

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

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American Professor Gets Degree of LL.D.

School authorities on March 27 conferred the degree of LL.D. of the school on Mr. Ben Bruce Blakeney, an American lawyer and a lecturer of Chuo University. The conferment of the honor upon a foreigner was the first time on the part of Chuo University.

The doctoral thesis by Mr. Blakeney was under the title of "American Judicature in Japan." It deals with the government contracts and special procurements in Japan during the occupation days, informed sources revealed, and they said it is unique in its nature, quoting fully American judicial precedents, which no one has ever studied.

In an interview with the Hakumon Herald, Mr. Blakeney said, "It took two years to complete the thesis." "One and a half years were spent in making researches and collecting materials, and a half year in writing it," the 53-year-old lawyer-professor disclosed.

Asked for his impression as the only foreigner who obtained a doctorate at Chuo University, he answered, "There is not difference in getting a doctor's degree, whether or not I am an American. If the doctoral thesis is good enough, they will confer a doctorate. That's all."

After getting degrees from Harvard Law School and the University of Oklahoma, Mr. Blakeney practiced law in his home state, Oklahoma, and then served the U.S. Army Air Forces. In 1946, he came to Japan as a member of the defense counsel for Japanese war criminals and since then he has been staying in Japan.

Prof. Blakeney started lecturing at Chuo in 1949, and nine years ago he presented the doctoral thesis to the Faculty Meeting of the school's Law Department under the old system.

(See Page 4)

Chuo Fencers Win

The Chuo fencing team won the victory after three years in the team-to-team fighting match of the epee event and at the same time, Chuo fencer Makoto Wakamatsu got a title for the first time in the man-to-man final league of the epee in the All Japan Fencing Championships held from March 27 to 30 at the Kanda National Gym.

Makoto Wakamatsu and Heizaburo Okawa both Chuo fencers, had the finals with the same points through the epee final league. In the epee finals between them, hopeful fencer Makoto Wakamatsu won the victory over Olympian Heizaburo Okawa with a 5-3 score.

In the sabre final league, veteran fencer Mitsuyuki Funamizu onesidedly captured four straight victories, Tuguo Ozawa followed second place.

Shimada Takes First

Miss Kiyoko Shimada of Chuo University took first place with a record of 8.4 seconds in the women 60-yard hurdles in the Second NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) International Indoor Athletic Meeting in the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium held on March 17 and 18.

The Chuo team consisting of 4 members also won the victory with a record of 2 minutes 54.3 seconds in the one-mile relay race.

Mental Seminar Held First Time

A Mental Health Seminar took place at Chuo University's Hayama Dormitory for the first time in the history of Japanese universities from March 27 to 30.

The Seminar opened attended by 25 students, some professors making a special study of psychology and philosophy and others concerned. The Seminar, different from the summer seminar, was aimed at solving the worries of students which they have in their minds. The purpose of the summer seminar is usually to promote mutual friendship and understanding between students and professors.

Most students who attended the Seminar were selected from among those who had called at the Counseling Room for their troubles in life.

Other participating students were selected from those who received nervous frustration tests. The method to carry out the Seminar was like that of the summer seminar.

That is to say, the way was to divide all students into four groups and to discuss on various problems. Problems of relationship with others were discussed earnestly in comparison with political problems and worries under the mass education system especially between teachers and students.

After the Seminar, Professor Eiichiro Hisamatsu, head of the Health Section and of the Mental Health Seminar, looked back on the Seminar. All participants realized that solutions made by students and professors were more effective for them than thinking and suffering by themselves.

"When I examined the students' documents and description on their impressions of the Seminar, I found most students as having spent these four days significantly and found 'a hopeful light' in their future lives," he added.

Doctor Course Set Up In Literature Dept.

Establishment of a new Doctor Course for the Literature Department was formally authorized on March 20 by the Education Ministry, school authorities of the Graduate Course announced on April 5 and at the same time, Western History and Sociology were newly added to the Master Course of the Literature Department, the sources said.

The Doctor Course, which has already started from April, consists of French Literature, German Literature, Japanese History and Western Philosophy.

The Master Course has now eight courses including newly established courses, Japanese Literature, English Literature, German Literature, French Literature, Western Philosophy and Eastern History.

Prof. Kaneko Leaves For Eur. Countries

Law Professor Bunroku Kaneko of Chuo University on April 10 left Tokyo International Airport for Italy to attend the International Science Council of the Code of Civil Procedure held on 12-13 at Venice.

Mr. Kaneko, professor of the civil law and a lawyer, has served as permanent director of the Japan Civil Suit Society since 1952.

He is scheduled to visit ten European countries in a two-month trip. In these countries, he is to study foreign systems for the Code of Civil Procedure and other legal matters.

After the Science Council, he is to visit universities in Europe such as Bologna, Vienna, Paris.

Farewell to 4-Year College Life; 6,365 Graduates Loath to Part

The 79th commencement ceremony was held at the Chuo University Auditorium on March 25. The total figure of this year's graduates was 6,365 including 2,023 of the night course students and 86 of the special law course.

The ceremony for the day course was begun with the unison of "Kimigayo", the national anthem, at 1 p.m. by more than 3,000 graduates, their families, professors and guests attending.

Following the awarding of di-

Second 80th Anniv. Plan Approved by Board of Trs.

Tuition Fee Will Rise Next Year

The hike of tuition, entrance and examination fees for the newcomers from next spring was decided at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on March 26, and this decision is expected to come into effect from fiscal 1963.

According to the decision, the day-course's tuition fee for the Law, Economics, Commerce and

Literature Departments is to be increased from ¥35,000 to ¥45,000 and that of the Science-Technology Department is to be raised from ¥40,000 to ¥60,000. But the entrance fee of the night course remains intact. Details of the hiked expenses are as follows:

Tuition Fee of the Law, Econ., Commerce and Literature Departments—Day course; from ¥35,000 to ¥40,000, an increase of ¥10,000. Night course; from ¥22,000 to ¥25,000, a rise of ¥3,000.

Tuition Fee of the Science-Technology Department—Day course; from ¥40,000 to ¥60,000, a ¥20,000 hike. Night course; from ¥27,000 to ¥30,000, a 3,000 rise.

Entrance Fee of five Departments—Day course; from ¥15,000 to ¥25,000, a ¥10,000 increase.

Exam. Fee of five Departments—Day and night courses; from ¥3,000 to ¥4,000, a ¥1,000 rise.

As the result, day-course newcomers for the Law, Econ., Commerce and Literature Departments must pay from next spring ¥107,400, including other expenses, and those for the Science-Technology Department must pay ¥143,400.

This hike means that ¥1,750 million, out of ¥2,000 million for the second plan of the 80th anniversary, has to depend on student expenses.

The Kempo Club and the Aikido Club entered the Athletic Association, and the Second English Speaking Society and the Second Drama Research Club were officially admitted into the Society.

In regard to the membership of the two other clubs, the Ad Research Club and the Latin American Research Club, the matter is likely to be discussed by the special committee of the Student Society.

Class-Teacher Syst. Starts for Freshmen

A class-teacher system will be set up for the newcomers of the day course from the new semester in April, the Joint Consultation Council, advisory committee to the President, announced at a meeting on January 20.

The purpose of the new system is to deepen mutual understanding between professors and students by having class meetings and discussions. A foreign language professor will take charge of one class as a rule. A discussion meeting, a reading circle and sports games will be opened in each class.

Details of the class-teacher system and methods are scheduled to be deliberated within respective departments. The Deans of five departments are to call in the near future a meeting of the Joint Class-Teacher Assembly composed of five departments' professors including the chief of the Student Affairs Department in order to accomplish the class-teacher system.

Professor Kingo Fuse, chief of the Student Affairs Department said that the establishment of the system will be a step necessary to better the present educational conditions in Chuo University. "It is useful for students to meet and talk with professors since such will increase their personal contacts," he added.

Students' Hall and Library to Be Built

A plan to newly establish a students' hall and a library by 1964 was approved at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on March 26. This was decided as the second plan for the 80th anniversary of Chuo University.

According to the decision, the students' hall is slated to be built in front of the old main entrance of the major school building at Surugadai in Tokyo, and is expected to include an accountant's institute, a medical office and a correspondence course for college education. The library is to be set up independent of the major school building.

The students' hall and the library mentioned above will cost some ¥380 and ¥420 million respectively.

Some ¥800 million is expected to be raised from contributions and tuition fees which are to be hiked from next year.

Culture Prize Goes To Six Students

A ceremony awarding four prizes on art and science and athletics was held at the Chuo University's Auditorium after the graduation ceremony on March 25.

The 1961 year's Culture Prize winners were six students and the Effort Prize was awarded to thirty-two students.

The Culture Prize is given to students who exalt the fame of Chuo Univ. in the fields of art, science and athletics. The Effort Prize ranks next to the Culture Prize.

The Preparatory Course Commemorative Prize goes to a club belonging to the Student Society for its works on art and science and the Special Section Commemorative Prize is also given to clubs for their contribution to athletics.

The former prize went to the Music Research Club and the latter to the Athletic Sports Club and the Wrestling Club.

Miss Masako Seki, one of the Culture Prize winners of the Table Tennis Club (Sophomore Literature Dept.), said, "I may not be worthy of the award in comparison with the five other winners' work. But I'll do my best next year."

The other Culture Prize winners are as follows:

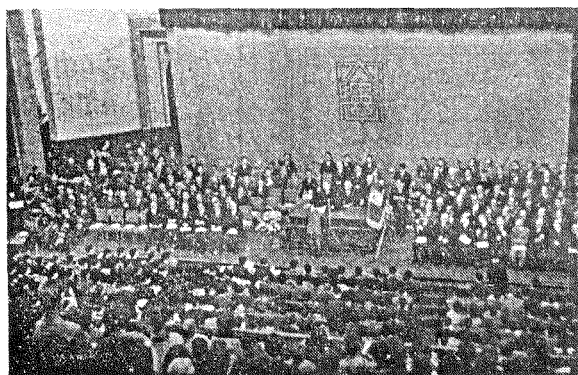
Aoi Morimoto (Senior, Commerce Dept., Athletic Sports Club).

Saburo Yokomizo (Senior, Law Dept., Athletic Sports Club).

Tatsuo Fujimoto (Senior, Economics Dept., Swimming Club).

Kiyoshi Tanabe (Junior, Economic Dept., Boxing Club).

Katsuji Watanabe (Senior, Technology Dept., Boxing Club).



6,365 graduates were celebrated at their commencement ceremony held at the University Auditorium on March 25.

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EDITORIAL

On 80th Anniv. Plan

The second 80th anniversary plan was revealed on March 26 at the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees. The new plan contains the construction of a student hall and library. This plan is to supplement the first plan to set up Science-Technology and Literature Department buildings respectively and to promote the facilities standard in line with the Education Ministry's stipulation.

In this sense, the second plan is good for us students, because satisfactory facilities are quite deficient in Chuo University. However we can not welcome the plan without some criticism.

To construct the student hall gives an impression that students can get room for discussions, club activities and for other useful purposes. To be sure, the students' long-cherished desire may be realized by obtaining the hall as one of the facilities needed for them. But in considering the past school building construction plan, it is very doubtful whether or not the hall for students will be constructed in what it is very actually meant for.

For example, when the construction plan of the current University Hall was made a few years ago, students as well as professors thought they could use the building when completed, but students are even now unable to make use of it.

Taking this past situation into consideration, we can not give all-out support to school authorities unless they build a hall which students can freely use.

The same thing can be said of the construction of a library. It is very regrettable to see that the present library is not provided with books but only with space for students' studying. The true significance of a library exists in that students can avail themselves as many books as possible. The fact that the current library is not for making use of books, but a study place is caused by the existence of too many students in comparison with the facilities.

For this reason, we hope that school authorities be not admit students beyond the fixed number. If they fail to do so as a means of gathering funds for facilities expansion, they may be said as repeating the same thing forever.

To check the increase of students in number, the tuition fee hike can not be helped to some extent. For, we are of the opinion that good educational results would not be obtained at an overpopulated university.

Meanwhile, for carrying out the plan, a great amount of over ¥18,000 million is said to have been borrowed from banks, and its interest alone is estimated to total more than 600 million. If so, it will be a great waste in any reason to pay one-thirds of interest in loan to the banks. We hope sincerely that school authorities will re-examine another way to borrow money at low interest.

Moreover the whole blue print of the anniversary plan has not been clarified to students and others till now. This is not advantageous in carrying out the project. We hope the blue print will be made clear before them as soon as possible to deepen their understanding of it and to obtain their true cooperation.

News Focus

Where Does Okinawa Go?

President John F. Kennedy of the United States said in his recent statements on the reform of the administration over Ryukyu Islands. He said, "I recognize the Ryukyu is a part of the Japanese homeland and look forward to the day when the security interests of the Free World will permit their restoration to Japan's sovereignty..."

Furthermore, Kennedy announced in his speech, that is enforcing a new civil administrative system, the appointment of civilian officers is limited to Ryukyuan, that the Chief Executive be appointed by the High Commissioner in accordance with the nomination of the legislative body; that the Price Act will be amended to minimize the economic strains that are feared to accompany the possible restoration of the Ryukyu Island to Japanese administration; that the term of legislators be extended from two to three years; that the cooperation between Japan and the U.S. will be strengthened by promoting the welfare and the well-being of the inhabitants in the Ryukyu Islands, and that their economic development will be carried out.

This new U.S. policy on Okinawa does not seem to be satisfactory to us, but at the present stage, it is generally considered as a new step desirable to the Ryukyuan.

However, some people in Okinawa are critical of the expected amendment. They think that this U.S. policy is not one to be welcomed as long as the new U.S. policy does not indicate any concrete measures for the return of Okinawa.

After the President's announcement, people living in "a part of Japan" fear that the High Commissioner's veto may be as strong as ever before when mem-

bers of the Educational Guidance Committee sent to Ryukyu Islands by Education Ministry of Japan were refused to enter due to veto power.

On the other hand, the Okinawans feel particularly resentful against the treatment by the U.S. military authorities. For example, in a recent traffic accident in which Okinawan girls were killed, an American soldier was sentenced to six months confinement, forfeited 600 dollars and demoted.

On this case, an attorney in defense of the offender said that this kind of case was unavoidable in some degree in the present time when traffic accidents occur frequently.

This sort of the difference in political, and social affairs between the Ryukyu Islanders and the homelander is yet to be settled.

This state of affairs leads to a conclusion that the freedom of Okinawans' to make trips to Japan to form press and other organizations to revise laws for protecting of the rights of the inhabitants.

Therefore, most Okinawans are surely displeased with the above-said state of affairs, and some of them are of the opinion that Japan may abandon Okinawa just because Japan has not taken a positive policy toward these many undesirable affairs of the Okinawa Islands which are a part of Japan.

When we know the true feeling of Okinawans who are our brethren, we must show deep understanding on the issue of Okinawa and we should take a positive attitude to the new U.S. policy.

We can see that the Okinawa issue teaches us many things which we must consider seriously.

New 8,706 Students Enter the University

The total number of the newcomers of this year was 8,706 according to an official announcement made on March 20 by the Entrance Examination Committee of Chuo University. They were selected from among 41,029 applicants, an increase of about five times more than the average.

The entrance examinations for the day and night courses were held from February 24 to March 13.

The number of applicants of this year showed an increase of 1,029, and there was also an increase of 700 in the number of successful entrants for both the day and night courses in comparison with last year in spite of the fact that the tuition fee was hiked from 67,500 to 87,400.

This year, the oral examination was abolished in view of the fact that it has no actual effect on deciding applicants' entrance.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of applicants for the newly established Science-Technology Department this year. The department has new courses for physics, mathematics and managing-engineering in addition to the courses of the now abolished Technology Dept.

According to the classified list of the courses, the applicants for the new department numbered 3,947, a considerable decrease as compared with those for last year's Technology Dept.

Applicants for the Commerce Department increased by 1,055 as compared with last year. This is because a commerce-



Newcomers taking necessary procedures line up on the grey campus.

trade course was newly set up in the Dept., and furthermore, the Commerce Department of Chuo University is becoming popular in the country.

Details of the official announcement on March 20 are as follows:

Day Course	
Applicants	Entrants
Law Dept.	
Jurisprudence	8,600 1,125
Political	2,801 437
Economics	7,271 1,156
Commerce Dept.	7,320 1,148
Literature Dept.	2,569 809
Science-Technology Dept.	3,947 680
Total	32,508 5,351
Night Course	
Applicants	Entrants
Law Dept.	
Jurisprudence	2,382 862
Political	582 409
Economics Dept.	1,785 782
Commerce Dept.	2,289 785
Literature Dept.	331 172
Science-Technology Dept.	1,152 345
Total	8,521 3,355

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Incorrect Foreign Textbooks on Japan

By Tatsumi Shimada

The European and American knowledge of Japan is said to be very low and incorrect in general in spite of their keen interest in this country.

Among many articles concerning Japan, Japanese come across about which they cannot help smiling.

This article quoted from the Japan Quarterly and inserted for the first time in the Courier, monthly magazine of UNESCO, created a great sensation all over the world.—Ed.

Today, when the other side of the moon is visible to us through photographs, one would expect people on one side of our own globe to be well acquainted with the opposite side. In fact, though, there is a surprising lack of accurate knowledge. With countries like those of Western Europe, which are extremely close to each other, and where travel is unhampered even by the necessity for visas, understanding between nations is all that can be hoped for. However, greater distance—not to mention differences in ways of life, religion and cultural forms—soon reduces this understanding to a far from satisfactory level. Even in such cases, a constant supply of accurate information, together with efforts toward comprehension by both sides, ought to make it possible to maintain a satisfactory degree of understanding. In actuality, though, things refuse to go as they ought.

People, tend toward preconceived ideas about distant countries. In particular, inhabitants of far-off Europe and America who have never seen Japan seem to include such preconceived ideas in the image they cherish of this country. The unsavory picture of Japan as a country of militarists doubtless still persists, and, along with it, the romantic ideas associated with Madame Butterfly. Not infrequently, Japanese who happened to be traveling in foreign parts have been taken by surprise by the questions put by the local inhabitants. These range from specialized queries on, say, "the role of Shintoism," to elementary ones such as "does Japan have trains and streetcars?"

There are many books on every country written either by natives or by foreigners well versed in its affairs. Perusal of them would normally suffice to erase mistaken impressions. Unfortunately, people are seldom willing to make a special effort to find out what is happening in other countries unless it directly concerns themselves. As a result, however many excellent introductions and travel books appear, the number of readers is restricted. Since this is a highly unsatisfactory situation, the question arises of what should be done to foster a correct knowledge of each other at a more general level among the peoples of the world. Particularly for Japan, concerning which country accurate knowledge tends to be very rare and misapprehension common, the question of what practical steps can be taken to improve this situation is a matter of serious concern. A small number of en-

thusiasts, therefore, recently make a start—albeit a very unspectacular one—toward remedying the situation, by making a thorough investigation of inaccurate accounts of Japan in school textbooks in use in foreign countries.

Textbooks, unlike specialist works, are read by schoolchildren and students whether they like it or not. This means that when they misreport the truth about Japan their harmful influence is extremely pervasive. Once errors have occurred in the basic facts given to children in primary and middle schools, it is well-nigh impossible to erase these first impressions. Yet a survey of textbooks, collected from 31 countries, which was begun in 1948, shocked those responsible by the depressingly large number of distorted views of Japan it revealed. The need of some means to remedying this situation was evident, and in April, 1958, the "International Society for Educational Information" was established in Tokyo.

The textbooks gathered together by this Center via the Foreign Ministry, the Japan Red Cross and private firms and organizations already total 925 volumes from 16 countries in Europe (including the Soviet Union), four in the Middle East, ten in Asia and five in the Americas. Comprising primary-, middle-, and high-school textbooks mostly published between 1955 and 1959, they are the works at present in use in those countries.

In accordance with the purposes of the survey, the majority of them are textbooks of geography, history, and social sci-

conspicuous among them are the photographs and illustrations used in the textbooks, the photographs generally being extremely old and many of the illustrations showing strange people and ways of life which suggest a



Mr. Tatsumi Shimada graduated from the Law Department of Kelo University in 1927. He entered the Asahi Shimbun in 1931 and is now a member of the Japan Quarterly Editorial Board and Deputy Chief Leader writer of the Asahi Shimbun.

mixture of Japanese and Chinese ways without representing either of them accurately.

The early Meiji Period—roughly, from the 1870's into the 1890's—saw work started on the Panama Canal in the New World (1881) and on the Trans-Siberian Railway in the Old, while in Asia Burma was annexed by Britain in 1886. In the case of any other country, if street scenes or local manners of this period were represented as those of today, it would cause no little surprise. In most countries, there are considerable differences, even, between ways of life before and after the Second World War. This being so, it would be a shock to anyone, let alone the Japanese, to find chil-



A family like something out of a fairy tale is shown gazing over the sea. From "Japanese Family", (England, 1950)

ence. The materials thus collected have been studied by specialist professors and linguists in Japanese universities. The more their investigation proceeds, the more apparent becomes the large number of inaccuracies and downright errors in the contents of the articles on Japan. Many cases have also been discovered where very old photographs and illustrations depicting Japan in the Meiji or Taisho Period are treated as if they showed modern conditions.

Such cases have been enough to startle thoroughly those con-

cerned in the survey. The most children being shown without explanation conditions as they existed nearly a century ago. In Japan's case, however, modernization was late in starting, and astonishing changes occurred even within fifty years. The large towns change in appearance from year to year, and even in country towns and villages a constant transformation is in progress. All this is ignored in many foreign textbooks, however, children are presented with any material that comes to hand, however old, and told, "This is Japan."

One example is an English

textbook called *Japanese Family*. Though comparatively new—it was published only ten years ago, in 1950—the Japanese family life shown is a most peculiar mixture of Chinese and Japanese styles, and of the old-fashioned. The illustrations, for instance, show father and daughter riding in a rickshaw—a thing one would have difficulty finding in Japan today—while a family like something out of a fairy tale is shown gazing over the sea wondering whether there will be an earthquake or not!

One shudders to think of English children getting the idea that the "quaint Japanese" are like this, but what is still worse is that the writer of the textbook seems to be unaware that such things never existed at any period in Japan. I have no idea, of course, of picking out this English textbook for particular criticism. Endless examples of much the same kind of error can be found in those of other countries too. For instance, an Italian, high-school geography textbook entitled *Le Parti Del Mondo* carries the *Kambara* print from Hiroshige's *Fifty-three Stages on the Tokaido* with the caption "Snow Scene in Hokkaido or Ezo." One wishes the author would let Italian children know that this particular *ukiyo-e* was published in 1831! Pictures such as the Hiroshige are acceptable anywhere provided they are clearly labeled as works of art.

However, in works such as a primary-school reader published in Egypt in 1957, in an Indian geography textbook entitled *Over Land and Sea*; in the Australian *This Modern Age*; and in the American *The Background of Modern Nations*, one can only presume that the illustrations were free fantasies by artists who had never been to Japan.

Some of the incorrect accounts of Japan deal with things which, though not completely unknown in Japan, are by now far from common sights. For example, in an Italian geography textbook for readers at middle-school level there appears a photograph of a Japanese woman with her back covered all over with tattooing, over the caption: "In Japan there is a general tendency for women also to tattoo themselves." Not only is this astonishing in a textbook published in 1957, but it will certainly make Italian children start off from the first year of middle-school with the impression that Japan must be a very savage country. There would be no objection if it were used in a book with some title such as "Believe it or not," but a school textbook about a country should stick to the customs prevailing among the larger part of its population.

In practice, though, the compilers tend to pick out only the odd and peculiar customs in order to stimulate the curiosity of the reader. This is true not only of books on Japan: it is a point on which all the nations of the world should exercise care, for each other's sakes. In Japan's case, for instance, something should be done about the tendency in the tourist posters and

leaflets she herself puts out to over-emphasize the old, traditional Japan.

Here is one of the reasons why the modern Japan (which admittedly, being Westernized to a considerable extent, is less interesting to foreigners) is reported incorrectly. Here is something for Japan herself to remedy; it remains true, however, that the compilers of textbooks abroad should realize the importance of their mission in promoting mutual understanding among the younger generation in different countries, and work harder to present the true rather than merely the curious.

The International Society for Educational Information is at present considering various ways of pointing out the errors existing at present and helping toward the compiling of better textbooks in the future—by, for example, transmitting directly the views of Japanese specialists, by drawing the attention of firms

publishing textbooks to the matter, and by sending correct information from Japan.

The textbooks being published in Japan are also, quite possibly, out-of-date or incorrect in some respects. Gradually to reduce the number of such errors on all sides would help greatly in supplying the young folk who will form the next generation with the correct information necessary for judging international affairs, and international cooperation on a wide scale is most desirable.

It may be added in conclusion that the same Society also held exhibitions in Tokyo and Osaka in late 1959 and early 1960 respectively, entitled "Japan Misrepresented: a Look at Foreign Textbooks," which put on public view the textbooks so far gathered together. The exhibitions drew large crowds, and attracted much interest in the newspapers and periodicals.

Professor's Profile (28)

Mild Psychologist

By Noriyasu Horiguchi
Feature Reporter

It is now spring, and this year our University has welcomed 8,706 newcomers. Perhaps these freshmen's minds must be full of various hopes and plans to be realized during the coming four-year college life. But many of them will soon come to a high and strong wall difficult to climb over in a useful college life

life filled with only joy, but there also appear students who do nothing but studying hard." Most desirable students, he pointed out, are those who participate in extracurricular activities. When one begins leading a social life, he added in a soft but clear voice, the experiences he obtained from these activities would prove a great help to him in keeping up with his neighboring people.



under the so-called mass education system.

According to his special study on social psychology, Professor Tomoo Sato of the Literature Department said "universities in Japan today have no longer existed only for a few privileged classes, in other words, they have become popularized. Therefore it may be said that they have developed into a small-scaled mass society." He added, "Where a mass society exists, personal relationships among people are scarce and there is a less sense of mutual responsibility to the society."

"To solve this undesirable situation in this small-scaled mass society called 'university,'" Professor Sato suggested, "every student in the first two-year should participate in extracurricular activities."

"As a reaction of hard working for the entrance examination," continued the middle-aged psychologist, "there appear students who want to lead a college

Professor Sato who was a member of this year's Entrance Examination Committee declared he was not satisfied with the present examination system which compel students to cram a considerable number of subjects. This point should be seriously considered under the present examination system, together with the present education system, as a great number of 'Ronins' are turned out, he asserted. On the other hand, he admitted that the level of universities has been promoted higher by the increase of these Ronins and thought that this problem would not be solved unless the number of the students decreases to a certain degree.

The healthy-looking psychologist was born in a priest family of 'Nichiren Shu,' a school of Buddhism, 44 years ago. Acting as his father's desire to make him his successor, Mr. Sato entered the Literature Department of Rishso University, whose fundamental idea is based on Buddhism. But he soon became interested in philosophy. "There are two ways of thinking as to the study of philosophy, namely, psychologism and logicism," he continued, "and according to the latter, things can be explained only from the logical point of view. And I preferred psychologism." So later, against his priest-father's intention, he took the course of Western philosophy, making researches in social psychology, he concluded.

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Dr. Blakeney Says:

Think for Yourselves

Professor Ben Bruce Blakeney, a lecturer of Chuo University, recently obtained the degree of LL.D. at the University. Since he is the only foreigner ever to have received a doctor's degree of Chuo University, much attention is paid to him, especially to his achievements.

He, however, appeared indifferent to the new degree when we asked for his impression. "Am I the only foreigner who holds Chuo's doctorate?" Mr. Blakeney said with a slight sur-



Professor Ben B. Blakeney

prise during his interview with the Hakumon Herald. "There is no difference in getting a doctor's degree, whether or not I am an American. If the doctoral thesis is good enough, they will confer a doctorate. That's all," the Oklahoma-born professor asserted.

His doctoral thesis, in which he dealt with a problem of special procurement in Japan during the occupation days, is highly appreciated among those concerned. His problem is said to have been unprecedented and considered as a very unique work.

The 53-year-old professor has given lectures on the American

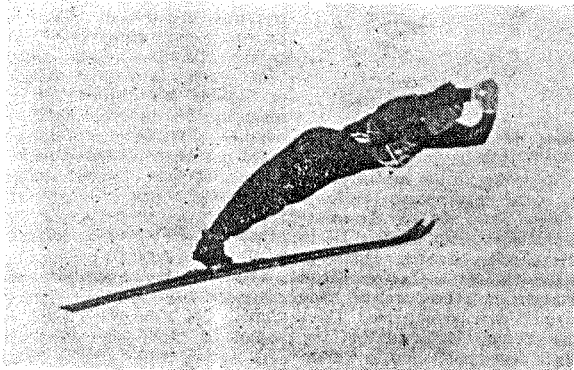
Constitution and other laws at Chuo since 1949. His lectures, some Chuo student says, are difficult compared with those of other professors, though Mr. Blakeney speaks very fluent Japanese. "As I use textbooks I've written in English, they might be difficult to my Japanese students," he said. Then regarding the teaching method in Japanese law schools, he remarked, "Japanese professors give too many suggestions to their students while teaching them. However, I give them only questions and ask them to solve them. Students should find their method by themselves and develop their own ideas. 'Think for Yourselves' This is what I frequently tell my Japanese students."

Being a lawyer, he is closely connected with various American Courts and the Japanese Supreme Court. Besides, teaching at Chuo and Tokyo Universities, Mr. Blakeney is a very busy man. But he is interested in many subjects, and never fails to enjoy his hobbies in his spare time. One of them is to fly aboard a plane which he started about five years ago. "I have airplanes here in Japan and in California," continued the gray-haired ex-Air Force officer, "and I've flown to the North and also to the South. My last flight was to Kagoshima."

He said he is interested in literature and in the English language. In his suggestions to students majoring in law, he said, "If you want to be a good lawyer or law professor, you have to have good knowledge of literature and language."

Turning the subject to music, he related, "I don't play any musical instrument, but I used to conduct a chamber music orchestra in Oklahoma."

high record, high glory



Shigeyuki Wakasa of Chuo (Senior, Commerce), Japanese student ski champion, placed first with a record of 65-meter in the jumping event of the 1962 Universiade Games held at Villar, Switzerland, for 7 days from March 6.

This photo shows Wakasa flying in the sky in an orthodox form.

(Photo by the Yomiuri Shimbun)

Letters to the Editor

Feeling After Passing Entrance Exam

To the Editor:

The 5th of March of this year, I could pass the entrance examination of Chuo University. I found my examinee seat number on the bulletin board for the successful applicants. That moment I could not but smile and feel happy, but it was not until that time that I regretted what I had done in my high school days.

I could pass the examination straightly upon graduation from a high school. So I am determined to study and train myself in the highest seat of learning, especially when I think about the present severe society which contains many hardships and contradictions that I may encounter after graduation from the university.

However, if I work harder unlike me in the past, I think it will be possible for me to win a big joy, after a four-year college life.

During these coming 4 years, I am determined to watch myself honestly and do my best to spend every day's life significantly, in order to form my character, to enhance common sense and to increase adaptability to the current society, paying attention not to stain the tradition of our school.

Since the 5th of March, worry and longing for the coming college life have come into my mind, and I can't still control this feeling. Don't other freshmen feel the same like me?

Shunji Miyauchi
Freshman, Law Dept.

Across the Oceans

Teheran Students Return to Univ.

From the News Feature

When Teheran University students returned peacefully to their classes on April 4, many Iranian Government officials sighed with relief. The university was closed on government orders last February 25 after "several hundred" students had been hurt in violent clashes with security forces. The students had been protesting the transfer to three colleagues labeled "trouble-makers" by university authorities. At the time the government blamed Communists and the opposition National Front for the disturbances. Nevertheless a fullscale investigation was ordered, resulting in the "temporary dismissal" of the Supervisor of Foreign students, Gonili. When the investigations threatened to continue indefinitely, the Teheran University Council ordered the doors opened and issued a call for students to resume classes in an atmosphere of "order and calm."

In order to "protect the university's independence" the Council asked the students avoid any "meetings or demonstrations that might cause non-university authorities to intervene." This statement was considered as friendly advice by most students, but many took it as a veiled threat and refused to return to classes.

Why the Fee Hike? From the B-G News

When the student fills out his registration forms each semester, he is encountered with two fixed costs—tuition, \$100, and incidental fee, \$100.

The tuition payment, used almost exclusively for salaries of the University employees, is self-explanatory, but the incidental fee often leaves the student puzzled.

What is the incidental fee for? Why has it been increasing each

year?
A student's \$100 payment is broken down into two parts—\$75 is put into a general education expense fund, and the other \$25 into a building and construction fund.

The student's \$75, which supplements state financial aid, is used largely for the following: laboratory and classroom supplies and equipment, library books and periodicals, University Health Center (wages, supplies, and medicines), Union Activities (including campus movies), and intercollegiate athletics (including student ticket books).

Also receiving some aid from this \$75 are the NEWS, the Student Body Organization, and Religious Emphasis Week and religious speakers.

The University budget for July, 1961, to June 1962, allows for \$150,000 for Union Activities, \$125,000 for Health Service, and \$82,000 for intercollegiate athletics.

Of each student's incidental fee, \$25 is used for construction and improvement of buildings, equipment, and recreational facilities.

Since the 1957-58 academic year, the incidental fee has doubled. Part of the reason is inflation, but the main reason is the rapid progress the University is making.

According to Mr. Elton C. Ringer, University Comptroller, much student financial aid is needed to supplement inadequate state appropriations if the University expects to continue its growth.

Club Introduction

"To Foster Good Citizens"

Chuo Rovers



Members of the Chuo Rovers' motorcar party taking rest during their trip.

On My Honor I Will Do My Best: To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Law;

To keep other people at all times; To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

What are mentioned above are the oath and the spirit of Boy Scouts over the world. The Boy Scouts' purpose common to the whole world is to build up a man of good character through the spirit of the Scouts.

The name of the Boy Scouts is very popular in Europe and America. In these countries, the Boy Scouts has a glorious tradition. At present, there are 10,000,000 members of the Boy Scouts in the world.

But the history of the Boy Scouts is still shorter in Japan in comparison with foreign countries. Consequently the spirit of the Scouts, has not been well known until now. However, recently the activities of the Boy Scouts are becoming remarkable in Japan.

About 58,000 boys and girls are now taking part in the Scouts movement including 1,000 members of the Rover Scouts. Boys and girls older than 18 years can join the Rover which is called the highest class of the Boy Scouts in Japan.

The Rovers of Chuo University have most into the limelight as most influential Scouts. In spite of its short history, the Chuo Rovers Club, founded in 1959, plays a leading role in the latest movement of the Boy Scouts.

Last year, a motorcar trip around western Japan, which was the first attempt in the history of

Japanese Rover Scouts, was carried out by seven members of the Chuo Rovers Club, and as the result of the trip, it has become popular in all the country. Among them were ex-director Hiroshi Kurokawa, captain Shingo Iwao, and sub-captain Norio Tajiri.

As the trip ended in great success, the Rovers of such universities as Rikkyo, Waseda, Meiji and Keio are reportedly planning motorcar trips around Japan and Rikkyo University suggests the Chuo Rover Scouts' participation in the above plan.

At present, the Chuo Rovers Club has about fifty members but no women members. They take the leadership in such events as athletic meetings, the Hakumon Festival and others.

In spite of their efforts, their activities are either overestimated, or underestimated. The Rovers Club of Chuo neither joins the Athletic Association nor the Culture Association of the Student Society.

In order to join the Culture Association, it is necessary to obtain approval of other clubs. "We believe that we are qualified to be members of a club recognized by the Student Society. We want to join the Culture Association as soon as possible," said one of the members of the Chuo Rovers Club.

In the near future, the Chuo Rover Scouts intend to make a wonderful motorcar trip to the United States. "Our true purpose is to build up a man of good character through such activities as camping and what not," he lastly added.

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ASAHI EVENING NEWS

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Nobuo Asakawa

Kihei Masumoto

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Kiyooki Amamiya

Kaiso Sakai

Technology:

Kiyoshi Mori

Chairman of Trustees:

Keiichi Hirose

Kihei Masumoto

Tadaichiro Tanimura

Dean of Literature:

Kyutaro Takase

Welcome Newcomers

Nanko Club

the organization for promoting friendship of the businessman from Chuo University

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Hitoshi Uchiyama

Sakae Kubota

Vice President:

Hiroshi Okawa

Kakuji Kakumoto

Shiunji Osaki

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