauchi, Haruo Shinozuka, Toshimasa Shimizu, Kazuhiro Hasegawa

EDITORIAL

Meaning of 80th Anniv.

The Secretariat for the 80th Anniversary Committee recently revealed a prospectus for raising funds to accomplish some memorial projects in fiscal 1965 which falls on the 80th anniversary of Chuo University with a long glorious tradition.

They include 1) Construction of buildings for the Science-Technology Department in the Kasugacho Playground in Tokyo; 2) Construction of a housing for a library and laboratories for professors in the site near the main school; 3) Construction of a building for the Literature Department by taking down the present building of the Consumer's Cooperation and SSGA (Student Self-Government Association) and 4) A gymnasium which the school has not possessed up to now at Koishikawa.

Concerning these projects, school authorities hope that students, professors, graduates and others will cooperate with them in raising a total ¥2,500,000,000 required for them. As a means of raising the fund, the school authorities reportedly decided to hike the tuition fee of student newly entering the school from ¥67,400 to 87,400 from fiscal 1962.

In view of the nature of the plans which befit the anniversary, we hope for their smooth realization. However, what we desire on the part of the school authorities is that they would make clear in detail the aim of the plans so that students far more interested in school affairs than the other people can understand it. We students also are anxious to know how the plans are developing.

President Koshiro Shibata explains in the prospectus that the school authorities believe that the projects are very important, but very difficult because they require huge funds for the construction works and must be covered with donations.

But, if students' financial burdens are inevitable, measures should be worked out to use the collected funds usefully and to live up to the students' desire to bring the educational facilities of the school as nearer as possible to those of European and American universities. At present, study facilities for students are in no way satisfactory.

The projects which hold a historical significance are to be congratulated by all people on the campus and at the same time, be considered as a sign of the future prosperity of Chuo University.

In this sense, it will be natural that school authorities would listen to the opinions of professors, students and others concerned in carrying out the programs. If not so, this may create the strong dissatisfactions and disappointment of students on the 80th anniversary to be celebrated together.

We, in conclusion, again hope that the school authorities will be earnest and accomplish the projects successfully.

Factors Thought Most Important To Develop, Maintain World Peace

This was the text of the first prize winner, Mr. Akira Shiono at the Third English Essay Contest for Tello's Cup held on October 23, 1961.—ED.

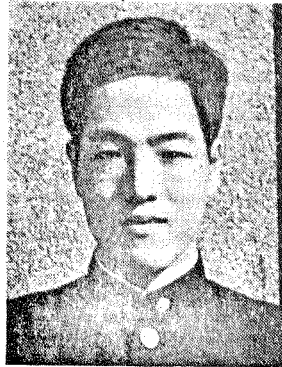
Do we now have the glory of world peace that all the nations have been aspiring to own from olden times? Not only we Japanese but also the whole world that are wearied of war, are persistently wanting world peace. Nevertheless, suspicions among governments and strategy of their diplomacies prevent us from attaining this divine charter of the world peace.

The human race is divided into two Bigs to be antagonistic to each other. The international conferences and negotiations that are being held at various places of the world, have not yet found any effective ways or means to break down the deadlock of the present world tension.

The fact that the world, which should be one by nature, is living under two completely different groups is tragedy itself. I do not believe that we will have another world war again. But it is a big problem for us to think seriously what attitude we should take when we Japanese, who abandoned any military powers to make a fresh start as a peace loving country, were to be driven into another war.

It may seem impossible for us to hold the position of neutralism under such a bad condition where two big blocks are swaying the world, but we should still strain every nerve to find a way that would lead us to world peace while we live in free country.

To attain our goal, we should



Mr. Akira Shiono

be neutral and remain so for the sublimen purpose instead of taking sides with one or the other. We should not stick to one side for fear of being involved in a war or by way of political tactics. And we Japanese should not make, at least, intensify the

antagonism.

We are fully aware that war is the hateful enemy of truth and that a high ideal of world peace should be based on justice to control human relationship.

That is the reason why we denounce war as ways and means of settling international disputes. Of course, it is very difficult to achieve this ideal, but it should be accepted as a political moral of every government and a universal principle that the whole human race should realize it.

Let us consider what lies at the root of things to make the world peace possible. First, we should take into consideration the fact that all the nations of the world still stick to narrow-minded nationalism while the world is getting smaller and smaller and human race is becoming more united owing to progress of civilization.

In this highly civilized world, no nation can keep on existing without cooperating with the others either in war time or in peace age. Therefore, even for big countries, it would be impossible to protect and maintain peace just by themselves.

Viewed in this sight, we must take our course to build up a certain order of the world beyond national boundaries, whether we like it or not.

It is high time for all of us

to make a decision whether all the nations would cooperate in making out such a new order or ruin ourselves by conflict.

In this sense, though the United Nations is said to be far from accomplishing its missions, we should support this organization as the base of order of the world, for it is the one and the only place for conference of divided blocks.

And of course Japan should cooperate with other countries to bring about world peace. On the other hand, all the nations of the world should devote themselves to ensure permanent peace and never to resort to use of terror or forces under any circumstances.

There cannot be any errors in the latter half of the 20th century the spirit of renouncing a war as our constitution provides, as they are universal ideas and goals that human race should attain in the future. The course, however, may be long and difficult.

The aims of human race in the latter half of the 20th century should be for realization of the new political system, security by international law, international cooperation on economic policies and new civilization in order to bring about the enduring peace.

Correction:

The Hakumon Herald left out some lines from the last line to the first line of the article jumping on page 8 in the professor Masao Arai's contribution of the last month's paper. The Herald added to the omitted article in this month's paper. The Herald wishes to apologize to puzzled readers for our error.

The omitted part is as follows.

Another vital factor that supported and boosted the concentration of fixed capital and business prosperity was an increase in foreign exchange reserves supporting the rise in imports. The imports at the end of 1958 totaled some \$800 million, and some \$1,300 million at the end of 1959 and then about \$1,800 million at the end of 1960.

On the other hand, foreign exchange reserves began to decline at a rapid pace after May of this year with about \$2,000 million as a peak in April. They dropped to \$1,800 million at the end of July. As of the end of the same month, it was said that the remainder of foreign bank—

Across the Oceans

A Negro Elected to Campus Political Office

From the Chicago Maroon
Students at the University of Texas voted to integrate athletic facilities and, for the first time in the history of the school, elected a Negro to a campus political office in a campus referendum.

Integrated athletics was supported by a margin of more than 2,000 in the largest election in the history of the University. At the same time, Gwen Jordan, a 22-year-old student from Houston, became the first Negro elected to the Student assembly.

During September, the students had presented to the state board of regents a unanimous student government resolution and a petition signed by 6,000 students, both asking for integrated athletics. The regents decide university policy.

The regents took no action on the issue, stating the sentiment was expressed only by "an active vocal minority." There are about 20,000 students at the University of Texas.

To persuade the regents that integrated athletics was desired by a majority of students, the referendum was held.

If the regents act in accordance with the results, Texas will be the first member of the Southwest athletic conference to integrate intercollegiate athletics.

The University of Texas has recently been the scene of anti-segregation activities. Two weeks

ago over 50 students staged a sitin protest of segregation dormitory facilities despite threats that they would be placed on academic probation for their actions.

In another vote, the faculty overwhelmingly approved a resolution calling for the administration to revoke rules providing for segregated dormitories and eating facilities.

Student's Paper Forced Resign

From the Student Mirror
The editor of "Tharunka" the students' journal of the University of New South Wales, was forced to resign because his paper in its issue contained attacks on the administration of the University and in particular on the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Baxter.

The leading article on the front page said: "It was also suggested that the State Government, by maintaining a rigid and inflexible control over the University through its nominees on Council had robbed the University of any independence, dignity, or self-respect."

The D.S.P. said that it was published in disregard of his instructions not to criticize the administration, and was biased and intemperate. He also demanded the immediate resignation of the editor, Mr. Ian Davison, and the return of 1,000 copies that had been released before the issue was seized. When the staff of "Tharunka" heard of the dismissal, the resigned in protest against the D.S.P.'s action.

In a special meeting of the

Students' Union Council which was called due to the controversy raised in the press, the Counsellors upheld the action of the D.S.P. in stopping the issue and dismissing the editor, but gave instructions that the issue should be released with a printed insert disassociating themselves from the views expressed.

It is rumored that a rival paper may be started by the editor, Mr. Davison, with the support of his staff, and using funds supplied by academics.

過去 } 此の三ツの内 明日から
 現在 }
 未来 } 最も重要なのは未来です。

第三次大戦の危機は？
 平和は保たれるか？
 明日からの生活は？

正しい将来を予測する為には

国際英文週刊誌

NEWS WEEK

が最も適しています



TRADE

MARK

HONSHU PAPER MFG. CO., LTD.

2, Ginza Higashi 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Tel. (541) 5211.

New Shop Opens

On Dec. 11

For Party & Banquet
Special Service for
Chuo Students

Basement:
Waiting Room

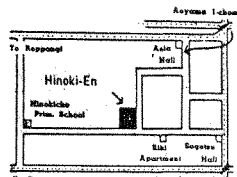
1st Floor:
Capable of 100 persons

2nd Floor:
Capable of 150 persons

Wedding Hall
Beauty Saloon
Hinoki-En: 72, Shinsaka-machi,
Tel: (408) 2334

檜 苑

赤 坂



Liability for Radiation Injuries

By E. Blythe Stason

Dean Emeritus of Michigan Law School

Civil liability for radiation injuries is going to be one of the important facts of the atomic age. In this address, I wish to survey on a comparative basis the principal doctrines, laws, and enactments from code countries as well as countries following the common law, insofar as they bear upon civil liability of reactor owners, isotope users, and product manufacturers for injuries resulting from overexposure to radioactivity.

Any consideration of these matters must begin with a recognition of the wide range of possibilities of radiation injuries, for this circumstance has an important bearing on the shape that the law is taking.

At the same time we should also recognize that extraordinary care is being taken, and will continue to be taken, to protect against personal and property damage arising from radiation accidents. In the United States it is a fact that both the Atomic Energy Commission and the private operators in the field have had an extraordinary record of plant and community safety. There have been a few accidents affecting plant personnel. There have been two accidents—one at Chalk River, Ontario, and the other at Windscale in England—in which minor property damage resulted in offsite locations. In these instances, however, no member of the public was personally damaged. Peaceful uses of atomic energy are demonstrating a high quality of safety, higher indeed than that of many other major industrial developments.

However, there are possibilities. Accidents may conceivably range in size and severity from vast devastating affairs damaging persons and property down to minor incidents involving perhaps no more than slight overexposure of one person. As to menetary damages they may involve the large sums necessary to compensate for widespread damages, or they may be trivial matters so insignificant that they are de minimis so far as the law is concerned. The activities causing damage may range all the way from undertakings of a relatively hazardous character such, for example, as a large scale power reactor or a fuel reprocessing plant, to rather commonplace and routine affairs such as the use of radioactive materials for radiography. As to location, the accidents may take place either in highly populated centers where radioactive substances, if permitted to get out of hand, can cause great damage within narrow limits, or in the alternative they may occur in relatively unpopulated areas of the world where even hazardous occupations can go wrong and nevertheless affect few if any individuals.

In other words the spectrum of possibilities is great, although the probability, judging by experience, is fortunately very limited.

Moreover so far as the persons affected are concerned, the

unnecessary deterrent were placed upon these developments; yet at the same time the public and workmen in the nuclear industry must be protected against damage.

There are, of course, two basic ways of protecting the public.



This photo shows Mr. E. Blythe Stason giving a lecture.

injuries may take many different forms. Short of fatality they may consist, for example, of producing cancerous growths, cataracts on the eyes, leukemia, genetic damage, shortening of life span and even more superficial matters such as skin burn and loss of hair. Finally we must take account of the character of the operator who puts in motion the radioactive substances causing the damage. He may be an atomic electric power plant, either privately owned or governmentally owned, or he may be a private industry using radio-isotopes for industrial purposes, or he may be a supplier of component parts for nuclear facilities, or he may be research institute or a university laboratory. Again, there is a wide range of possibilities.

All of these potentialities have given rise to intensive thought on the part of scientists, legislators, and lawyers in order to bring about a legal structure which will do justice to persons who may be injured either in their persons or their property. At the same time we all recognize that if the burdens of liability are too stringent and too frightening, those who have responsibility for developing peaceful uses of atomic energy and in the long run the public will suffer by reason of the fact that we will not gain the benefits that are so clearly apparent in this new form of energy. We will not enjoy the benefits of atomic electric power, or inexpensive irradiation and sterilization of foods and drugs, or marine propulsion, or the use of radioactivity in diagnosis and therapy, or the use of tracers in improving our knowledge of biological phenomena, or agricultural developments, and all of the wide variety of industrial applications now becoming so well accepted. It would be most unfortunate if an

One of these involves the adoption of safety standards that assure the retention of radioactive substances under control so that they will not contaminate either the plants or the country side. All civilized nations are today developing codes, standards and techniques of administrative regulation to the end that the public may be insulated from harmful radioactivity. Operators must be licensed and they must comply with rigorous standards for health and safety.

There is, however, from the standpoint of the public another line of defense, another basis of protection, namely, assurance that if the unlikely does occur, the injured person will be properly recompensed for his losses.

This then is the background of my address today and it is the last named point that concerns me primarily. The rest of my time will be devoted to the ways and means that are being adopted by the many nations throughout the world for assuring that the person who is injured by reason of the escape of radioactive material is made whole so far as can be done by the payment of damages.

Basic Legal Propositions

There are a few basic legal propositions which must be examined.

They are:

1. What about the theory of liability? If an operator accidentally releases radioactivity and damage is caused, is liability to be absolute or is it to be based only upon his fault or negligence? This is an impor-

tant distinction in the nuclear field because of the very great difficulty of proving fault. The plaintiff has a heavy burden to bear. As it is, he must bear at least one other heavy burden, namely, the proof of causation. He must prove who released the radioactivity and he must also prove that this release caused his damage. In some circumstances these burdens of proof will be so heavy as to defeat recovery. How, for example, can one prove which of several atomic electric power plants released the radioactivity absorbed by the particular plaintiff? Again, how can a plaintiff who is complaining of cataracts in his eyes prove that this condition was caused by overexposure to radiation? A certain percentage of the population is always afflicted by cataracts in any event. The plaintiff seeking to recover damages from the operator has heavy burdens to bear. Shall he also be required to bear the burden of proof of negligence?

2. Who shall be held liable for damages? Shall the burden fall upon the operator of the atomic electric power plant that has suffered an accident, or shall liability be carried back to the fuel manufacturer who produced the fuel which burned up and caused the damage? Or perhaps to some other parts supplier? Under conventional theories, all may be involved in liability. Is this freedom of choice among possible defendants acceptable in atomic industry?

3. What about requirement of financial security? A major accident could cause millions of dollars worth of damage. The operator might be destroyed or penniless. Should he be obliged to provide financial security for the public?

4. What, if any, should be the extent of participation of the government in the indemnification of injured persons? Recognizing that operators may be penniless and insurance may be limited, shall the treasury of the government bridge the gap?

5. Shall there be any limits imposed upon the extent of liability for the incident?

6. What, if any, recourse should there be against the supplier of component parts for radio-active operations?

In the United States, England, Japan, West Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland, intensive though has been given to each of these problems and legislation has been adopted covering in some way the six features just mentioned.

A detailed examination of the six points mentioned reveals a considerable number of difficult problems the solution of which differs from country to country. In Japan under the acts of June 1961 liability—is made absolute,

channelled to the owner—operator thus freeing the supplier of parts, financial security is required in the very large sum of ¥5,000,000,000, and the government has assured everyone that if damages in excess of the sum take place it will render requisite assistance to avoid public suffering. In other countries there are many variations on these matters, but one sure point can be made.

Concluding Observations

These then are some of the unique liability problems con-

ected with private enterprise. We have not exhausted the list. For example, what principles of liability—are to be applied to the less hazardous aspects of atomic energy—such as small research reactors and irradiation of foods and drugs, use of radiation in medical diagnosis and therapy, use of tracer, measuring gauges, radiography, etc. But time limitations preclude dealing with those problems in this lecture. Suffice it to say that, in general, conventional doctrines of liability—are likely to be applied in these instances.

Professor's Profile (26)

"A Daddy for Students"

By Akira Maeda

Feature Reporter

Recently little attention appears to be paid to Chinese literature in which many people had been very much interested before World War II. And there are a few professors who specialize in it in Chuo University.

In our University, the words, "Chinese literature", remind us students of Mr. Kingo Fuse, professor of the Literature Department.

It is even said that there is nobody who excels him in this field in the University.

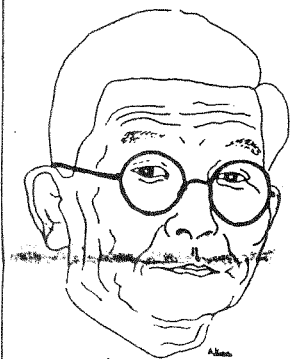
The 58-year-old professor began to take an interest in Chinese literature in his childhood because his father was a scholar of Chinese literature, and when his father could not give lectures at his "Terakoya" similar to the present private school, he used to teach it on behalf of his father.

"When a child, I felt repulsion towards my father's job. But after my father's death, I recognized the importance of education, for many pupils of my father attended his funeral though they had no information of his death," he said in a whispering voice. At that time he made up his mind to engage in education through Chinese literature and Chinese philosophy, which he now teaches at the University.

On graduation from the Litera-

ture Department of Tokyo University in 1928, he served in the same university as an assistant, but since public universities are apt to be influenced by the Government, he resigned from Tokyo University.

In 1936 he was welcomed as an assistant professor of Chuo



University and became a professor in 1938.

Prof. Kingo Fuse, who was nominated as chief of the Students' Affairs Department in May of this year, keeps busy with various tasks every day.

Mr. Fuse, who has a better understanding of students, is best suited to the post.

He gives lectures twice a week, but often cannot do so owing to the pressure of his duties as the chief. That is what he now worries as a professor.



RICOH CO., LTD.

理研光学工業株式会社

PRESIDENT: Kiyoshi Ichimura

HEAD OFFICE: 33, 4-chome, Magome-nishi, Ohta-ku, Tokyo

BRANCH OFFICES: Sapporo, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Fukuoka

OVERSEAS OFFICE: New York

MAIN PRODUCTS: Ricoh cameras, Ricopy and other office machines, Sensitized materials



TOSHIBA GENERATORS

(the most powerful in the world)

TOSHIBA TRANSISTOR RADIOS

(Same size as a pack of "IKOI" cigarettes!)

TOKYO SHIBAURA ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Cable: TOSHIBA TOKYO



Chiyoda Printing Press

Mfg. Co., Ltd.

(Chiyoda Insatsuki-Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha)

President: Wasao Koga

MAIN PRODUCTS: Printing Machinery, Equipment Supplies, Halftones, Types & Matrices.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 4, 1-chome, Kanda-Sarugakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

BRANCHES: Yokohama, Fukuoka & Osaka

WORKS: Kanda, Tachikawa, Saga

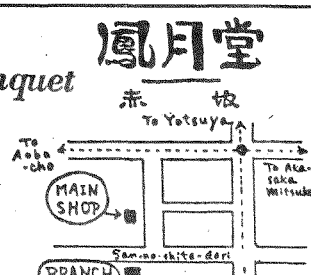
Your Party & Banquet

Special Service For Chuo Students

Main shop newly enlarged
Capable of 180 persons

MAIN SHOP: 18, Hitotsugi-cho
TEL (481) 7616, 3886

Branch: Sanno Shita Dori
TEL (481) 7530, 2020



Kickers Gain 1st Victory After Interval of 35-Year

The Chuo soccer team gained the first title since it was organized in 1927 in the Kanto Universities Soccer League Tourney held from Oct. 14 to Nov. 26 at the Tokyo Koishikawa Soccer Stadium.

The final match of this league opened on Nov. 26 before a capacity crowd of some 10,000 between Chuo and Waseda elevens. The game ended in the Chuo's victory with a 3-2 score.

In the first half, LW. Ryuzo Okamitsu and RW. Moriyuki Enoki countered against Waseda kickers' attack to gain a 3-0 score. Chuo's FW. players were very speedy in motion and showed good technique in pass-work. At the 22nd minutes, Waseda's foul play near the penalty area was fatal taken as it allowed a Chuo player a free kick. The right corner-kicked ball flied timingly to head point-getter Rokuhiro Nomura (Chuo) and them to his team-mate Okamitsu's who scored another point.

As Chuo eleven was best in condition, the two-score was considered likely for the title. The leading eleven, moreover, added one point when captain Yoshiaki Ueno (Chuo) kicked a nice ball to shoot. RW. Enoki fending opponent GK. Osamu Mitsuoka's motion, soon netted the ball in its nomarked goal.

After overwleming in the first half, Chuo was led in the last half by the rival eleven, for LW. Okamitsu (Chuo) unfortunately injured his right leg. So the player could not run along the side line, keeping and passing ball as speedily as in the previous half.

On the other hand, Waseda's kickers played good pass-work and attacked persistently the Chuo's defensive position. GK.

Nobuhiro Katakabe (Chuo), however, showed his skill in defense play, giving a chance for Chuo to wrest from the Waseda team two straight victories.

East-West Title Game

Meanwhile the Chuo's kickers as the eastern champion were defeated in the dead-heat game



Chuo's kickers attack the Waseda goal. Okamitsu (right) succeeds in shooting, receiving a ball from his team mate Nomura.

Hakone-Tokyo Race

1st Entries Decided

The 38th annual Kanto Intercollegiate marathon for 1962 is slated to be held on January 2-3 over the Tokyo-Hakone course.

This year's race with a long tradition ended in the third straight victory by Chuo.

The Chuo track-field club announced that Chuo's sixteen runners were selected as the first entries for the race by Humio Nishiuchi, manager of the club.

According to the announcement, the Chuo team includes long distance runners Saburo

with the Kanseigakuin team as the western winner in the 33th All Japan Student Soccer Title Match held on Dec. 10 at the Utsubo Soccer Ground, Osaka.

In spite of leading attack of the Chuo eleven in the first half, the Chuo forward kickers could not get a goal score to the Kanseigakuin back fighters.

Yokomizo and Masayuki Minamidate who marked splendid records in the 223.2 kilometers race of this year.

Yokomizo record holder of the 5,000-meter run is one of eight candidates for the 1964 Tokyo Olympic, but it is not clear as yet whether he will take part in the coming 1962 race. That is because the Tokyo Olympic Organization Committee is taking a view that he must soon train for the Olympic Games.

Minamidate is stronger than any other runners in running power. Road race runners Toyooki Tomeno and Yukio Kuronida were respectively selected as entries for the third time. Having a long race career both runners are unrivaled by others in their conditioning.

In addition, veteran racers Satsuo Iwashita and Kazubumi Okumiya are expected to display their skill.

Powerful sprinter Iwashita is also considered to show his might and speed even in the coming long distance race.

Three veteran runners Takashi Sugizaki, Mitsushiro Tanaka and Mamoru Sato who were the main runners in the race of this year are graduates of the school, Freshmen including Taketsugu Saruwatani, Toyokazu Hagino and Tesseki Inoue are voiced to be as powerful as the three graduate runners. Among them the most hopeful runner is Saruwatari who is considered to take part in the race. He has a record of covering the 5,000 meter distance in 14.40', drawing the attention of the Japanese track-field world.

Six Chuo Pugilists To Fight in Okinawa

Twelve candidate-players, including Chuo's six-boxers, for the Tokyo Olympic Game left on Dec. 13 for Okinawa for their training and goodwill bouts with American Air Force personnel.

The Chuo's boxers include Rome Olympic medalist Kiyoshi Tanabe of flyweight, Hideo Suzuki of and Olympian Katsuji Watanabe of lightweight.

Chuo's coacher Tsutomu Yanagiya, a member of the coaching staff of the party said in an interview with the Hakumon Herald that the visit to Okinawa was to strengthen the skill of the players for the coming Tokyo Olympic in 1964 and at the same time, to foster the fighting spirit of the boxers through bouts with foreign boxers.

After the training in Okinawa, selected Japanese boxers are scheduled to go to the Philippines next spring for further training.

They will return on Dec. 26, according to the announcement of the Japan Amateur Boxing Federation.

Hanai —

(Continued from Page 1) tem for the premier. For example, on account of internal struggles among various factions, cabinet reshuffles are carried out frequently and in the worst case two or three times a year as in the past.

Therefore the prime minister should be directly elected by people and be given four years service term," Nakasone pointed out. On the second day of Dec. 8 the 16th All-Japan Students' Speech Contest for the Hanai Trophy was held at the same auditorium.

Twenty-one participants from all over this country spoke on their own chosen subjects.

This contest was won by five speakers; Sukenari Nagano of Chuo University, 1st place; Shiro Nakao, Kansai Univ. 2nd place; Yukio Nakajima, Meiji Univ., 3rd place; Takao Tsuboi, Toyo Univ., 4th place; Kifumu Hashimoto, Takushoku Univ., 5th place.

In addition, Sadayuki Masui of Gakushuin University and Kazuko Nakayama of Nihon Women's Economic College, received honorable mentions in the same contest.

The five winners were awarded trophies respectively by the Jitsu Society. By winning the 1st place, Chuo University got the 11th straight victory.

At night, woman critic Michiko Inukai gave a lecture entitled "Impression of Eichmann trial" at the auditorium.

On the final day the thirtieth anniversary for the death of Takuzo Hanai was held attended by many persons including President Koshiro Shibata and Vice-President Kihei Masumoto.

Following the ceremony, a concert was held participated in by members of the Mixed Voice Chorus Club, the Mandolin Club of the school and Musashino Music University students.

An exhibition of articles left behind by the late great man Takuzo Hanai was also given at the university hall on both Dec. 8 and 9.

On The SCREEN

Fanny

Warner Bros.

By Yoko Sakata

Feature Reporter



Fanny (right) tells a lie for the first time to Marius (left), to let him go abroad, for she knows his eager love to sea.

This film "Fanny" depicts romantic and impressive love between Fanny and playmate Marius in their childhood.

The original was written by Marcel Pagnol thirty years ago and "Fanny" is one of the three pieces of his work "Fanny, Marius, Cesar". This original has also been very popular among French people and has been often staged.

Joshua Logan who devoted himself to the cinematization of this original for eight years as a producer and director is famous for "Picnic", "Bus Stop", "South Pacific" and what not.

The main actors and actress in this picture are Horst Buchholz who appeared in "Monpti", "The Magnificent Seven"; Leslie Caron in "Gaby", "Gigi"; Great French actor Maurice Chevalier and former beau-part actor Charles Boyer in "Gas Light" and "Arch of Triumph".

Young heroine Fanny (Leslie Caron) lives on selling fishes and oysters with her mother in Marseilles. Her lover Marius (Horst Buchholz) helps his father Cesar (Charles Boyer) operating a bar.

Suppressing his longing for ships and seas from his childhood, Marius works at his father's bar.

One day Fanny putting on the best of her dress on her birthday comes in there. Cesar admires her loveliness, but Marius pretends as if indifferent to her. Intending to make Marius jealous, she dallies with rich widower Paniss (Maurice Chevalier). As expected, Marius is jealous and gets angry.

Marius becomes acquainted with a mad stranger called "admiral". The admiral makes a promise assuring Marius of a trip around the world by ship.

As anticipated, Paniss proposes to her. After this event, Marius goes to a water-front one night as asked by Fanny. She says to him that she did not receive Paniss's proposal because of her love for Marius. However Marius makes it clear that he is going to set sail. They return to Fanny's house together.

Early next morning her mother comes back, to finds Fanny with Marius in her house. She gets angried.

Suddenly, the admiral calls at the house and says a ship which Marius is to embark is about to start. But Marius who loves

Fanny refuses to go on board. He says to Fanny, "You are the only person who can hold me back here." However, Fanny knows his true feeling and thinks his sailing is happier for him than marriage. Then she tells that she wants to get married with Paniss against her will to let him go. Marius gets angry and at last embarks the ship.

After several weeks, Fanny learns herself that she is pregnant conceiving a baby of Marius. Surprised at this, her mother persuades her daughter to marry with Paniss.

Hearing about a baby, he is very pleased, for his relatives have never had a child till now. They get married. The baby is named "Cesar Marius Paniss" and is called Cesario.

When Marius returns by chance on the night of Cesario's first birthday, Marius knows for the first time that the child is his. But Cesar and Fanny tell him that he is not worthy of claiming himself as father of the child, because he failed to bring up Cesario. Fanny still loves Marius, but she has to tell him that he must go away.

Eight years pass since then, and Cesario greets his ninth birthday. He shows his true father's character yearning for seas. Cesario goes to the water-front with Fanny's mother. Tempted by the admiral, Cesario takes a boat to see Marius.

Then, Fanny comes there and informs that Paniss is seriously ill. They returns to Paniss's house in a hurry. Paniss asks Fanny to give Marius a letter, in which he writes Marius should get married with Fanny, for she loves him all her life and it is necessary for the child to have a father.

Outside, Marius and Cesario are playing together happily with their figures looking perfectly as those of a real father and a child.

As the film was shot with location in Marseilles, so it is rich in the strong atmosphere of the famed port town.

Jack Cardiff who has received an Academy Award for the best color photographing shows consistently his fantastic photographing techniques. He skillfully caught with his camera the scene of the shadows of Fanny and Marius near the waves at the water-front.

Letters to the Editor

On Significance of the Hakumon Festival

To the Editor:

The Hakumon Festival, which I experienced for the first time in my university life, ended calmly in the evening of Nov. 5 with a bonfire.

Before the festival, I expected that I would be able to find comfort in present mass-education if only I attended it.

Now, here I should like to express my impression of the festival frankly. Looking through the exhibitions by many clubs, I thought that visitors must have had a great difficulty to read them, as the letters of diagrams and illustrations were so small. I doubt how many of them could read them thoroughly. The clubs should bear in mind that it is more effective to make visitors understand more about their daily researches using not letters, but photographs or diagrams.

Since the method of exhibition

by each club was unsatisfactory, the visitors must have felt it difficult to understand the true purpose of the exhibits.

From this point of view I think methods used by the East Europe Culture Club were superior to those of other clubs.

By the way, I have something to complain, which is that a considerable number of students failed to participate in this festival as if it were someone else's affair. To make the matter worse, some returned to their native places and still others travelled somewhere on this occasion.

After all, I believe it is not until all of us participate in the festival, watch and appreciate the results of each club's studies that the festival becomes truly significant.

By a Chuo Student
Freshman

IINO LINES



Head Office: Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
Cable Address: "IINO TOKYO"
President: KENSUKE MATANO

IINO KAIUN KAISHA LTD.

NIPPON MINING CO., LTD.

日本鉱業

Cactus Brand Oil
Copper
Nickel Alloy



Head Office: 3, Akasaka Aoi-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
Osaka Office: Shin-Hanshin Bldg., Umeda-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka

BROTHER

Valiant

●新発売

世界水準を行く品質・性能

ポータブルタイプライターブラザーヴァリアントは、今まで海外に輸出して四回ですがこの度国内販売を開始しました新製品です。

ブラザーマシン販売株式会社 / 東京都中央区京橋3-6 (281) 4121代