

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

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Blueprint of New Building Revealed

A rough blueprint for the new school building due to be used by the students of the Law, Economics, Commerce and Literature Departments was revealed by the school authorities before the Construction Committee for the School Buildings on September 4.

The new building to be constructed in the Surugadai Campus, according to the print, is divided into two. One of them is called "House A" with 10 stories and is for the Literature Department and the other "House B" with 6 stories for other departments.

The print, revealed this time, is different in two points from the original one. One of them is to have seven lecture halls—3 halls with an accommodation capacity of 600 students and 4 halls with that of 300 students instead of many common rooms as originally planned.

The other is that the study rooms for professors which were included in the original plan are excluded because of the faculty's view that the opportunities of increasing classrooms will be missed in the future, especially

Photo Club Snaps Tangle Fishermen

Members of the Chuo Photo Club travelled to the Cape of Nossappu, Hokkaido's eastern tip facing the Sea of Okhotsk, from August 10 to 15 and took photographs of fishermen's living conditions and their circumstances. This trip was aimed at introducing the actual situation of fishermen there to the people in general from students' viewpoint.

During their stay in Nossappu, 37 members of the Club snapped the daily life of poor fishermen aboard their boats. Some of the students lodged at fishermen's houses and went out to fishing-grounds with them to photograph their aspects of work which needed to avoid the strict watch of Soviet patrol boats.

One of the members told the Herald of his experiences in Nossappu, and said "On August 13, we saw 8 fishing boats being pursued by a Soviet patrol boat. They included one which we were scheduled to board. But, fortunately, we were unable to board it due to the unseasonable weather."

9th ISC Opened

A total of 35 foreign students from 14 countries and an equivalent number of Japanese university students took part in the 9th International Student Conference opened July 15 through 21 in Tokyo.

The annual Conference, sponsored by the International Student Association (ISA) of Japan under the slogan "For Promotion of Cultural Exchange Among Students," was attended by authorized delegations of 5 student organizations from Hongkong, Malaya, Taiwan, the United States and Japan, and observers from Ethiopia, Australia, Finland, India, Pakistan, Sudan, Thailand and West Germany.

On the last-day session of the ISC, the 5 authorized delegates adopted seven resolutions after forum discussions on ways to promote international cultural exchange by students and other topics related to it.

Asian Games

Chuo Athletes Get 17 Medals

Chuo University's athletic members delegated as representatives of Japan got a total of 19 gold, silver and copper medals in the Fourth Asian Games held from August 24 to September 4 in Djakarta, Indonesia.

The Japanese team won 73 gold medals in total, the largest number among all the participating teams. Nine of them were secured by eight Chuo athletes; wrestlers Takashi Kaneko, Tadashi Asai, Osamu Watanabe; broad-jumper Takayuki Okazaki; table tennis player Keiichi Miki and boxer Kiyoshi Tanabe.

Among them, veteran wrestler Takashi Kaneko ('57 graduate) snatched two gold medals in the free style and Greco-Roman style welter-weight finals. Tadashi Asai ('60 graduate) decisively captured a gold medal in the bantam-weight finals to get the first title and iron-armed Osamu Watanabe (Senior, Econ. Dept.) captured a gold medal in the feather-weight class defeating Afghanistan matman with a decision.

Meanwhile, in the table tennis event, the 1962's national student champion Keiichi Miki (Junior, Com. Dept.) edged his veteran team-mate Ichiro Ogi-mura with a score of 3-2 to take the first place in the men's single finals.

Captain Teruo Itokawa of the Chuo's Track and Field Club raised the national flag in the shot-put event marking a new Asian Games record of 15.57 meters.

On the other hand, Rome Olympics copper medalist Kiyoshi Tanabe (Senior, Econ. Dept.) won a decision against Sputanio (Indonesia) to obtain a gold medal for the bantam-weight championship.

at the Surugadai Campus, by the research rooms. However, research rooms for the Literature Department will be provided on the 9th and 10th floors in the new building, for the Literature Department located in Korakuen is to be moved into the Surugadai Campus.

In the basement will be located a dining room and small rooms for various uses and around them trees and flowers will be planted in order to do away with a gloomy atmosphere peculiar to the basement.

A total of 24 classrooms with the maximum capacity of 4,000 students will be completed by late next year.

School authorities say they have a strong intention to rush the construction of the new school building so that it may start by November of this year. In order to carry out the construction as scheduled, school authorities intend to remove temporarily the Second Library, Accountants' Institute, Medical Office and Consumers' Co-operative, which are standing at the site where the new school building is due to be built, to other places in September and begin pulling down their buildings in October.

Prior to mapping out a basic plan for the new building, members of the subcommittee of the Construction Committee have studied the matter from July through September. Some members have already visited such universities as Meiji and Keio which recently constructed school buildings to obtain necessary reference.

Sidney A. Teller Confers Prizes On 4th Essay Contest Winners

Sidney A. Teller, an American supporter of the annual English Essay Contest for Teller's Cup, conferred the prize upon this year's winner Yoshitaka Ueno (Junior, Econ. Dept.), a member of the Chuo University English Speaking Society, at a ceremony held on July 9 at the school. The Contest started four years ago is annually held under the auspices of the Chuo E.S.S.

The ceremony, in which four others also received prizes from the E.S.S. and special prizes from Mr. Teller respectively for their works, was held when Mr. Teller, an international lecturer, world traveler and travel adviser, paid a visit to the Chuo E.S.S. during his stay in Japan.

Mr. Teller who at present donates \$25 a year to the Chuo E.S.S. was made an honorary member for life of the E.S.S. for his sponsorship of the Essay Contest. This was announced at a tea party which Mr. Teller held on July 7 inviting Miss Dorothy Brickman, a USO assistant director and a judge of the 4th Essay Contest, Professor H. Magoichi Uchikata, E.S.S. president, and 5 graduate and 20 undergraduate members of the

E.S.S. Expressing his thanks for the honor, Mr. Teller presented booklets on the United States published by the USIS to the five prize winners and 15 booklets containing a series of lectures titled "Forum Lectures from the VOA" to the E.S.S. president at the awarding ceremony.

At the tea party held after the awarding ceremony at the University Hall, Professor Uchikata suggested that the first prize

5 ROK Students Visit Chuo For Promoting Friendships

A student goodwill mission from the Republic of Korea visited Chuo University on August 22 to promote mutual understandings and friendships between the students of ROK and Japan.



Cheerful meeting between the ROK student goodwill mission and Chuo students at the University Hall.

The mission headed by Onm In Chong, a member of the Asian Anti-Communist Association in ROK, and composed of five university students was invited by the Kikusui-kai, one of Japanese rightist groups. The members are Seung-Gi Paik (Yonsei University), Jae Won Lee (Seoul National University), Yong-Koo Lee (Seoul National University), Jong Kil Ye (Kyeong Hee University) and Choi Sang Kwan (Choo Ang University).

A meeting between the mission members and some 20 Chuo students was held in a friendly atmosphere for more than three hours at the University Hall.

In this meeting, Onm In Chong expressed his thanks and said that the mutual understandings among students would serve to bring about better future relations between ROK and Japan.

Asked about their impressions of Japanese students, the Korean students replied that Japanese students generally seemed to take more interest in economic problems than in political ones, though they were not sure about them because of their short stay.

Regarding the question of unity between ROK and North Korea, they said "We never think that there is any possibility of unifying South and North Korea due to the difference of ideologies, that is, democratism and communism, because these ideologies are never compatible."

As to the military situation, one of the Korean students said ROK can not but adopt the conscription system to prepare against communist aggression as done in 1950. Therefore, the system is a natural duty imposed upon the Korean people.

Under the existing conscription system, Korean youths must receive military training for two years and a half when they reach the age of 20 as an obligation. But the university students' period of training is only one year and a half. This is because they are considered to become leaders of the country in the future, and need more their own studies, he added.

In answering the question how they think about the revision of the Japanese Constitution especially Article 9, all students said "We do not feel any menace from Japan if she is only to arm herself against aggression from other countries." They were also of the opinion that Japan would never go back to the old times, when militarism was in its glory, as democracy is spreading throughout the country.

The student mission visited Japan on August 10. During its stay in this country up to August 24, the members made a trip to such cities as Tokyo, Osaka, Nara, Kyoto, Ise, Yokkaichi, Nagoya and others in the Kansai district. And they paid a visit to Kansai, Doshisha, Kyoto, Ritsumeikan and other universities to exchange opinions and ideas with Japanese students.

Basic Reg. Revision Issue To Be Concluded This Fall

The controversial issue revising the Fundamental Regulation of the University will soon come to an end after long disputes lasting for more than three years.

The Deliberation Council for the Revision of the Regulation, an advisory organ to the Board of Trustees, worked out its final revision plan on three main points at the meeting on July 20. It will be submitted to the Board of Trustees' meeting scheduled to be held this autumn after approval by the Board of Directors.

According to the new revision draft, firstly, the President, Vice-

President and chairman of the Directors are prescribed as independent in their respective posts, while under the existing regulation their posts are ambiguous in this respect.

The new draft, however, permits the President to hold concurrently the post of Vice-President or chairman of the Directors, but the Vice-President can not take simultaneously the post of chairman of the Directors.

Secondly, in the case of Chuo University the posts of President and Vice-President pose a problem under the current School Education Law (Article 58) which stipulates that the Vice-President controls school affairs and commands the officials of the university.

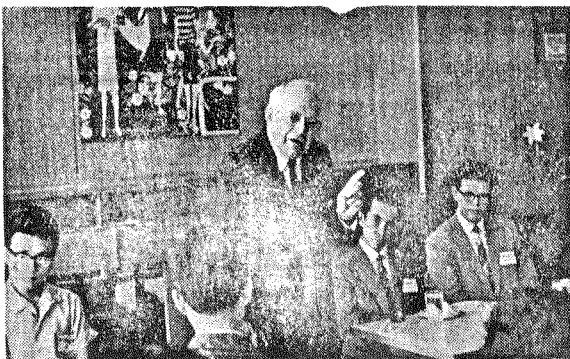
Concerning this, the new draft explains that the President is a head ruled by the Fundamental Regulation and Vice-President discharges his duties according to Article 58.

Thirdly, how to elect the Vice-President is a question. As to this, the new draft provides that the Vice-President shall be elected by a committee composed of 150 persons, 25 of them from each of the five faculties and another 25 from among high ranking officials.

The Deliberation Council for the Revision of the Fundamental Regulation which worked out its revision draft on July 20 has discussed the three-point revision plan presented by three Trustees against the Directors' plan since the Board of Trustees called a meeting on October 9 of last year.

The council composed of 25 members chosen from among members of the Board of Trustees includes five deans and aims at deliberating whether or not the proposed revision plan is worthy to be adopted.

The President, Vice-President and chairman of the Directors' Board will respectively be elected in accordance with the coming new Fundamental Regulation whose draft is subject to authorization by the Board of Trustees.



Mr. Teller expresses his thanks for being made a member for life of the Chuo E.S.S. at the tea party.

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EDITORIAL

Visit of ROK Students

The preliminary talks to normalize diplomatic relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea were resumed, just at a time when the student goodwill mission from South Korea visited our country. On this occasion, it may not be useless for us Japanese to think seriously of the importance of the talks, watching closely the present situation existing between the two countries.

The negotiations between the two countries on the issue in question have dragged on for more than ten years since the conclusion of the San Francisco Peace Treaty in 1951. During this period efforts have been made, but it is regrettable to note that no tangible advance has been made in them. There are many complicated and difficult problems, but the issue must be settled from a broader standpoint with both sides showing a lenient attitude toward each other.

Geographically speaking, South Korea is the nearest country and has been closely connected with Japan since old times. Therefore, both countries should take this matter into consideration and be on good friendly terms.

If the negotiations now under way should fail to produce any desirable results, the normalization of the diplomatic relations would be prolonged indefinitely, deteriorating the future relations of the two countries.

Considered in this way, the visit of the ROK students to Japan, as recently made, is what is most desired as such will help exchanging opinions and views between Japanese and ROK students to promote mutual understandings.

At the same time, the visit of Japanese students to South Korea is desirable from the standpoint of an important role to be played by students in various fields, including education, sports, diplomacy and politics.

For all these reasons when the diplomatic relations are formally reopened, students of both countries are required to cement their basis.

To achieve this purpose, cultural exchange must, first of all, be made between the two countries, which have so many things in common with each other, especially as Japan absorbed many continental cultures in ancient times, through South Korea, to effect the development of her own country.

This means that the two countries should see no reason why they should be at vie, and fail to cooperate.

Based on these views, we would like to make a proposal to better the relations of the two. It is to set an organization, for example, Japan-Korea Student Exchange Committee supported by the Student Self-Government Associations of all universities in the two countries.

Through this organization, the two countries can send every year some students to study mutual merits and to remove misunderstandings.

We, therefore, earnestly hope that those concerned would materialize this plan to put the relations between ROK and Japan on a firm and solid base.

World Peace is in Our Hands

By Yoshitaka Ueno

This is the text of the first prize-winning essay of the 4th English Essay Contest for Teller's Cup.—Ed.

Some days ago, when I was walking down the street going home from school, "a certain thought" occurred to me. I asked myself, "What is world peace? We have been hearing about it, reading about it, and discussing about it, but it seems to me that the concept of 'world peace' is too abstract." I kept thinking of this until I got home, and I finally realized that "world peace" was based on nothing but mutual understanding in the world.

Looking the world in the face, we see what may be called confusion. The people of the world think about the possibility of nuclear war which will bring us to total destruction and they are afraid. At the same time, all nations, great and small, are seeking for lasting world peace. It is quite natural that we should have different ideologies, but we cannot use force, we cannot use power, as the means of attaining world peace.

Then, "what can we, the younger generation, do about world peace? It is too big and

difficult a problem to answer." But I have found out the answer. We, the young of the world, can contribute to world peace by cultural exchange which is based on humanism. Through international gatherings of students, student exchange among countries, correspondence, the exchange of publications, we can achieve a profound mutual understanding among students internationally.



I am sure we can overcome some of the misunderstanding and distrust in the world today through these methods. There is great significance in such an international mutual understanding and close relationship.

I think "the exchange of international thoughts with international systems is the only salvation of the world." So true this is that it may be well to cast an eye over such means as we have for the exchange of international thought. "The United Nations" and such societies as "the Rotary International,"

"International Student Association," and the "Pen Club," an international association of writers, with friendly aims, but no political intentions, are some of many ways through which we may march to the goal of mutual understanding. The exchange of international thought is the exchange of thoughts between craftsmen, between the statesmen of the different countries, the writers, the scientists, the financiers, men and women in all classes who make up world society. The world's chemists and engineers could hold annual meetings in a friendly spirit for the salvation of mankind.

The financiers of the world, in the light of their knowledge, under the pressure of the aim of mutual aid, can surely attain real and lasting economic improvement, if only they will set to work steadily, not spasmodically, to exchange international thought. Then we indeed might hear the rustle of salvation wings.

Government and people are

no longer in charge. Our fate is really in the hands of three great Powers; Science, Finance, and the Press. Under the attractive political surface of things, those great powers are secretly determining the march of the nations.

There is little hope for the future unless they can mellow and develop along international lines. The world's hope lies with them; in man's trusteeship for mankind. Governments in general will never join hands, never have much in common, never be able to see each other's points of view. The outstanding craftsmen of nations have a far better chance of seeing eye to eye; they have the common ground of their craft and a livelier vision for a world of people living in peace and harmony.

World peace is in our own hands. We must make the greatest effort to achieve this world peace through mutual understanding, the exchange of international thoughts, and international gatherings of students.

Message from Mr. Teller

I have read all the prize winning essays in the 4th Teller English Essay Contest. I was pleased with the good quality of these essays. I remind you all that it is easier to write a language than to speak it, so more attention must be given to English conversation. I was also pleased to see the serious opinions expressed, which indicates that the students of Chuo University are interested and informed as to world events.

After you have read here the first prize essay, discuss the arguments for and against the solutions or ways to get world peace. I hope the officers of the English Speaking Society will soon announce the Essay topic for the next Contest, so you all can prepare to enter.

I send my greetings and best wishes to all students at Chuo, and especially to my fellow E.S.S. members, and hope to have the pleasure to meet you all again.

News Focus

Behind Asian Games

THE Fourth Asian Games opened in a ceremony on August 24 as scheduled at 3 p.m. Djakarta time when the sacred torch was borne into the main stadium by a runner.

Delegations from 17 countries, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Hongkong, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaya, the Philippines, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, South Vietnam, Sarawak and Brunei paraded the stadium, carrying their national flags.

The colorful parade was then followed by military drills and dances by girls from Java and Bali. More than 100,000 persons who packed the stadium, however, could not see the participation of delegates from Nationalist China and Israel.

The Games which become more elaborate in scale every time they are held were strongly expected to pave the way for the success of the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964.

However, it is regrettable that an international squabble occurred just before the Games opened.

Indonesia may have had special reasons for refusing the entry of teams from Nationalist China and Israel. Nevertheless, it can not be denied that Indonesia's action contravenes the Asian Games Charter which stipulates that sports should transcend the human race, ideologies, religions and politics.

Unfortunately, a number of instances in which politics has influenced sports due to the serious situation of East-West relations have recently been brought to light.

Therefore, it may be too harsh to censure only Indonesia.

But, Indonesia's high-handed attitude in refusing the entry of

the teams from Taiwan and Israel and in insisting on having its own way disregarding the warnings from the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) and the resolution by the Asian Games Federation, which tried to save the situation, may have to be criticized, particularly Indonesia's action, shutting out Nationalist China and Israel from the Games by failing to send identification papers or blank cards.

Whatever the situation might have been, the action of Indonesia might be taken as considerably strayed from the true spirit of sports.

Japanese team appealed for the support of other participating countries to term this Fourth Asian Games as "a meeting for international friendship," but the Japanese team immediately withdrew this appeal.

This Japanese team action evoked an unfavorable comment abroad, which said that Japan was trying to please everyone. However, the Japanese team was perhaps influenced this time by the particular situation in Djakarta.

Of course, it is natural that special local feelings have to be respected, but in the case like this time, it seems that the Japanese team was not faithful to the fundamental principle of the sports spirit which is not to discriminate races, religions or politics.

Sir Winston Churchill once said, "When you do not know how to do in an emergency, you should take an attitude according to the broad principles of the matter."

The delegation from Japan should have acted in accordance with the principle of sports against political interference.

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Sidney A. Teller Confers—

(Continued from Page 1)

terview with the Herald that the efforts of each person to meet other people would lead to peace of this world. "In constructing a building, the most important is each brick, and so in our society," the 79-year-old stocky man devoting himself to social services for nearly half a century said in emphasizing the importance of everyone's efforts.

Urging the necessity of traveling abroad, the Chicago-born travel adviser suggested students to "travel with eyes wide

open, ears attentive and mostly with open heart so that they many not lose chances to look, listen and ask questions." Mr. Teller who had visited more than 20 countries also advised, "Ask questions, and do not argue but discuss. Because everyone outside his country is an ambassador of his country."

With a lecturing career of more than 50 years, Mr. Teller was the first public lecturer in Spain under the Franco Government.

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Some Comments on "Oslo Declaration"

By Mitsuro Muto
Professor of Economics Department

The Council of the Socialist International met at Voksenaasen in the suburbs of Oslo, Norway, from June 2 to 4, 1962. The meeting was attended by 63 delegates and observers from 25 countries. Among the attendants were Hugh Gaitskell, Leader of the English Labour Party; Erich Ollenhauer, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; Bruno Pittermann, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Austria and Tage Erlander, Prime Minister and Chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party. I also attended the conference as one of the delegates of the Japan Democratic Socialist Party.

The main business of the conference was the adoption of a new Declaration on "The World Today" which supplements the Frankfurt Declaration of 1951. The Frankfurt Declaration was adopted as the platform of the Socialist International when it was re-established after World War II, and outlined the basic principles on "The Aims and Tasks of Democratic Socialism".

More than 10 years have passed since the old Frankfurt Declaration was announced. The new declaration which was adopted unanimously on the opening day of the conference was named the "Oslo Declaration". It takes up such issues as the current situation of the world, the position of Democratic Socialism today and the future course of Socialists.

The main contents of the new Declaration are as follows:

1) Socialism and industrialized countries:

In the 1950's economic expansion brought about a striking progress in welfare society, many democratic countries subsequently reducing the age-old insecurities of its citizens.

Mass unemployment has been eliminated, social security established, working hours have been reduced and educational and vocational opportunities widened. In spite of this, history has failed to confirm the doctrine of the increasing misery of the proletariat. The worst excess of capitalism, however, has been corrected through the constant activities of the Socialist parties, trade unions and co-operative societies.

However, in spite of these social changes, serious problems still continue to challenge the

Democratic Socialist movement. Not only wealth, but also economic power is being increasingly accumulated in the hands of a new class of managers. Failing in adequate planning, economic resources are wastefully applied, urgent needs of the people remain unsatisfied. By no means all class prejudices and divisions have been overcome. The commercialization in every aspect of human life contains serious dangers in it.

Therefore, even in the ad-

vanced industrialized countries, the large part of the tasks of Democratic Socialism remains to be accomplished. Of course, the means for these tasks may differ according to the actual situation of each country. For these reasons the following measures are advised to be taken: extension of public ownership or control of the means of production; tax reforms, economic planning, industrial democracy with the co-determination of workers, increase of social security, equality of opportunities for education and occupational training.



After the Council of the Socialist International is over, Professor Muto (left) talks with the leader of the British Labour Party Hugh Gaitskell in the suburbs of Oslo, Norway.

3) Socialism and Communist countries:

In the 1950's, the iron grip of Stalinism was weakened in some parts of the Communist world, Stalin himself was condemned. The proclamation of destalinization was prompted by the popular will of humans for freedom and dignity. But the brutal repression of freedom and dignity in the Communist world, as revealed by the revolts of the peoples in East Germany, Poland and Hungary, still continued.

The Communist world is no longer led by one central power. The Russian and Chinese leaders differ on various essential

issues of policy. Their divergent interests lead to a clash of ideology. But, in spite of this, the fundamental character of Communism remains unchanged. It is still a set of doctrines whose infallibility and scientific trust are not only able to be claimed, but also they are desired to be imposed upon mankind by all means. Therefore, the non-Communist world has to maintain constant alertness to safeguard its freedom and all human values.

4) Socialism and world peace:

The ultimate objective of the international socialist movement is nothing but a world government. Socialists deny that the world is forever destined to be polarized into blocs. As a first step towards the world government, the United Nations should be strengthened so that it may become more effective as an instrument for maintaining peace. A complete disarmament both in nuclear and conventional weapons with an effective control system should be promoted.

However, as long as the present world situation remains unchanged, Democratic Socialists will firmly defend their liberties. They, therefore, reject the idea that the democracies should disarm unilaterally. The power of defence in the event of attacks must therefore be preserved as a deterrent aggression.

Because the United Nations, in its present form, is not in the position to guarantee the security of every country as each nation must look to the responsibility for its own security. However, it should be left to the discretion of each nation whether any "non-alignment" policy or organization of collective defence, such as NATO, should be preferable.

The "Oslo Declaration" with such main contents as outlined above, is the manifestation of the basic attitude of the Socialist International which has a century of historical tradition since the establishment of the First International in 1864. After World War I the Socialist Inter-

national splitted between the Second viz Socialist International and the Third via Communist International. The Communist International has crystallized its ideology into the power structure of the present Communist countries. The Second International, oppressed and dissolved under the Nazi regime during World War II, was re-established in the present Socialist International, and, through the experiences of the 1950's in western

European countries, it has realized considerable its principles in the "Welfare States" in these countries.

The "Oslo Declaration" derives its main contents from the experiences of these "Welfare States." If Japan also should now transform her society into a "Welfare State," it would be highly instructive for Japanese Socialists and intellectuals to review this document carefully and sincerely.

Professor's Profile (31)

Doctor of Monorail

By Noriyasu Horiguchi
Feature Reporter

Nowadays it is hard to describe the plight of congestion resulting from the crowded trains during the rush hours in Tokyo. With only two years to prepare for the coming Tokyo Olympics, how to deal with this awful traffic situation is one of the biggest problems of the city. As countermeasures against this undesirable situation, there appeared many plans like, the extension of subways and highways, establishment of larger parking lots, adoption of monorail and what not. Among them the construction of monorail is conspicuous, but it is mostly for amusement use at pleasure grounds and not so popular to us.

For reasons why Tokyo should adopt the monorail system, opinions of Professor Hideo Hosono of our University are

railroads and add the city an unpleasant look.

The 60-year-old professor also explained, handling us a booklet taken out of his bag filled with various materials on the monorail system. "The construction of monorails costs about ¥700,000,000 per one kilometer while that of subways costs at least ¥2,000,000,000 for the same distance," continued Mr. Hosono who is concurrently the chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Study Committee.

Secondly, we don't have to worry about the derailment as far as we utilize the monorail which does not run on two narrow gauge rails, he said with healthy-looking face.

Last but not least, the important thing monorail cars have less capacity of passengers than subways, and of course, than usual electric trains. You might think this small capacity as funny as such makes no sense, but the biggest forte of the monorail is that passengers are free from being packed like sardines. Therefore, comfort is assured of all passengers on monorail cars.

Besides, it is useful to have the monorail system in the suburban district or in the country from the standpoint of long-distance and high-speed services. The professor regretted the current unfavorable attitude of the Ministry of Construction toward the adoption of this system on roads, while in the United States and European countries it is considered to be a useful transportation means.

A Tokyo-born, Mr. Hosono majored in transportation at the Tokyo University of Commerce, graduating from the school in 1926 with a graduate thesis titled "Transportation in Greater Cities," in which he for the first time recommended the partial adoption of monorails in Tokyo. In 1928-30, he studied at the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania and obtained the degree of MBA (Master of Business Administration).

Mr. Hosono has been making efforts to realize the integration of transit system in Greater Tokyo as a member of the Japan Science Council.



K.K.

extremely worth-while. He has been studying the subject for the past some 40 years. The professor also teaches public utility economics at the Commerce Department and transportation at its graduate school. He is a fluent talker on the topic of monorail and transportation in larger cities.

Firstly, considered from the economical standpoint, he once said, the monorail, which was invented at the end of the 19th century and has been greatly improved during past 10 years, is cheaper than the usual elevated railroads and subways in construction expenses, because it is simply designed and light in weight. Furthermore, the monorail needs no girders which are inseparable from the elevated

U.S. Writer Lauds Herald

This is a text of a letter sent to the Herald by Mr. Paul Gapp, Illinois, U.S.A.—Ed.

I am an editorial writer on the staff of the Chicago Daily News. I have had the pleasure of exchanging some correspondence with one of your staff. He has been kind enough to send me a number of the Hakumon Herald, and thus I have become quite familiar with it.

I would like to congratulate all of you for the consistently fine job you do in publishing the Herald. It is a lively, readable and thought-provoking newspaper, well edited and well written. Its typography, photography and

other technical features are quite well done.

In your more recent issues, I thought the June 21 layout on the controversy over Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution was highly noteworthy. As a newsman who is particularly interested in the problems of urban growth and redevelopment, I was also impressed by the May 17 article on Tokyo by Professor Kiyoji Murata.

Your newspaper certainly compares very favorably with the best college publications I have seen in the United States. Best wishes for the future—and keep up the good work!

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Europe is Advancing Toward Community

By Professor Bunroku Kaneko

I started for Europe leaving Tokyo International Airport at Haneda on April 1 to attend as a Japanese representative the International Conference of the Code of Civil Procedure held from April 12 to 15 in Venice, Italy and die Tagung der deutschen zivil Prozess Rechtslehrer held from April 26 to 28 in West Berlin, West Germany.

After attending both conferences, I investigated and inspected codes of civil procedure and their management in England, Germany, France, Italy and six other European countries.

Though the trip was short needing only about two months, I would like to tell several things, which I experienced in traveling about these European countries.

First of all, I tried to renew my knowledge of the present relations between Japan and Europe or the world, looking back old history and culture which European countries have. Former Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida said "Japanese national consciousness isolates from the reality of the world" in the June 28 issue of the Tokyo Shimbun. Meanwhile Mr. Kanichi Yamaura in applying Mr. Yoshida's quotation said in the June 30 issue of the same journal that "Present Japan has such a delicate international sense that she soon feels affected by pneumonia when America

coughs". I keenly realized the truth of what Mr. Yamaura quoted through my trip to Europe.

Whether one likes it or not, politics, economy and culture



Professor Kaneko at Trafalgar Square in London during his trip around Europe.

differ in each country in the world but it is not too much to say that they have a common stand and are striving to become one and all although they have their own characters. This is well proved by the fact that Paris fashion and Italian modes soon become Japanese fashion and modes.

However, apart from history of the vicissitude of life, the present situation of European countries differs from the old days when they were fighting

with each other.

Therefore we must steadily gaze at the present European situation whose economic integration is embodied by E.E.C. and furthermore a political inte-

not become intimate even though they are all Germans. So, if the integration of European countries is intended at once, it can not be achieved with ease.

But intelligent people recognize and deeply reflect the fatal relations which European countries face and are trying to lead the youths toward solving this problem.

Consequently, young men in present days are trying to exchange mutual friendships disregarding their national borders and races. For this reason it is certain that the European countries are advancing toward the realization of the community, though it is gradual.

If England enters E.E.C. and moreover, in case the European political integration is realized, Japanese trade might suffer a heavy shock-blow. And unfortunately if it develops into an organization, with a character of exclusionism and if it treats Japan with discrimination, serious consequences will needlessly be caused to Japan.

At any rate, I was deeply impressed to learn that even a machine-dealer had such a high political sense. In addition, I could not help thinking how great is the basic power for formation of men among nationals who have been unconsciously fostered by old history, culture and continuous struggles.

Fortunately, I was in Rome on April 21, the day of Easter. On the day, about 80,000 pious men and women came from many countries and packed to its capacity the open space in front of the Vatican Palace.

When Pope John XXIII gave blessings in 21 languages, pious believers listening to their home languages showed their impressions with gestures and signs.

Church towers rise into the sky in cities, even in mountain villages, in Italy, and farming villages in Denmark. Besides, not only in churches, but in every museums, I found famous religious paintings, all splendid works, conveying the religious spirit.

Religion penetrates deeply into the life of Europeans. So, when a witness takes an oath in court, his oath is done to God. It differs from cases in Japan where we usually do to our conscience.

In Japan, police authorities map out counter measures to cope with a sharp increase in juvenile crimes, while educational authorities plan the promotion of moral education. Prime Minister Ikeda is intent on a policy to improve the management of university system.

Apart from the merits of these measures, Japan at present has many imminent and important problems which each Japanese must consider calmly with prudence.

To import foreign culture directly is, needless to say, wrong but to forget our unique history and culture is wrong as well.

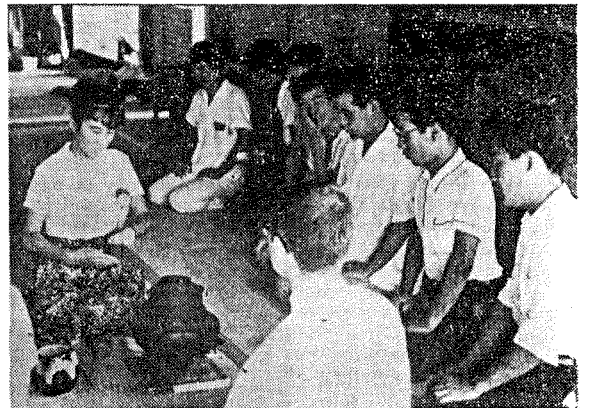
I think we should consider again and again how we should contribute to future Japan. It must be said that now is the very important time when sound spirit is needed.

(Continued on Next Issue)

Club Introduction

Is "Cha-no-yu" abstract?

Tea Ceremony Club



Members of the Chuo Tea Ceremony Club are in a tea party at the Gokokuji Temple in Tokyo.

The tea ceremony, one of Japan's traditional arts, was introduced into the country from Old China about four hundred years ago by a Zen Buddhist monk. And in the Azuchi and the Momoyama eras (1573-1603 A.D.), the Rev. Sen-no-Rikyu established it as one of the classical Japanese arts. Since then the tea ceremony has been mainly practised among privileged class people.

The Rev. Rikyu found the essence of the tea ceremony in things abstract which are very difficult to understand.

At present, without any distinction of age or sex, many people are enjoying tea ceremony, and members of the Chuo Tea Ceremony Club are among them.

The club was established in 1951 under the leadership of the Rev. Shigenobu Tozukawa, head master of the Omote-Senke school in the Kanto district, the Rev. Soko Akiyama, famous teacher of the Ura-Senke school and Sosetsu Kawakami, head master of the Edo-Senke school. These three schools stemmed from the method of Cha-no-yu (tea cult) is nothing but that of the Rev. Sen-no-Rikyu.

Members of the Chuo Tea Ceremony Club make it a rule to hold a tea party every week to take lessons from teachers of the three schools, which respectively have long traditions.

The tea ceremony of today tends to become too ceremonial, that is to say, a commercial tea ceremony. At the same time, it is said to be too much influenced by formality, straying from the right course of the tea ceremony itself.

In view of such situation, members of the club are making efforts to study the principle of the tea ceremony as hard as they can.

To study the so-called real essence of the tea ceremony, the club, according to a member's explanation, should not have a partiality for a school, because each school has its own characteristics.

Therefore, besides learning the formal ceremony, some ninety club members including twenty-eight female students hold lecture meetings and study the "Tea Ceremony" from the theoretical point of view.

To learn the spirit of the tea cult, one must study its so-called forms through tea parties.

Members of the club stressed that they must and should study what tea ceremony is, besides enjoying its formality.

On this point, however, opinions differ according to some of them in favor of building up their characters through the activities of the club.

As another activity, the club joins the Federation of the Tea Ceremony Clubs of Universities in the Kanto district. It consists of twenty-one clubs of various universities.

The Federation regularly holds joint tea-parties twice a year, one in spring and the other in autumn. Through them, the organization makes efforts to capture the real essence of the tea ceremony.

It is generally said the tea ceremony is, in a sense, a very democratic art. So it seems to have something to do with the present day's democracy. This is a consensus of opinions among the member students of the Federation.

On The SCREEN

Summer and Smoke

Paramount Pictures

By Yoko Sakata

Feature Editor

Recently, three films cinematized from Tennessee Williams' plays have been imported; "Sweet Bird of Youth" scheduled to be released in November by M.G.M., "The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone", which is being released, and "Summer and Smoke".

"Summer and Smoke" is going to be released in November by the Paramount Pictures, Ltd.

Tennessee Williams' works such as "A Streetcar Named Desire", "Suddenly Last Sum-

mer", "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof", "Baby Doll", "The Glass Menagerie" are all said to be hard to understand or to make us consider something of life or ways of living, for they depict human instinct keenly.

The film, "Summer and Smoke", produced by Hal Wallis famous for "The Rose Tattoo", is based on the Williams' play and directed by Peter Glenville, depicts human essence from the point of sex.

The leading actor in the film

is Laurence Harvey, and the actresses are Geraldine Page (she plays the heroine in "Sweet Bird of Youth"), Rita Moreno who won the Academy Award in 1961, and Pamela Tiffin in "One Two Three" and "State Fair".

Throughout about two hours, the picture in its story shows the thoughts and acts of a man John (Laurence Harvey) and of a lady Alma (Geraldine Page) toward their life and in the long run, it ends in her tragedy.

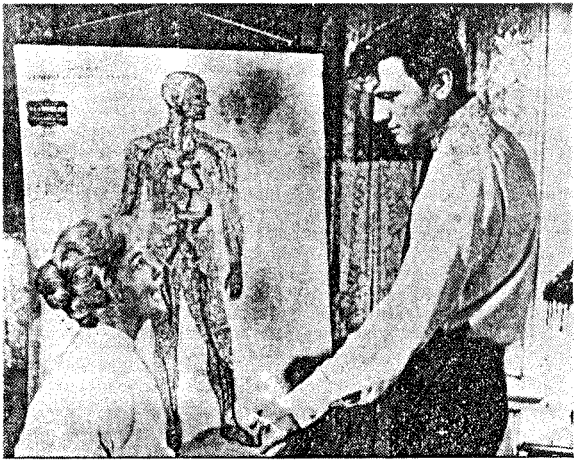
Playboy John thinks that man should satisfy his brain, stomach and sex as possible as he can. On the contrary, his childhood play-mate Alma brought up in a strict preacher's family thinks man should not be so and there should have a soul within him. When her lover John asks for her body, steady Alma rejects it.

But his father's death changes John's mind. He devotes himself to his father's medical work.

When John and Alma meet again, he assures Alma that what she has had in mind about life has been right, namely within man there is something like smoke except body. Alma changes her mind to former John's thought, and decides to give all of her to him. But the time is too late. John says that she is a support of his mind, and he no longer needs her. Her eternal lover John has been already engaged to a young girl. Two men's ways of loving differ basically.

After leaving John's house, she takes a walk alone. This scene is really looks piteous even to us, women spectators.

I wondered how Alma who was put into such a situation would live in the future!



Doctor John (right) explains human essence to Alma indicating an anatomical chart.

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