

# Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 41

Thursday May 17, 1962

PRICE: ¥10

## SSGA's Future Policy Revealed by Chairman

Mr. Kouki Ishii, chairman of the Student Self-Government Association, told on SSGA's main future policy in an interview with the Hakumon Herald on April 25. He said, "We will develop a movement on our common problems from the standpoint of students in general".

He stressed that the Executive Committee of SSGA should reveal its opinions against the current tuition fee hike issue, because this issue has produced some serious problems to students. He also said, "Any student movement has to be based on the majority students' support. Therefore, members of the Executive Committee have to make freshmen understand the current problems created in Chuo University". "It is very important for our leaders of SSGA to recognize this situation", he added.

The former Executive Committee of SSGA did not touch on what they have done during the past years, that is to say, it one-sidedly forced its policy upon students. This fact has brought about confusion and a split in the Executive Committee, he explained.

He furthermore said, "It is indispensable for general students to take positive part in SSGA's movement".

He pointed out that the lack of cooperation between both Day and Night SSGA makes it difficult for their leaders to solve the common problems in Chuo University.

## Engl. Essay Contest To Be Opened July 7

The 4th English Essay Contest for the Teller's Cup will be held on July 7, it was announced by the English Speaking Society on April 25.

The contest to be sponsored by the E.S.S. and school authorities will be examined by 6 judges. They are Professor Magoichi Uchikata, president of the E.S.S., Vernon Brown, professor of Chuo University, Kiyoshi Watanabe, teacher of Fujimi English School, Edie Carnes, Christian missionary, John Philips, former teacher of Japan-U.S. English Conversation School, and Miss Brickman, Assistant Director of the United Service Organization.

The title is free in choice if the content concerns world peace. Every student therefore can get an opportunity to write an English essay. The applicants for the contest will have to put forward three typed copies or three hand writing drafts within 800 words to the E.S.S. room by May 31.

The Teller's Cup is to be awarded to the first winner. The prizes and honorable mentions from the E.S.S. will be given to other four winners.

The annual contest has begun with the fund donated by Sidney A. Teller since 1959 when he visited Chuo University to deliver a lecture. Then he made a promise to send 20 dollars every year through the rest of his life. At present, Mr. Teller is a lecturer of the University of Michigan and is well known as a sociologist.

## Welcome Party Will Be Given On May 25-27

The annual freshmen welcome party, part of the Hakumon Festival, has been officially decided to be opened on May 25, 26 and 27. This was revealed by the Hakumon Festival Executive Committee after its meeting held on April 18.

In order to carry out this event, the committee chose new chief members of the respective departments at the meeting. According to the election, Mr. Satoshi Iino, a member of the Day Course Student Self-Government Association, was nominated as chairman, and 15 others were selected as its chief members.

The committee is composed of the representatives of six bodies; Day and Night Course Student Self-Government Associations, Academic, Culture and Athletic Associations and Consumer's Co-operation.

Before deciding the welcome party's date, Mr. Tadamasu Mayuzumi, the former chief of the General Affairs of the committee said, "I have already informally decided the party's schedule by negotiating with school authorities at the request of students in general and others to open the welcome party as fast as possible."

After some discussion, the new committee members formally approved Mayuzumi's far-sighted procedure.

Then at the general meeting of the six attendant bodies on May 1, the budget of the party was decided at 370,000 yen and a detailed program was announced. According to it, the opening ceremony begins at noon on May 25 at the Chuo University's auditorium featured by dramas, musical performances, movies and many lectures.

## High Record in '61's Employment

The employment condition as of March 31 of fiscal 1961's Chuo University graduates was announced recently by the Employment Dept. (former Vocational Dept.).

According to the announcement, the total number of offers for employment was 4,296 and 4,101 persons among 4,158 job seekers including night course graduates secured their occupations.

This shows an increase of 0.4% for the day course graduates, 1.6% for the night course and 8.2% for all graduates compared to the previous year.

This good result in employment is owing to business prosperity in the country for the past few years.

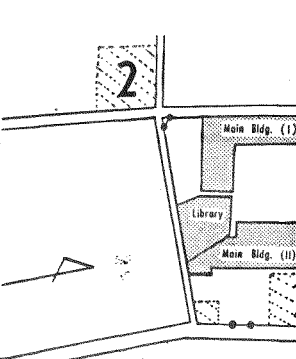
Mr. Ryoichi Ichikawa, liaison head of the dept. predicting the employment aspect of 1962 said, "The government is expected to further stiffen its tight money policy this year for effecting trade liberalization. But large-scale enterprises are believed to adopt some dozen graduates each every year as their future leaders regardless of business condition. Our school has been already offered many positions. Therefore, this year's employment rate for Chuo Univ. graduates is considered as high as that of 1961."

The companies which employed many Chuo graduates are as follows:

1. Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.	72
2. Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.	35
3. Kawai Music Instrument Factory	29
4. Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.	28
Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd.	28
Yamazaki Securities Co., Ltd.	28

## Nine-Story Building Application Expected Approved by Tokyo Met.

An application for permission to construct a new building part of which is nine stories for the Law, Economics, Commerce and Literature Departments is likely to be approved by the Construction Committee of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government within this week or next, Executive Director Hiroshi Motojima told the Hakumon Herald on May 9.



The chart shows a rough sketch of Chuo University Surugadai campus. (1) is for a new building for the Law, Economics, Commerce and Literature Departments, (2) for a student hall and (3) for a library.

The student hall is expected to include the Accountant's Institute, Medical Office, Correspondence Course for College Education and Consumers' Co-operation of School.

School authorities are negotiation for buying up (2) and (3).

The plan to construct the new building is to be carried out as part of a project to celebrate the 80th anniversary of Chuo University.

"If all goes well, construction work is scheduled to be started within this year in the 17,490 square-meters open ground near the main building at Surugadai, Tokyo", he said, "however, if the Committee disapproves the construction of the new building just because part of which is nine stories, school authorities intend to construct a six-story building, divide it into two parts, one for use by the three other Departments.

The building for which the application for permission has been filed will cost ¥900,000,000 and it will have a total floor space of 8,270 square-meters. It will also have two basements.

In case the application is accepted by the Construction Committee, the nine-story part of the structure will be used by the Literature Dept. and the six-story part by the three other Departments. The building is expected to have a capacity of accommodating 3,500 students.

## Chuo Kickers Win 1st Title In All Japan Soccer Games



Chuo GK Nobuhiro Katakabe cut off the shot ball from Furukawa's LW Moriya in the last half of the tie score.

(Photo by the Sports Nippon Shimbusu)

The soccer team won the first victory defeating Furukawa Electric Co. eleven, 1960-61 winner, 2-1 in the finals of the 42nd National Soccer Championships held at the Nishikyogoku Ground, Kyoto, on May 7, and stopped the Furukawa's 28th straight win.

The final match was fought between the Chuo and the Furukawa eleven as last year. The Chuo eleven was led one point by the Furukawa's in the first half of the finals. But the Chuo players tied with a nice kicked ball by LW Ryuzo Okamitsu (Chuo) because of Furukawa's foul play.

In the semi-finals of the previous day, the Chuo eleven kept leading the Toyo Kogyo Co. team by one point scoring with a good combination of LI Rokuhiko Nomura and Hiroshi Ito in the first half.

On the other hand, the Furukawa team played to a 2-2 tie with the Yawata Iron and Steel Co. team in the semi-finals just before the time was up. Then an extra-game was played, which ended, after all in Furukawa's win with a 3-2 score.

After the tie scored in the first half, the Chuo's swift players fought smoothly and skillfully taking advantage of the fatigue of the Furukawa eleven which began to appear.

At the 31st minute, point getter LW Okamitsu received a passing ball from his team-mate Akio Watanabe and shot to the rival goal. The kicked ball hit directly the bar of the left edge, but fortunately its ball rolled into the right corner.

After the match, Manager Takuya Ono of Chuo Soccer Club, expressing his joy of the first victory, told the Hakumon Herald, "We are very glad to have defeated the Furukawa team, the strongest team in Japan," and continued, "This was a lucky game for us, for my strategy worked very well in the latter half tiring the Furukawa eleven by short pass balls." "But the victory was won by dint of the firm basic training of the present senior kickers, we believe," he added.

## Dr. Hisamatsu Attends Ceylon Conf. of W.U.S.

Professor Eiichiro Hisamatsu and two representatives from Japan took part in the 2nd Southeast Asian Experts' Conference on Student Health held in Ceylon on April 22-29.

The meeting sponsored by the World University Service took place at the Ceylon University with some 40 representatives from 13 countries in Southeast Asia and some observers from European and American countries.

Mr. Hisamatsu of Chuo University, Mr. Izumi Koike of Jun-tendo University and Mrs. Takako Murai of Tsudajuku University had been appointed as Japanese representatives by the Board of Directors of the World University Service in Japan.

## Paddlers to Join As. Games

Mr. Keiichi Miki and Miss Masako Seki of Chuo University have been selected as members of Japan's Table Tennis team to Indonesia, according to the announcement made by Japan Table Tennis Association.

The team is scheduled to take part in the coming 4th Asian Games to be held this summer at Djakarta.

Mr. Eiji Segawa was also named as a member of a Japanese team which is scheduled to go to Red China, the Association announced.

The Red China Meeting is scheduled to be held from June 21 to July 11 in Peking, Tiensin and other places.

Mr. Miki (Junior, Econ. Dept.) obtained a title for the single event and Miss Seki (Junior, Literature Dept.) won titles for the single and doubles events respectively in the 1961 All Japan Table Tennis Championships.

Mr. Miki said in an interview with the Hakumon Herald that he has been in good condition since training at Hitachi city.

Asked about his technique, he said, "My smash from back cross is fine, but I don't think I can achieve good results in the Asian Games as I have some weak points which are, however, a big secret."

Mr. Takao Iwamizu (Senior, Law Dept.), a member of the Music Research Club was elected new chairman of the Culture Association at an extraordinary general meeting opened on April 16 attended by members of 42 clubs out of 44.

Prior to the election, former chairman Tadamasu Mayuzumi disclosed his intention to resign from the post because of his ill-health. His resignation was accepted at this meeting.

Mr. Takao Iwamizu and Mr. Yoichi Hoizumi (Junior, Law Dept.) who is a member of the East European Culture Research Club came out as candidates for the new chairman.

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# 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.

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## EDITORIAL

### Seniors' Perplexity

With the visit of spring, the employment season for next spring graduates is drawing near again. But a queer atmosphere is created among seniors and is spreading more and more among them.

This is because Nikkeiren (Japan Federation of Employers' Association) announced on April 14 the full abrogation of the October Agreement concluded among employers, the Ministry of Education and schools. The announcement created strong repercussions among those concerned and students were frightened to hear this announcement. It is feared that the sudden announcement, like a bolt from the blue, will cause confusion in the educational field. The reasons why Nikkeiren stated were that the agreement had hardly been kept, and that no desirable effect has been achieved. Nevertheless, Nikkeiren leaders said they agreed to the opinion of school authorities that the examination for employment by major companies should be started simultaneously on October 1.

The October Agreement had been meaningless since it was put into practice, because most companies were apt to adopt seniors as quickly as possible, infringing on the agreement. This was out of their desire to secure excellent students suitable to future managers. However, under those circumstances students can not lead their significant life.

On the other hand, small and medium-sized enterprises have recently come to follow suit of major companies as far as employment is concerned. This may be partly taken as that a number of university graduates working in companies have shown their ability to influence the management of their companies for their future development, but we are against such policy. Because the term of university is four years, and it is substantially shortened year by year due to business prosperity, which consequently lead employers to begin the examination for service whenever they like. This trend makes the last year of the four-year college life just a preparatory period for the employment examination, considerably affecting university education in Japan.

It is said that even four years are not enough for students to acquire basic knowledge and study academic subjects. In this sense, universities find themselves in a very difficult position as they have to send out graduates to society without providing them with sufficient knowledge required of them. This, of course, means a great loss not only for graduates, but also for this country.

However, there is a responsibility on the part of students to make special study for finding employment especially when they are seniors. At any rate, if they study hard they will find it unnecessary for making a special study for the employment examination.

Questions submitted by the employment are usually from the category of lessons which students receive during the first three years of a four-year college life. In short, everyday's study is very important.

Considering in this way, the uniformed date to begin the employment examination for job seekers is absolutely necessary for students to lead their 4-year's student life from the educational viewpoint.

We hope that schools, the Education Ministry and employers will take this unfavorable situation into consideration, and consult with each other to reach agreement on the uniformed date.

## News Focus

### U.S. Resumes N-Tests

THE U.S. fired the first shot of its nuclear tests in the atmosphere of Christmas Island on April 25. By the resumption of the test, human beings' hope to the world peace was betrayed by the American Government.

This is most regrettable for the Japanese who have experienced the fear of atomic bombs. It is reported that the first explosion after the interval of three years and a half was carried out by airplane near Christmas Island with a device of middle-range yield (more than 2,000 tons and less than 1,000,000 tons of TNT.)

According to American newspapers, it is reported that Washington plans to explore 25 or 30 bombs, that this will fill the atmosphere with carbon 14, cesium 137, iodine 131, strontium 90, and other radioactive elements. American scientists, in spite of their efforts, have failed to produce the clean bomb they have revealed four years ago. In fact, American tests in 1958 polluted the atmosphere.

Meanwhile, the AEC (Atomic Energy Commission) in its statement, re-emphasized that the radioactive fallout of N-tests had been kept to a minimum degree.

A Washington Press Officer said at a recent news conference, "The United States is fully aware of complains and protests against the new U.S. test series, but many countries and people should not forget the fact that the United States had repeatedly offered to cancel the tests if the Soviet Government would agree

to an effective treaty with the American Government."

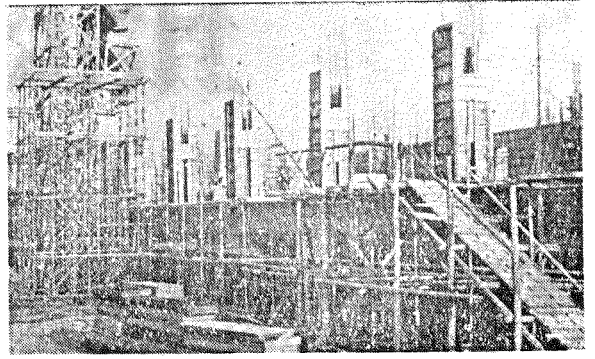
Of course, we are aware of these facts and that the Soviet Union suddenly carried out N-tests last autumn. But we cannot accept the resumption of nuclear tests. All nuclear tests are bad no matter what the reason may be as they result in endangering human lives.

The question of how to filter contaminated rain or clean vegetable may again come to be discussed in Japan. We hate to see our people suffer from the radioactive fallout, particularly Japanese fishermen as in the Bikini N-test case in 1954.

Now, an important issue facing us concerns national security and world peace. Just as the Soviet Union once said, the United States has also taken the view that the present series of nuclear tests are necessary for guaranteeing the safety of the Free World countries including the U.S. and that world peace will be strengthened by the development of the United States' nuclear weapons.

On the other hand, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko recently said that the Soviet Union might test latest nuclear weapons if the U.S. goes ahead with the scheduled tests.

National security in this age can be achieved by the development of nuclear weapons but mutual trust is far more important to world peace. In this sense, it is not too late for the U.S. to halt nuclear tests at once.



The construction of Science-Technology Dept.'s three buildings is smoothly being proceeded at the Kasuga-cho playground in Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

The construction work started last December is to be completed within this year.

## Across the Oceans

### Humor Magazine Issued by Students

From the Chicago Maroon

The second issue of the Aardvark, a humor magazine published by students of Roosevelt University and the Chicago area, has gone on sale for 25c.

This issue, like the first which sold out 2,000 copies in five days, is filled with satire, blasphemy, public deprecation, and subversion, designed for the college student.

Included are eight more "typical" identification cards from Chicago area colleges, and a public information story on the National Association for the Aboli-

tion of Pay Toilets. The issue also contains a version of Genesis rewritten from the standpoint of an advertising major.

Also appearing are winning cartoons from the Aardvark's recent humorous cartoon contest.

One of the most popular items of the magazine is the calendar with prophecies for the Chicago area colleges. This month's calendar traces the movement of UC's downtown center to Skokie, Palos Park, Calumet City, and eventually New York.



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## Letters to the Editor

### Significance of College Life

To the Editor:

When I see freshmen crowding on the campus, I often think of April of last year when I entered the school after hard entrance examination. In those days I was full of hope and expectation, but on entering the school I felt disappointed.

My disappointment was due to the fact that the school life turned out to be monotonous against my will. Therefore, I tried to overcome it. As a measure to do so, I joined a certain club which also turned out uninteresting.

In this manner, I wasted one year college life, but I recognized two important things during such an idle life.

One of them was how to have true friends and the other was how to know myself.

I often discussed international

problems with my friends at a tea-shop or in a corner of the Student's Hall, made a trip with them to Shikoku Island during the spring vacation of last year. In those days, we did not, of course, have much money. It was, in a sense, a walking tour. This trip made us closer in friendship as at present.

I also came to realize the need of making further efforts in studying, because disappointment in my college life alone will do me no good, especially after graduating from the school and entering society.

These two things have completely changed my mind and I hope readers will keep in mind my experience as such will prove useful.

Chikashi Nobe  
 Sophomore, Law Dept.



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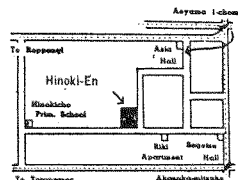
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# Tokyo-How to Treat This Large City?

By Kiyoji Murata

Professor of Economics Department

Along with the excessive expansion of Tokyo Metropolis, there has been a rumor about the evacuation of educational institutes and government offices. The foot of Mt. Fuji, Gumma and Saitama Prefectures were at one time played up by newspapers and magazines as possible sites for evacuation. However, no detailed plan has been worked out as yet, although pros and cons are aired by mass communication. Even if the plan is to be realized, it is certain that the realization will be many years ahead, if not 100 years from now on.

It may be easy for most citizens in Tokyo that their metropolis has excessively become large and has reached the limit of its expansion judging from their personal experience. Now, let us think over in detail about this point.

Tokyo Metropolis is a city that has the largest population in the world. Once London was considered the largest, but recently New York began to be considered ranking first in the world, but as the result of the census taking of 1960, Tokyo was found to have a population of 9,680,000, far surpassing New York with 7,800,000 inhabitants. The total area of Tokyo is 2,000 square kilometers and represents only 1-200th of the total area of the country, but occupies 10.36% of the total population. The density of population in Tokyo was seen in prewar days, but it became more conspicuous after the war. The maximum population before the war was 7,350,000, representing 9.78% of the total in the country. This percentage rose to 10.36% 15 years after the war. This percentage, however, was based on the census taking, but a population working in the daytime in Tokyo Metropolis is more than 10,000,000. However the population may increase, if the city has sufficient power to support it, then it cannot be called excessive. However, actually speaking, social facilities are unable to catch up with the rapidly increasing population, necessitating the latter to lead an unhealthy and inefficient life in worsened surroundings. From such a standpoint, a problem of excessively large cities arises. Evils stemming from excessively expanded cities may be pointed out as follows:

1. The worsening of life environment—As will be mentioned later, Tokyo is the capital of Japan and at the same time the largest industrial city. As the result, housing and industrial areas have come to exist together turning for the worse their environment. Air is polluted by soot and smoke and the water in rivers and sea coast smells bad because of drainage. Houses are excessively crowded and residents are not favored by green land. They are forced to lead an undesirable life from the point of fire and sanitation.

2. Heavy traffic pressure—An increase in population expands the scope of communication and at the same time raises the traffic volume of citizens. Since

communication facilities are unable to catch up with an increase in population, congestion increases and its degree is twice more than that of prewar days. It furthermore worsens three-folds in the rush hours especially in the morning. In addition, due to narrow and bad roads, efficiency is lowered and traffic accidents are increasing. The road extension is 1,575 meters against an average national population of 1,000 persons and 43 meters against one car, but 491 meters for Tokyo's population and 8 meters for one car. For this reason, Tokyo citizens are constantly exposed to traffic dangers and are forced to suffer from exhaustion both mentally and physically, mostly because of excessive congestion.

3. Green land—Green land and open space are necessary for recreation, fire prevention and for places of refuge of citizens, but in Tokyo such places are becoming narrower and narrower every year. Even new parks are so because of the construction of public facilities, and their scope of utilization is also becoming less in value. Then, why Tokyo Metropolis has excessively expanded whose expansion knows no bounds.

The cause of the expansion of the Tokyo Metropolis may be traced to two factors. One of them is that it is the capital of Japan and the other is that it is the center of industry. The fact that Tokyo Metropolis has become the capital of Japan is that here Government organs are established absorbing "public officers", who, however, represent only 5.1% of the total public officer population in the country and the percentage is not large in itself. What is more important in this connection is that Japan's structure based on the centralization of power checked various branches of non-government circles on the location of government organs.

The secondary and third populations of Tokyo which occupy 96% of the total may be said to have been absorbed just because Tokyo has the character of being the capital of the nation.

The industrial development of Tokyo, however, depended upon such excellent conditions as accumulated commercial capital since the Edo Period, interruption of sea and land transportation and richness in underground water.

## Why Expanding?

An increase in the industrial population usually encourages the development of the third industry. The existence of Government organs and their fine locational conditions step up the industry and increases the population. Then follows their snowballing expansion. Humans by nature form a group nucleus and around which they have lived a common community life. So has been with the industry. It is far more advantageous to have plants of as many different industries as possible than to have those of one isolated industry in one area. The reason is that they can mutually supply

raw materials and make use of joint facilities. When Tokyo Bay comes to display its functions as a port, the land transportation of imported materials becomes useless and factories come to be built in seaside areas so that imported materials can be brought into them directly. Then, plants that are to take care of the subcontracts of these factories or to take care of their auxiliary branches appear in the background. The appearance of groups of factories alone makes the Keihin area (Tokyo-Yokohama) develop into an industrial area, with the result that superior technical labor is concentrated and transportation facilities



On graduating from the Economics Dept. of Chuo University in 1947, he studied as an assistant at University. He was promoted to professor in 1960 and obtained a doctorate on the subject of "Area Theory" this year.

for raw materials and goods are completed, inviting more factories because of its convenience. The heavy concentration of factories in one area increases the industrial population, which in turn develops the secondary industry.

## Plans to Settle

In order to solve its excessive expansion, several plans are being worked out including the removal of the seat of government and the establishment of a new Greater Tokyo. The plan of removing the seat of government is based on an idea to remove government offices to local districts and at one time their removal expenses were calculated, but the plan is far from being realized. The second plan to establish a new Greater Tokyo involves an idea to reclaim 200,000,000 tsubo (one tsubo is 3,305 square-meters) of Tokyo Bay to absorb the increasing population in the future and factories. The plan along with its budget is being worked out in detail, but at present there is no prospect of its being realized.

The Greater Tokyo plan is based on the "Greater Metropolitan Adjustment Law" and is aimed at redeveloping Tokyo into a city worthy of being the center of politics, economy and culture. It sets the areas within the radius of 100 kilometers with Tokyo Railway Station as a center as Greater Tokyo—that is, the inside of the areas linking Kofu, Maebashi, Utsunomiya and Hitachi. It is also divided into the following three differ-

ent zones.

1. The established cities—Especially the wards of old Tokyo City, Musashino City, Mitaka City, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City and Kawaguchi City which have a high density of population are designated, according to the plan, as an area where in principle the establishment of large-scale factories and university buildings is banned.

2. The neighboring districts (Green Belt)—They are an area some 10 kilometers wide and located outside the established cities in a belt form. They are for preserving scenic spots and natural environment with green belts in such places as are developing into towns or cities.

Their principal industry, however, is set as agriculture.

3. The environs—They are a district lying outside the "Green Belt." In this district, zones to be developed are designated, especially for construction of industrial cities with the established cities as a center. The zones already designated include Hachioji, Hino, Sagamihara, Machida, Omiya, Urawa, Ota and Oizumi.

Since the excessive expansion of Tokyo Metropolis is due to the concentration of centralized government organs and industries, if its dispersion is to be voluntarily carried out it may be most effective if their dispersion is made first of all. However, the removal of the structures of huge government organs and private enterprises which are responsible for Japan's economic growth and are closely connected with affiliated industries, is too difficult to be carried out as it badly affects the livelihood of citizens. For this reason, public research institutes and universities were chosen as comparatively easy objects of removal.

## Removal of Univ.

In 1961, the Greater Metropolitan Adjustment Committee advised the removal of universities to local districts with an intention to build university cities. And at present the Finance Ministry, though unofficially, is calculating the expenses needed for removing national universities.

The student population of Tokyo is about 400,000, and annually about 70,000 students flow into the metropolis. However, even if this degree of population move into local districts it may not be significant as a measure to solve the population problems as it is only one-1,000th. While government organs and industries remain concentrated in Tokyo as before, the majority of students return to Tokyo upon graduation. Therefore, the removal of universities to local districts must be considered from the positive standpoint rather than from the passive one.

Tokyo occupies the top position in the country in the number of universities. However, except for a few suburban universities in the Musashino plains and other universities possessing comparatively large sites, most schools are placed in office environment whereas school buildings are constructed to the full

size of lots, leaving almost no campuses. This situation gives an impression that no other places are so densely populated as universities which, no doubt, need better environment than offices since they are educational institutes. Thus considered the removal of universities to local districts should be carried out as a measure not for avoiding the concentration of population, but for the realization of educational ideals.

The university, it goes without saying, is a place to seek after truth and to build up one's character. The pursuit of learning has made an immeasurable contribution to the progress of mankind. It is human wisdom and character that define the

purpose of life by leading learning to the right direction in basic expert knowledge. For this reason, the pursuit of learning and character building are understood as an inseparable pair of jewels in a university life. For merely gaining knowledge, lectures in closely packed classrooms may be sufficient, but when that knowledge links with character and is digested as true learning, large space must be given for closer human association.

This means the importance of environment, which cannot be denied. To graduates of universities in Heidelberg known for its old castle and a river and considered permanently beautiful (Continued on Page 4)

## Professor's Profile (29)

### 'Shakuhachi' Player

By Noriyasu Horiguchi

Feature Reporter

Most of us university students have studied English at least for six years through junior and senior high schools. But, as is often pointed out, we still have poor ability to speak English in spite of the 6-year long education. Some say that this is because we are learning English by an old-fashioned method in which much emphasis is chiefly placed on learning sentence construction.

Then, is there any proper method for us to be able to have a good command of English? There are some. Among them, the most highly appreciated method is the Michigan Method. "To memorize every living word as a habit is the best way to master English." This state-

English as its vice-president, suggested to students that they should study present-day English, adding it was not so important whether the materials were from the newspapers or novels. As for the instructors, he thinks they should have a good knowledge of spoken English as well as English grammar, and make their students repeat the memorized sentences.

"The so-called 'current English' is a social demand of today's world," the 42-year-old professor declared, "Since instructors of English concerned are not liable to realize this fact, they do not create a pleasant study atmosphere for their students. This is one thing I regret to say." One more thing he thought regrettable was that most students do not have aspiration to express their principles and opinions in English.

In the year of his graduation from Tokyo University of Foreign Languages, 1941, when World War II broke out, Mr. Momozawa was called out by the Navy to engage in the intelligence work. "In my case, there was no such pressure to my English study as often reported during the wartime. It may have been because I had been helping the intelligence corps with interpreting cryptograms since my university days," he asserted.

In 1961, the ex-Navy lieutenant was appointed an assistant professor of Chuo University, and became a professor five years ago.

Though he is very busy, teaching at four universities, and giving lectures through the NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) once a week, he enjoys his hobbies which are of Japanese taste and peculiar to those of an English teacher. "I like to listen to any kind of music, but I love to listen to the performance of 'Shamisen' (a Japanese banjo-like instrument) and 'Koto' (a Japanese harp) most of all. I have enjoyed playing on 'Shakuhachi' (a Japanese bamboo flute) for the past seven years," said Mr. Momozawa who is now the president of Chuo Shakuhachi Club.



K. K.

ment was made by Professor Chikara Momozawa who is one of the few in Japan who have adopted the Michigan Method. "This well-known method, but not to the Japanese, was originated by Dr. Fries of the University of Michigan," explained the average-height professor holding a cigarette between his fingers, "and he had a great influence on my teaching method while I was studying English philology at the Graduate School of Michigan as one of the third Fulbright program students in 1951-52." After coming back to Japan, the professor partially introduced the Method to Chuo students.

Professor Momozawa, who plays an important part in the Japan Association of Current

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# German Students Are All Gentlemen

By Professor Yasumasa Shimomura

This article on German students and their life is the contribution of Professor Yasumasa Shimomura of Chuo University who studied Criminal Law at Freiburg University in West Germany.—Ed.

In Germany, universities are managed by Government, and the number of them is very small. For example, Freiburg University has seven departments: Philosophy, Medical Science, Law, State Science, Natural Science, Mathematics and Theology. Seven departments have about 10,000 students in all, including more than 3,000 co-eds.

Generally, the German university has Sommer-Semester (summer semester) and Winter-Semester (winter semester). The Sommer-Semester is from April to July, and Winter-Semester from October to February.

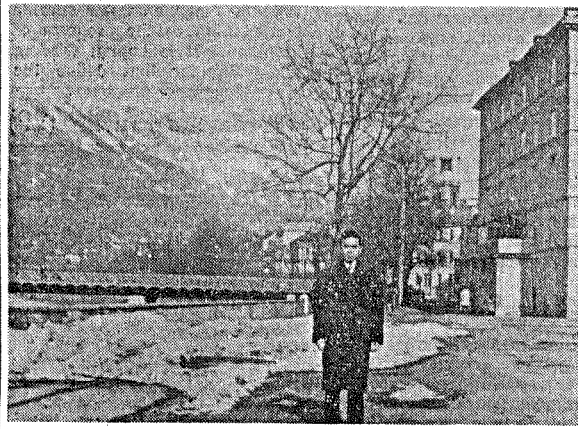
So far as I have ever seen German and other European students, there is no strong tendency among them as seen in Japan that everybody must go to university, because they feel no need to do so. I think Europeans have an idea that they can easily get on without graduating from any university. These trends are found here and there in European countries. Once I visited Luxemburg, where there is no university. If Luxemburg students want to enter university, they must attend Strasbourg University in France. While staying in a hotel in Luxemburg, I asked a young steward of the hotel, "What are you going to be in the future?" "I do want to be a good chief steward," he answered, adding, "I don't want to go to university, because there is no need. But I want to study at a Steward School, if possible." Hearing his reply, I felt every European takes firm pride in his work.

Furthermore, I recognized that the position of German universities and the role played by German students are based on their pride in their vocations. Accordingly, students study eagerly in universities, but to them whether they can graduate from university or not is the second question. But once they graduate from university to get the degree of Doctor, they are to carry out

their social responsibility. I could easily find out that they play an important role in making German culture and prosperity develop.

The high growth of German economy since the end of World War II has been caused by the efforts of university graduates. I think, and this depends on cultured German people's recognition that they are entrusted with the prosperity of their country.

The attitude of German students in studying is very earnest. For example, when I took part in a criminal seminar as a student, I was deeply impressed by their attitude. They usually don't study to prepare for their jobs after graduation but study their



Professor Shimomura's trip to Innsbruck in Austria during his stay in Germany.

favorite subjects as much as they like. In the seminar, professors give subjects to students and they study them by themselves. In addition, students master one or two foreign languages to say nothing of German. Though it is not so difficult for Europeans to master foreign languages, I feel their efforts are to be admired.

So far as Freiburg students are concerned, they are all decent and polite in their speech and behavior. The fine facilities of this university and the attached laboratory are producing calm atmosphere on the campus. These surroundings seem to form an essential element in studies in Germany.

Student Cafeteria Freiburg University has a mod-

ern Mensa (student cafeteria). What I want to mention especially are the character of students who make use of it. This Mensa, apart from school buildings, has a large room on the first floor, where students can freely hook their over-coats and put their bags on shelves at lunch time. In this room, about 2,400 hangers are furnished. Students who come to Mensa put their bags in this room and come up to the second-floor cafeteria. When they come up there, they are unable to look into the first floor at all. But I have never heard that those who used the room were robbed of their possessions in the room. Of course, I myself have never been robbed of my



Members of the Goyokai Club are all practicing Zen through hard meditation at their club.

belongings. I was greatly impressed by the morals and public sense of Europeans, including Germans. For example, during my trip to the country, I left my over-coat on my seat in the train for more than one hour to lunch in another buffet-car, but found it intact when I came back.

Such public morality created in universities is spreading all over the country. Whenever I saw such public-spirited students, I recalled that current Japanese students are lacking in the sense of public duty.

## Tokyo —

(Continued from Page 3)

ful, and to those of famous universities in Oxford and Cambridge, which cannot be considered separate from the schools, it may be impossible to forget their traditions and superior environment. In these places, towns are merged into universities rather than that the latter exist there, and all university functions are supported by the entire towns.

Kanda in Tokyo is known as a town of universities and there are several schools there besides second-hand bookstore streets which symbolize a university town. However, these bookstores are gradually changing their appearance, and facilities that lure out students from their classrooms are now flooding. We do not deny the significance of talk at coffee shops, because I myself often talk with students there. However, we want more quiet places where we can associate in a natural at-

## Female Students at Freiburg University

More than 3,000 female students are studying at Freiburg University. Taking a trip by train, I met a co-ed who was majoring in physics and what not at the University. "Why do you go to university?" I asked her this question, and she replied, "I like to study natural science, and am very much interested in it." About university education and marriage, she said that she did not desire to be a researcher or authority by studying natural science, but she wanted to learn basic knowledge to be used in her daily life. "I wish to study as many years as possible until I get married and have a baby," she disclosed.

In her reply, I found out one aspect of the character of co-eds in Germany. Of course, I never say that all students in Germany are studying under these good circumstances. I don't know well whether or not the students whom I met there are most earnest.

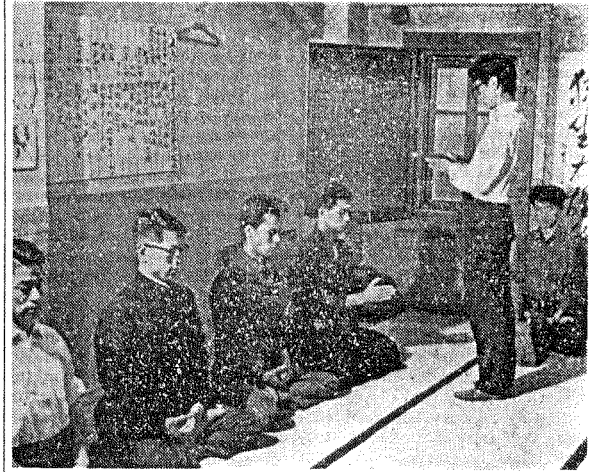
However, the facts mentioned above are true, because they are ones I heard and watched with my own ears and eyes. I cannot, at least, help cherishing good feeling toward the German students, who are all 'gentlemen.' At the same time, I could see the noble idea and pride of German students that they must shoulder the destiny of German culture, once they graduate from university.

As a defeated nation in World War II, Japan has something common with Germany, but there are still many different points between these two countries. Foreign Students in the University While at Freiburg University, I could find many foreign students who had come from all over the world in order to learn something from German culture. This phenomenon cannot but affect the internationality of student life. It sometimes results in self-recognition through love of mankind or sometimes through prayers for world peace, of which discussion always features the students' notice board.

## Club Introduction

"Zen is mysterious but practical"

## Goyokai



Members of the Goyokai Club are all practicing Zen through hard meditation at their club.

Over 40 clubs belonging to the Culture Association are playing active parts in their respective fields. Among them, the Goyokai Club is a very unique one which practices Zen.

Then, what is Zen? One says that Zen is very mysterious and it is very difficult to understand its essence.

Dr. Daisetz T. Suzuki, a famous researcher of Zen in Japan, says in his book that Zen is not logical. "Zen aims at getting into a world when this dichotomy did not yet start in our logic, because reality can never be taken hold of when intellection begins," Dr. Suzuki says.

On the contrary, the Chuo Goyokai Club declared that as Zen is a kind of religion connected with universality governed by logic and also being harmonized with modern science, Zen will be able to be compared to philosophy in European countries.

However, it is true that the Zen sect is entirely different from the present concept on religion. Behind the Zen sect, there are some important concepts suggesting the dignity of human life. So it can be said that Zen is a religion to catch a certain proposition not ideally but concretely through meditation.

The Club was founded in 1920 by the Rev. Koun-an Eizan who had lectured as a natural scientist in Chuo University. Besides, teaching at Chuot University, the Rev. Koun-an taught the Club members and other people the essence of Zen which is said to be very difficult to be understood.

Under his leadership, the Goyokai Club is aiming at studying the spirit of Zen in this atomic age.

Viewed from the historical standpoint, the Zen sect has discharged its duties, but being restricted by the feudalistic

formalities of the Zen temple, Zen is lifeless and loses the idea to make up a peaceful world through it

However, many people practice Zen in their attempt to learn its essence, and a Zen boom seems to continue, both domestically and internationally.

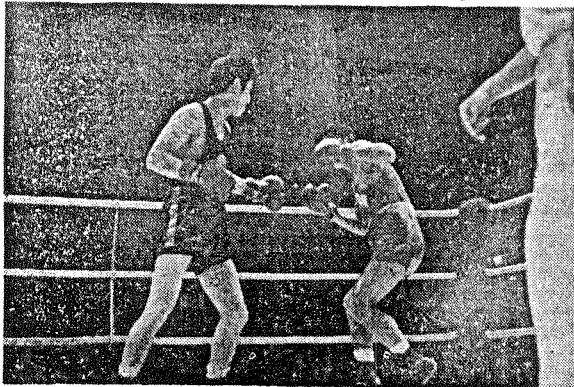
About sixty members take part in the activities of the Club, making effort to lead a useful college life. Every day, they make it a rule to meditate at their room in the Nishikicho School Building. By dint of the training, they can bring all their energies to sink into a blissful state of self-forgetfulness.

As a matter of fact, most of them are always training at the Club's room to foster their patience and mental concentration. Among the members, there are some who does not satisfy with their present activities and ask for the teaching of famous priests to pursue the essence of Zen.

Asked about Zen, a member of the Goyokai Club replied, "I don't know what is Zen, although one says that Zen is a method, a knack and a technique for getting along in the after-world. Because Zen cannot be taught. Studying Zen, I think, will be very hard. This is because even if I have once meditation every day, I cannot understand the real essence of Zen. I only know how hard it is to practise Zen, but I feel vaguely that I will be able to accomplish my end for Zen through hard training."

"If one acts with caution and patience, he will be able to realize the end of his life. As old proverb says, 'Adversity makes a man wise, courageous, patient and indomitable,' so in the case of Zen," he continued, "some members of the Goyokai Club thinks that they will be able to overcome troubles in society after their graduation, because of their Zen training."

## high record, high glory



The Chuo Boxing team is counting favorably to score in the 16th Kanto Intercollegiate Boxing League being held at the Korakuen Gym from May 3 to June 2.

The Chuo team has gained five straight wins through the past league matches.

The focus in the tourney is centered on whether Chuo's 6th successive victory will be succeeded or not.

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