

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

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Hakumon Festival Closes in Success

The 7th annual Hakumon Festival lasted for 5 days from October 31 closed quietly in a success as chorus around a big bonfire echoed on the Surugadai Campus.

114 groups from the Student Self-Government Association, the Cultural, the Academic, the Athletic Associations of the Day and Night Courses and Consumers' Cooperation participated in the conventional festival. And they exhibited the fruits of their researches at lecturing rooms of the Surugadai main buildings.

During the Festival, professional plays and music bands at the auditorium charmed the great number of visitors as well as students.

The Hakumon Festival Executive Committee this year worked out new programs so as not to fall in mannerism often voiced about this festival.

One of the new events was a fancy dress parade which marched around the Surugadai Campus through the Kanda streets. This was applauded by a crowd of spectators.

The other attractive performance was the one made by the Hotel Research Club which was eager to call visitors into their exhibition room, where some extempore bellboys, members of the Club dressed in white and green uniform, made visitors feel as if they were guests at some well-known magnificent hotels.

Another popular exhibition made by the Social Psychology Research Club was a color test and a color symbolism test which were aimed at judging visitors' characters from the colors they liked or disliked.

After the Festival, the Executive Committee gave several prizes to groups which had featured the best exhibitions. The prizes went to eight including some not belonging to the Cultural, the Academic and the Athletic Associations. This was judged by the jury consisting of five professors, three school officials, five representatives of the Executive Committee and a few others.

They measured participating groups on the basis of 1) method of expression, 2) capability of showing group's characteristic and 3) attitude of explainers.

One of the Executive Committee members told the Herald that this year's Festival ended in success on the whole and hoped that the success would enable the next year Festival see more fruitful results.

Among the winning groups are the Race Research Club, which was awarded the most excellent prize, besides 'Oribukai' which is studying international and economic problems, the Social Psychology Research Club and the Tea Ceremony Club.

Effort prizes went to the Commerce Club, the Education Research Club, the Art Research Club and the Aviation Club.

(See Page 4)

Hakumon Regatta For Beginners Opened Nov. 11

Many greenhorns enjoyed boat racing under the finest windless weather as the annual Hakumon Regatta Race opened on Nov. 11 on the Arakawa River, outskirts of Tokyo.

The race designed to celebrate the Hakumon Festival and supported by the Chuo Boat Club and the Hakumon Festival Executive Committee was attended by 25 teams composed of 175 students.

This regatta was aimed at deepening mutual understanding among students, and strengthening students' health by working at oars in cooperation with each other.

This year, two coeds took part in the regatta for the first time, violating the usual tendency that the boating is men's sports, and they attracted much attention of participants.

A member of the Boat Club told the Hakumon Herald that it was important to enhance the interests in the regatta with which all students are able to be familiar and in which especially coeds can positively take part.

He said, "Participants surely made progress in techniques this year, and this resulted in a better record they set." As to the entry of coeds into the boat race, he said he welcomed woman students' participation in the race. He added that if there should be more coed participants, he would plan a race for women only.

Chuo ESS Visits Univs in Kansai

25 members of the Chuo University English Speaking Society (ESS) headed by Chairman Mitsuhide Kaneko (Junior, Law Dept.) visited over two days from Nov. 18 several universities in the Kansai district so as to hold English discussions with students in that area.

Some of the ESS members discussed on Nov. 19 "whether the House of Councillors be abolished" with ESS members of Kyoto University. And "Should we support neutralism as our policy?" was the agenda both at Ritsumeikan and Kansai Universities. Also, "University life and club activities" and "Public morality" were discussed on Nov. 21 at Osaka Women's University.

This training tour to the Kansai district was aimed at promoting mutual understanding and friendship between Chuo's members and those of several universities they visited.

Chairman Kaneko said that the training tour to the Kansai district was the first trial for his Society, but he added it would be one of the annual activities from next year.

"It is necessary for us, members of the Chuo ESS, to have the training tour in order to widen our narrow views," he also said.

Chuo Drops Final Game 0-1, Misses Title of Toto Baseball Tourney

The Chuo Baseball team was edged 0-1 on Nov. 17 by its strong rival Nihon University team in the final game of the Toto Six Universities Baseball Fall league tournament at the Meiji Shrine Stadium where more than 30,000 baseball fans watched the game.

By losing the finals, the Chuo squad failed to capture the champion flag while the Nihon team achieved its 14th victory since the inauguration of the Toto league tourney 31 years ago.

The game went on without no run for both teams from the first inning to the fourth.

Nihon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1
Chuo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

However, from the beginning of the game, the Chuo nine showed splendid fighting spirits in offense as well as in defense, frequently threatening the Nihon team.

At the bottom of the first inning, the first chance to score a point was brought to the Chuo team by its top batter Shiro Takegami's double through the Nihon's error due to the sparkling sunshine. However, the following Chuo sluggers could not pour the KO punch to Nihon's southpaw pitcher Chihara.



Leading hitter Suetsugu hits a triple.

Masumoto Elected Prexy Under New School Rule

Directors' Board Names Okawa Chairman



Mr. Okawa



Prof. Masumoto

Professor Kihei Masumoto was elected as president of Chuo University with majority votes at the presidential election carried out on Oct. 31 and trustees of the University gave their all-out approval to president-elect Masumoto at the Board of Trustees held on Nov. 15.

Prior to the presidential election, the Presidential Election Administration Committee, headed by Dr. Goro Okuda and composed of four other professors and Secretary-General Tokuzo Unno, was organized last month. 150 voters for the presidential election were elected from among five faculties members and high ranking officials under the standing Fundamental Regulation. Then Chair-

President Kihei Masumoto was also elected Chancellor of Chuo University on November 17 at the Chancellor Selection Committee.

The Committee was composed of 53 members: 20 professors, 5 directors, 22 trustees, 3 high ranking officials and president and others concerned. In order to avoid taking much time in selecting chancellor, the Committee carried out a vote instead of a selection which is stipulated in the Fundamental Regulation.

It was decided that a person who obtained two thirds of all votes become chancellor. This decision was effective only this time.

As a result, Professor Masumoto obtained 38 votes which was over two thirds of 51 votes, and the other 13 votes were separated among Dr. Kiyoshi Mori, ex-President Koshiro Shibata and Dr. Hisashi Yoshida.

man Okuda of the Committee revealed their names.

In the presidential election on October 31, Law Professor Masumoto who had served a post of the vice-president for one year under the former Fundamental Regulation polled 119 votes out of 139.

Dr. Kiyoshi Mori obtained 10 votes and the other 10 votes were separated among six professors: Kinsho Katayama, Seibi Hijikata, Tadashi Hanai, Tatsuo Inoue, Tokuzo Aoki and Goro Okuda. In the election, 141 persons voted but two of them gave blank votes.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hiroshi Okawa, president of the Alumni Association, was newly named as chairman of the Board of Directors at the meeting of the Board of Directors on Nov. 1.

His appointment was unanimously made by 10 directors in accordance with the new Regulation which stipulates the post of chairman be separately taken from that of chancellor and president, while the old Regulation made it possible for one person to become heads of the three top posts of the school.

Zengakuren Holds A Rally

More than 2,000 students of the anti-main current of the Zengakuren including some 20 Chuo students staged a demonstration on November 1 downtown Tokyo against the National University Control Bill submitted by the Central Education Council, an advisory organ to the Education Minister Masuo Araki.

Prior to the demonstration, three groups of the anti-main current of the Zengakuren, Shagakudo (Socialist Student Federation), Shaseido (Socialist Youngmen Federation) and the Zengakuren Reorganization Com-

mittee, gathered at Shimizu-dani Park, Minato-Ku, in protest against the controversial issue of the National University Control Bill.

Following the rally, the three anti-main current groups of the Zengakuren marched through Toranomon to Hibiya Park.

More than 1,000 leftist students took a sit-down demonstration when they arrived in front of the Ministry of Education building for more than 30 minutes and at times some of them clashed with the riot policemen.

Because of the sit-down demonstration, the traffic control near the Ministry of Education building was completely confused. In the amid of the confusion, the riot policemen forced the students to retreat toward Hibiya Park. During the clashes, four students including Chairman Satsuki Eda of the Student Self-Government Association of Tokyo University's Liberal Arts Dept. were arrested on charge of violating the traffic law. After the marching demonstration, the students held a rally again at Hibiya Park.

Meanwhile, in Kyoto, some 2,000 students, mostly of Kyoto University, held a strong demonstration march on the streets. This was carried out in accordance with the mentioned demonstration staged by the Tokyo chapter of the Zengakuren.

The Central Education Council presented the final recommendation on the National University Control Bill to the Education Ministry in the middle of last month. It is expected to be discussed during the coming session of the Parliament.

4 Chuo Fencers in Japanese Delegation

Eleven fencers including four Chuoians were chosen as members of the Japan's Europe Expedition Fencing Team, according to the announcement made on Oct. 20 by the Japan Fencing Association.

They are scheduled to have goodwill matches with European fencers during one-month visit which carries them to Germany, Austria, France, Italy and other European countries.

(Continued on Page 6)

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EDITORIAL

Personality First

Election is regarded as one of the most idealized methods of symbolizing democracy upon decision on a course of action. In Chuo University where old-fashioned systems in the field of management and administration are said influential, the democracy displayed on November 10 its full strength upon the presidential election.

The election was carried out under the revised Fundamental Regulation by 141 voters composed of representatives from five faculties and high ranking officials. As a result Prof. Kihei Masumoto was elected as president with majority votes of 114.

What attracts our attention regarding the election is that Mr. Masumoto gained about 84 per cent of the polls unlike the elections in the past. This implies that he is an eligible person who was supported by almost all professors. In this sense, he should feel easy in fulfilling his duties during his tenure of office.

Mr. Masumoto is a person capable of bringing great prosperity to Chuo University and must be one who excels in leadership and is endowed with ability, to deal with hard problems on and off the campus, listening with broad mind to the voices of students and professors.

The new president emphasized in his recent press conference that one of the most important and urgent tasks for him is to enhance the mutual reliance between the professors' union groups and the Alumni Association groups by eliminating misunderstandings and disagreeable situations. This kind of antagonism is chiefly due to the difference of opinions between the professors group which is usually inclined to attach more importance to education, and the Alumni Association group which tends to give priority to management.

What is more required for him is to fully understand what is true in education and to appropriately acknowledge how to maintain peace on the campus. It could not be difficult for Mr. Masumoto to offer his ears to the appeals from professors and students and adopt them as much as possible into the policy of the school management.

As the 80th anniversary plans are steadily under way, great hopes are concentrated on him and it may not be exaggerated to say whether the 80th anniversary schemes succeeds or not entirely depends upon his ability shown both in the field of education and the management of the school.

Baseball

It is a great pity that Chuo University's baseball team missed after eight seasons the opportunity of winning the championship of the Toto Six Universities Baseball League. Despite the enthusiastic rooting of more than 15,000 Chuo students, the team was shut out by Nihon University's ace pitcher Yosaburo Chihara in a victory casting match.

Although the champion flag was far away from the reach of the hands, there remained keen impressions with both students and players. First of all, we must reconsider that nothing is more popular and dynamic than the baseball among Japanese universities. Especially in Chuo, it was quite natural that students who had not faced such a big event became as joyful as had never been seen.

Many students went to see the match and found there an extraordinary excitement they have never experienced since their entrance to the school. Each of them was combined through a single-minded wish to make the Chuo team successful. Therefore they were convulsed with big voices at players' gestures or motions. And it created an exciting atmosphere peculiar to ball games, together with the opponent backers' shouts. This led to love of their school in heart.

Next, the Chuo team's efforts should be much appreciated as they let students enjoy and arouse their alma mater-loving spirit through the games. At any rate, ball games this time were of great significance for students from various points of view.

New Top Heads Reveal Ambitions

Mr. Okawa

"I accepted the chairman's post of the Board of Directors on condition that I might attend my office in University only one or two days a week," Mr. Hiroshi Okawa, who was newly selected as the chairman of the Board of Directors at the meeting of the Board of Directors early this month, told in an interview with the Hakumon Herald.

Mr. Okawa also told that he had been confident of fulfilling his duty at the chairman's post because he had experienced the private school management for four years at Toyoko Gokuen and others.

Mr. Hiroshi Okawa, president of the Toei Motion Picture Company, is now chairman of the Alumnus Association of

the University and chairman of the Fund-Raising Committee for the coming celebration of Chuo's 80th anniversary.

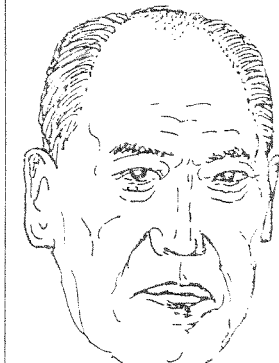
Mr. Okawa, a man of unyield-



k.k.

Mr. Masumoto

Professor Kihei Masumoto, who was elected President of the University Oct. 31 and was also nominated as the Chancellor



ing spirit, is now a good golfer despite his fat belly and heavy weight, 80 kg.

Stressing the good effects of sports on youth, he advises students to play them during their school days, on ground that the sports will make them healthy, bright in their character and fair in their behavior, and help them in many ways in their places of work after graduation, especially in getting along with their associates.

After graduating from the Law Department of Chuo University, he was employed at the Tokyo Electric Express Railway Co. and stayed in the semi-government company for nearly 25 years.

It was 11 years ago that Mr. Okawa, retiring from the Tokyo Electric Express Railway Co., became Toei president when the company was suffering from difficult finances.

Across the Oceans

Students Support JFK On Meredith Case

From The Chicago Maroon (Campus paper of the University of Chicago)

Hundreds of college newspapers, including many in the South, have commented editorially on the admission of Negro James Meredith to the previously segregated University of Mississippi.

Almost without exception, the student press supported President Kennedy in sending federal troops to quell rioting in "Ole Miss."

Among the more striking editorials was the front page column entitled "America," appearing in the University of North Carolina's Daily Tar Heel, following the riots in Mississippi.

"OXFORD, Miss.—In the eyes of the world Mississippi is America. The Mississippi of General Walker, of Ross Barnett, and of the Confederate flags which fly everywhere in this little town, is what America means... because a great nation cannot be allowed to lapse into cruelty and violence, even within the smaller part of one of its smallest states.

"At this moment, America is the Army general who led a mob of teenagers, armed with rifles and rocks, against United States Marshalls."

"America is the Mississippi state trooper who urged a group of student to go get Meredith."

"America is a state trooper who screamed at reporters for not showing proper Southern courtesy" to a woman... and then later stood idly by while a reporter was beaten by five students.

"America is the unbelievable

vile names which students called the Federal Marshalls."

"Perhaps the saddest of all of what America is today is the university administrator who used a loudspeaker to urge the students to return to their dorms after the riot on Sunday saying: 'You have done nothing to be ashamed of... Return to your dorms... you have done nothing to be ashamed of'."

"Look closely at all this... look closely and see what your America has become."

Excerpts from editorials in other Southern newspapers follow:

The Daily Texan, University of Texas: "The Mississippi governor's assertion of the doctrine of interposition which died a painful death in the Civil War—is a sad commentary on Twenti-

eth Century United States.

"And Barnett himself has become the prototype of the Southerner making a last-ditch stand to perpetuate a set of attitudes which are not consistent with the historically tested ideals of our country."

"The road Governor Barnett is following leads to martyrdom, to get there he must cross justice and Freedom."

The Mississippian, University of Mississippi: "Whatever your beliefs, you are a citizen of the United States of America and the state of Mississippi and should preserve the peace and harmony of both governments."

In addition, the Mississippian is sponsoring a drive to begin a fund in memory of the French newsman killed in the riots at the end of last month.

Dining Hall or Cafeteria?

From The Diamondback (Campus paper of the University of Maryland)

Robert Spence, University food director, says he plans to transform the Main Dining Hall into an attractive and efficient eating place. Mr. Spence came to the University of Maryland last year after serving as food director at Prince George's Hospital. Before that, he was head of the Virginia department of Mental Hygiene.

T-lines are employed to speed up service. Under the new system 160 people are served a minute, in comparison to the old method's 40 per minute.

Cold food, hot food, milk and fruit drink containers are grouped together for smoother service. Twenty lines are used, serving

approximately 5,000 students at each meal.

Commuters, faculty members and guests who wish to eat in the dining hall may purchase individual or semester meal tickets. They are served in the downstairs section.

Complete redecoration of the Main Dining Hall was completed. It has received a new paint job and many new pieces of equipment have been ordered. This year the students are asked to bus their own trays to keep the dining hall neat and attractive.

on Nov. 15 is now under the revised Fundamental Regulation to act as the head of controlling the school affairs and commanding school officials.

The newly elected President told the Hakumon Herald that he would like to cultivate from a fresh point of view the school's traditional motto 'Shitsu-Jitsu Go-Ken' or simplicity and sincerity, fortitude and vigor, which has been deeply rooted among graduates and undergraduates.

Mr. Masumoto expressed his hope to make the University brighter. He elaborated that he would like to clear up some of the pending problems which the school is facing at present. He also hoped to put more stress on the educational sphere than hitherto eliminating the recent trend that the school authorities have been admitting students beyond their capacity.

Mr. Masumoto said he was convinced that several educational facilities would be accomplished in the near future to provide professors and students with more comfortable accommodations. Among the current projects are included constructions of more school buildings in connection with the coming celebrations of Chuo's 80th anniversary. Graduating from the Law Dept. of Chuo University in 1919, Mr. Kihei Masumoto returned to his Alma Mater in 1929 as an assistant professor, and was promoted to a professor later. He became the Dean of the Law Dept. in 1951, and was nominated in 1962 Vice-President under the former Fundamental Regulation.

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How MRA Can Protect World from War

By V. C. Viswanathan

Have you ever heard about MRA, short for Moral Re-Armament?

This movement, originated by Dr. Frank Buchman some 40 years ago aiming at "world-changing through life-changing," is now spreading all over the world with the four moral standards, "absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love," and "the guidance of God."

In other words, a proposition to which MRA is dedicated is that "men can change the world by improving their own morals."

The following article is a contribution of Mr. V.C. Viswanathan, one-time President of Madras (India) University students, who recently visited the Surugadal Campus of Chuo to introduce MRA movements to students here with other MRA devotees during their stay in this country.—Ed.

of Madras University. Students have always been in the front line of every great movement in history. It is not surprising therefore that it was the undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge who, in the early thirties, were the first to respond to Dr. Frank Buchman's challenge.

Last year I was in Europe with a group of Japanese students who had come to attend the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Caux, Switzerland. At Caux they saw in action a greater and more effective revolution than anything they had seen before. They changed. They put their experience into a play called 'The Tiger'. They



Mr. Viswanathan (second from left, back row) with some of the MRA devotees on the University's Surugadal Campus.

Castroism or Fascism. They wrote a play called 'El Condor' portraying a powerful answer to corruption, communism and demagoguery. They are now in Italy with their play spearheading Moral Re-Armament's massive offensive in that nation which is winning Communists, Nenni-Socialists, Fascists and Christian Democrats in a greater revolution.

Similar offensives are going on in Scandinavia, Africa and many other parts of the world. Every man who cares is needed in this task. Any man who decides can immediately become part of a world force of men and women who are giving everything in the greatest revolutionary adventure of all time,—the task of remaking the world.

It starts with a simple but profound experiment any man, if he decides, can make. I started by measuring my whole life and my deepest motives against the standards of absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love. It helped me to see the great gap that existed between my idealism and my day to day life.

Even though I talked of peace, unity and the brotherhood of man, in my heart I bore hatred, resentment and jealousy against many people including my own family. I condemned corruption in public life while I condoned it in my private life. I spoke of social justice but basically I was living for my

own success, my selfish ambitions and my indulgences.

I decided to change my life,—to put right everything that has been wrong in the past and accepted the daily discipline and adventure of listening to the 'Inner Voice.' Even though I had no faith, I soon saw from my own personal experience and the experience of countless others that adequate, accurate and definite information and direction can come from the mind of God to the mind of man.

The world is on the knife-edge of decision. The choice is Moral Re-Armament or Atomic War. We need a hurricane of common sense to bring men to their senses, restoring the Communist and the non-Communist world to sanity and unity before it is too late. When men change and are gripped by the fire and passion, the purity and honesty of a moral ideology, miracles happen. The foundation is laid of a new world, not on the shifting sand of corruption and compromise, but on the rock-like character of God-directed men and nations.

Could it be the paradox of history that the nation that first felt the force of the atom blast will lead the world into the paths of peace? That could be the God-appointed destiny of Japan. The newly built Asian Center for Moral Re-Armament in Odawara is, I believe, a symbol of Japan's determination to fulfill her destiny.

Letters to the Editor

On Ikeda's Economic Policy

To the Editor:

Quite recently, the Government formally decided to raise fares of private electric lines and consumers' rice price. Besides, it seems inevitable that Tohoku Electric Power Company will raise its electric fee, although it is not certain how wide the raise would be.

The rise of consumers' prices, which has become remarkable since the year before last, has developed to an unavoidable situation. I think this is apparently due to the failures of Prime Minister Ikeda's economic policy.

The series of raising public fees may be inevitable, because in many cases there are some reasons. For instance, there is a case where some fares which have been restricted any raise because of their public nature often tend to go upwards to catch up with the rise of other prices.

But the problem lies in the case where consumers' prices follow the rise of public fees. If consumers' prices are raised in that way, it is evident that the life of the people will become difficult more and more. This is a great problem that people cannot overlook.

As a matter of fact, Prime Minister Ikeda's economic policy enabled a rapid economic growth and a wide increase of national income. But at the same time, it also brought a serious problem, namely rise of consumers' prices.

The life of people seems to have become rich due to the increase of nominal wages, but we must not be too optimistic about this because real wages do not follow the case of the nominal wages.

This is an obvious fact not from the standpoint of figure, but from people's actual feeling in daily life. So I think Ikeda's policy ended merely in a "mood" without any effective results.

For the sake of promoting people's substantial life, I am convinced that it is an urgent task to make prices stable.

Though we are obliged to approve the rise in public fees this time, the Government should set forth some countermeasures to remove people's anxiety about the rise in consumers' prices, taking into consideration the influences of the raise on various fields.

As long as there isn't any concrete policies, the anxiety would not be wiped away. It is the time when the Government must take not an emergency one but some consistent countermeasures, to stabilize consumers' prices.

Now the Government should re-examine its nominal countermeasures to consumers' prices in the past, with cooperation of various fields, and carry out proper policies from the synthetic standpoint of finance, circulation of money and taxation.

Hitoshi Minamisawa Junior, Law Dept.

IS it going to be war or peace?

That is what each man asks his neighbour.

We live in a divided world. Both sides are armed with weapons capable of total annihilation. In the face of this, the thinking and living of statesmen and of ordinary men on both sides of the curtains are dangerously out of date.

The theory of the class struggle which uses hate as its main driving force as well as the theory of capitalism which is rooted in self-interest are both hopelessly outmoded.

It is a paradox of history that while men have learnt to master outer space they have yet to learn how to live on earth. We have succeeded in building rockets that can reach the moon but have failed to feed our starving brethren.

It will take a real revolution to right the wrongs of our age and build a brand new world. Such a revolution to succeed, must tackle the root problem—human nature. It must be powerful enough to change men's motives on a colossal scale and big enough to enlist every man of every class, race and nation in a common commitment to remake the world.

Such a revolutionary force and idea is Moral Re-Armament which has already, in the words of Radio Moscow, 'established bridgeheads on every continent and is in its final phase of total expansion throughout the world.'

It was through a Japanese student that I first met this force ten years ago while I was the President of 30,000 students

were invited to take this play to many nations in Europe, America, Latin America and Asia.

Hundreds of thousands of people flocked to see 'The Tiger' in the public squares and football stadiums of Latin America and Asia. Millions responded to an idea that brought hope of a speedy and lasting answer to poverty and social injustice which has been their curse for many generations. Future historians will mark this as one of the greatest ideological moves of this century. Leaders of Brazil say this action of MRA saved their country from bloody civil war.

Radical student leaders of San Marcos University in Peru who had rioted against U.S. Vice-President, Nixon, were captured by the passion and commitment of these Japanese students. They too were enlisted in a revolution bigger than Communism.

Players Say:

"Feel Regrettable Though We Did Our Best"

Two Chuo baseball players, ace pitcher Toshiyuki Kato (Senior, Law Dept.) and slugger Tamio Suetsugu (Soph., Lit. Dept.) were chosen respectively as the Most Excellent Pitcher and the Leading Hitter for this season by the Toto Universities Baseball League Federation.

Toshiyuki Kato wound up for the season with a 6-2 slate and worked an earned run average of 0.868 while Tamio Suetsugu hit 0.379.

The two players expressed their joy of having been awarded the prizes in an interview with the Herald.

The Most Excellent Pitcher who weighs 66 kg. and measures 170 cm. tall said, "I am very glad to have won the M.E.P. prize though my award is mostly thanks to catcher Keizo Onishi's painstaking help." The ace of Chuo University

said that he regretted that the Chuo squad had failed to get the championship after four-year interval since 1958.

Looking back on the just ended game with the Nihon team he said the cause of the defeat was his pitching toward Nihon University's Yosaburo Chihara who hit successively Kato's ball to bring the victory to the Nihon team.

"But," he said, "the ball which



Toshiyuki Kato

he hit back was not my winning shot. As far as the pitching to Chihara is concerned, it was my mistake."

The M.E.P. uses the contact lenses because he is intensively near-sighted. On the morning of the game with the Nihon team, he found he lost one of his lenses and so he had to play baseball with one eye, he said. "When it became dark, I could hardly look at the catcher's sign," he added.

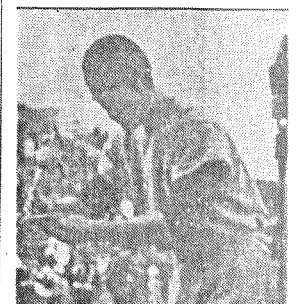
"Though we were defeated, not only all players but I did my best in the games, so I want to say 'Congratulation' to the winner," he finally said.

On the other hand, leading hitter Tamio Suetsugu said during the same interview that he gained confidence in himself to get the title of the leading hitter when he trounced a home run in the opening game on Sept. 10 with Senshu University for the first time in his career as the collegian baseball man.

"My weak point was inside-

low. To overcome this, I changed my batting form according to the proper suggestions by manager Katsunari Miyai. His proper hints have brought me the title of the leading hitter," he said.

The young leading hitter aged 20 who weighs 71 kg. and stands 175 cm. tall concluded that he will do his best in the coming spring season by further training his skills on batting.



Tamio Suetsugu

BEST IN THE WORLD

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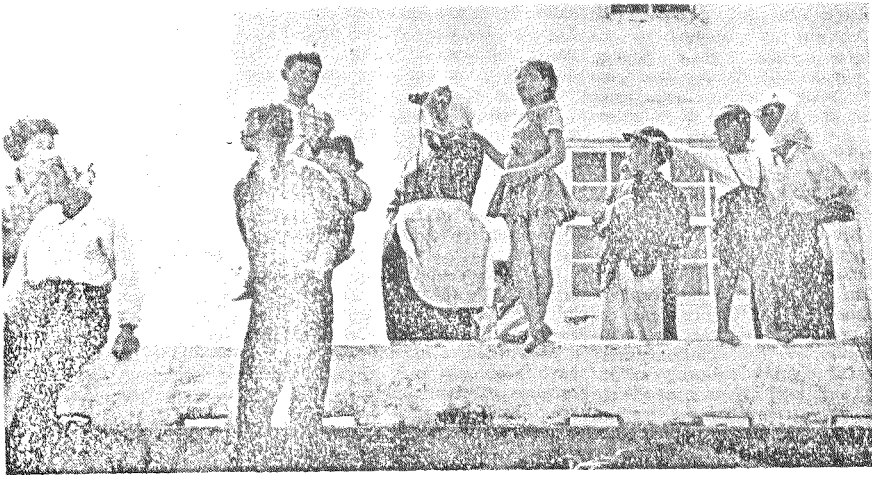
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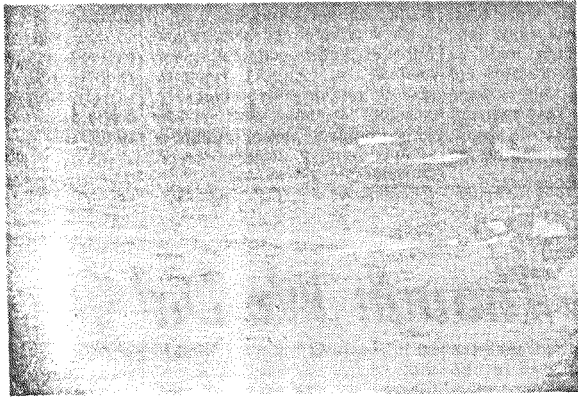
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Nossappu in Hokkaido

Fishermen Under Soviet's Tight Patrol



All the fishermen are on the fishing-ground, when the Soviet's boats begin patrol around the border line. Families left on land gather at the lighthouse of Nossappu Tip, feeling uneasy about their husbands' or fathers' lives and holding field glasses in their hands.



Fishing boats are running away desperately, plowing the white waves, as patrol boat of Soviet Russia is on duty trying to catch the Japanese small boats which are in operation beyond the territory of Japan.

This photo was taken through the telescope set at the lighthouse just at the moment when patrol boat was drawing near.



"Why papa is not at home with us tonight again?" Unable to give adequate answer to her little children's question, mother just prays in her mind for the safety of the lives of her husband and his fellow fishermen. The ricebowls on the table, waiting for his master's return, provoke tears.

All the photographs here are permitted to print by the courtesy of the Chuo University Photo Club.

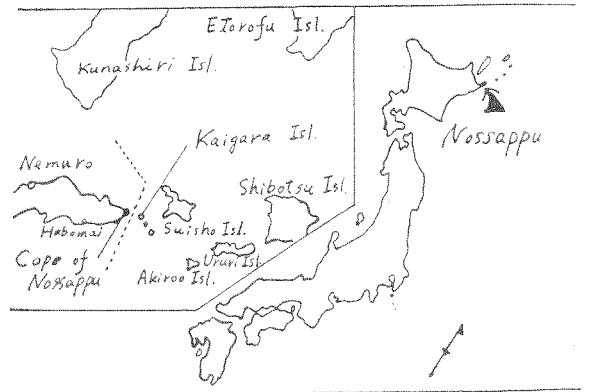
It takes five minutes by ship to get the nearest Soviet's territory from the Cape of Nossappu, Japan's eastern tip in Hokkaido facing the Sea of Okhotsk.

Though five minutes is a short time, there is a long and somber history in which tangle fishermen have been conflicting in severe nature with Soviet Russia. They have too many difficult and very delicate problems unable to solve with their feeble strength.

This summer, the Photo Club of Chuo University travelled to make vivid photographs out of fishermen's daily life and present situations seen in fishing and being pursued or caught by Soviet patrol boats.

Most of all tangle breed deep in the sea beyond the presumptive danger line, eventual border line of Japan and Soviet, being set just on halfway on the distance of 3.8 kilometers between the Cape of Nossappu and Kaigara Island in the Sea of Okhotsk.

Thus, the fishermen have to sail across the line, and run the risk of being chased by Soviet boats. Their life may be said to sway to and fro by God's wishes. Nevertheless they repeat same things every day, because they must live on harvesting tangle at dangerous place. There is no other marine product except tangle.



According to some members of the Photo Club, those families whose masters have been caught by Soviet boats are being obliged to send their young daughters to the dangerous fishing-ground where they must work while Soviet patrol boats are away which may come out at any moment all of a sudden.

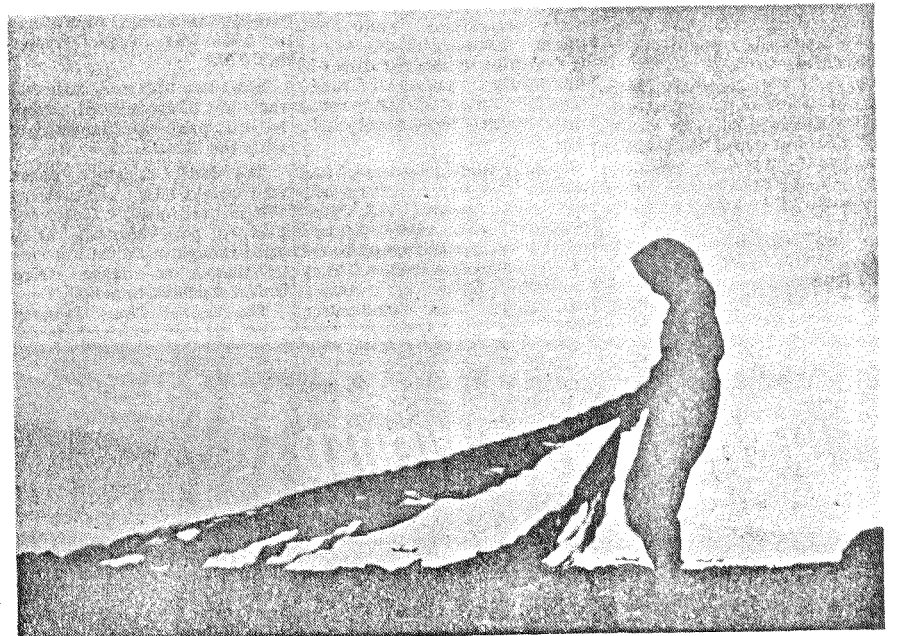
At present, 17 tangle-boats and 18 fishermen have been still at Soviet's hands since June last year.

Their life begins at 4 o'clock every morning. Before they set sail for the fishing-ground, they always stand on the shore to look at a flag pole. If the color of the flag on the pole is red, they must give up their sail because the red flag means that Soviet boats are on duty or the weather is too bad. If there is no flag, they push forward their boats carefully to the fishing-ground pray-

ing for their safety.

Such being the situation, both Hokkaido Government and Nemuro City authorities decided September last year to make artificial "Second Kaigara Island" by sinking concrete blocks in the sea within the Japanese territory to take the place of Kaigara Island where 1,600-ton tangle, 40 per cent of total product in this area, is being harvested and around which fishing boats are frequently being caught. The work is now steadily under way attracting much attentions and expectations.

Other club members said, "Nossappu's people have no feeling at all of being sinful in breaking the border line. For they have a firm belief that Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and Habomai Islands including Kaigara belong to Japan."



After all men set sail, women become operative on land. One of them is now subjecting the tangle to the sunbeam on the seaside which her husband harvested in the dangerous sea, besides taking care of her children or householding.

Even little boys are obliged to be workers to earn their bread in this area.

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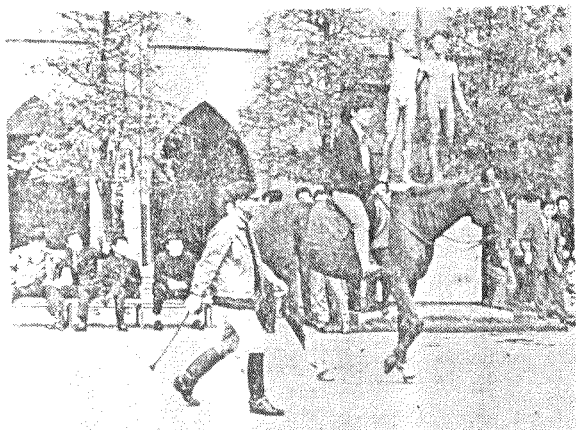


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Youthful Beat in the Hakumon Fete



A good-looking horse, perhaps a beau or beauty in their society, is moving forward reluctantly with a wholesome free guest on his back on the asphalt campus in the sunny afternoon.

This scene was caught by our cameraman on the second day of the University's one and only fete.

His master, a member of the Chuo Horse Riding Club, leads him in the right direction in front of the Chuonian's symbol, the Young Men's Statues.

The young horse may be trembling with his great responsibility in an once-a-year appearance before eyes of Chuonians.

(Above)

"Less Work — More Income!"

"We Demand the Rise in the Rice Price!"

Shouting such words and firing cannons, Chuo students, being disguised as poor and oppressed peasants of the feudalistic age of Japan, marched through the streets of Kanda, near the Surugadai Campus on the first day of the 5-day-long Festival.

The placard the farmer is holding in his hands reads "Origin of the Marching Demonstration — Agrarian Outrage."

They were some of those 100 participants in the fancy dress parade contest, an in-around campus portion of the fete.

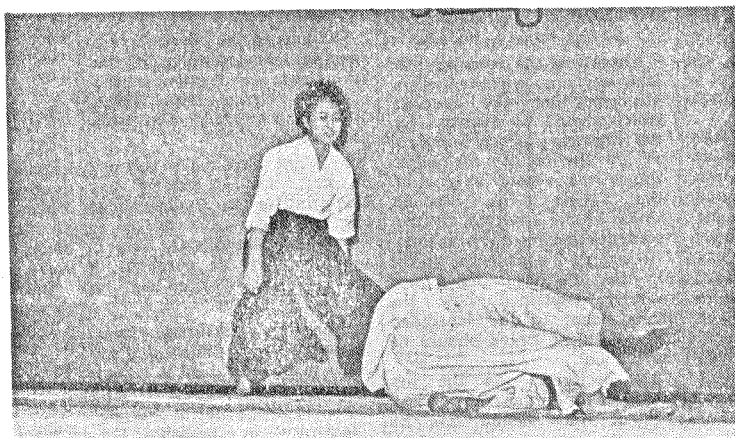
(Right)



Reflecting the enthusiasm of the audience while trying to make them laugh, a student 'Rakugoka' (comic story teller) is earnestly performing one of the traditional stories on his first stage in the No. 318 lecture room as a participator in the Festival.

The 'Rakugoka' in kimono is a member of the Chuo Rakugo Club which presently holds a membership of more than 30, and is actively studying and learning the art of comic story telling.

(Left)



Look out, men! What a chick! The pretty girl in the white and black uniform has just beaten off her masculine opponent.

This scene was watched by a large audience at the University's Auditorium where the school's Aikido Club held several demonstration matches.

Female practicers of this Japan's traditional art of self-defense are increasing in number year by year as is indicated by the famous phrase, "What have become conspicuously stronger recently are stockings and women."

(Left)



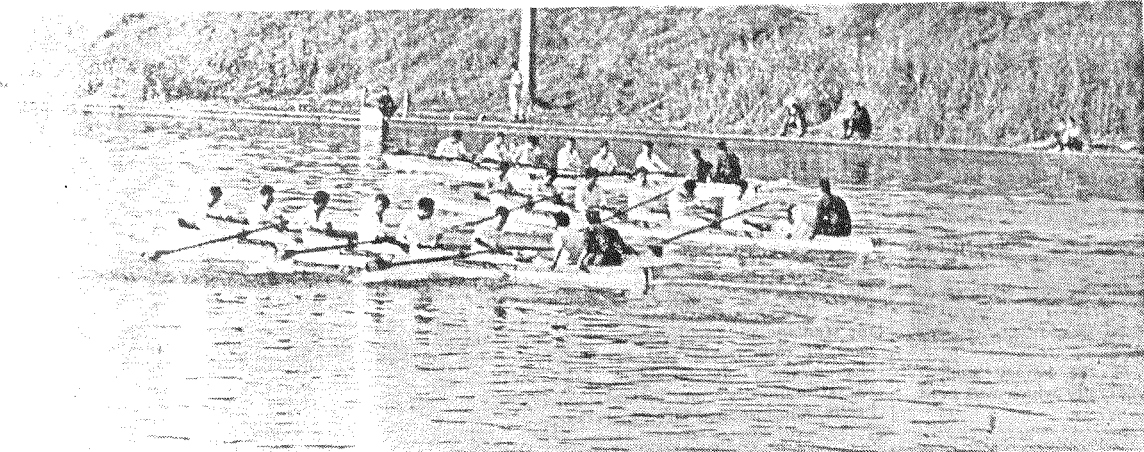
'Don't be so quick-tempered! Stop killing yourself!'

At a glance, you'd have yelled out like a madman at this scene of an English play "The Rope" by Eugene O'Neill performed at the Auditorium on the third day of the Festival.

In fact, the little girl named Mary is hanging down from the rope in her family's barn just for fun.

Then, a very surprising ending scene happened with excellent performances of members of the University's English Speaking Society.

(Above)



Row, row, row our boat
Rapidly up the stream
One more oar and we'll be
Completing our scheme

Yes, life is not but a dream for those youngmen who participated in the Hakumon Regatta Race held on the Arakawa River on November 11 under the bright and warm sunlight.

This annual boat race sponsored by the Chuo Boat Club is aimed at cultivating young students' sense of joint responsibility in their society as is expressed in the mentioned parody of the famous children's song.

(Left)

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Analysis of Student Union

How best can we Japanese students lead a fruitful life at those universities which are frequently called "institution of higher education," but are referred to more frequently as a "place of mass production"?

Most of us are pressed by the sense of responsibility that we have to find a solution to this trite, but, in a sense, shameful question from the very moment we enter the university. It may sometimes remain unsolved until around early summer of our fourth year when we will be very busy looking for a better employment!

One may find his answer in taking part in those extracurricular or club activities. Or another may satisfy his frustrated mind by attending so-called "seminar" classes which, at present, can be considered one of the few

cases in the campus for those who want to study further and to be closely related with professors as well as with other students.

It is obvious, however, that students so far have not found any convincing solution to this question. They have only been grieving at the lack of communications among the school, faculty, alumnus and students.

In this connection, most interests in the University have been centered on the construction project of what they call a Student Union (or, a Student House). The school's trustees approved last spring the project under which the Student Union is to be built on the Surugadai Campus.

During the past seven months since the decision, two developments have appeared on the campus regarding the Student Union construction plan.

One is the "Hakumon Union" which was recently published by the Day Course SSGA (Student Self-Government Association). The pamphlet carries the Association's latest slogan "The Student Union of the students, by the students and for the students" on its front cover.

The 20-page booklet, being delivered to students by the Association's representatives in each class, conveys the SSGA's views concerning the construction and management problems of the proposed Student Union and introduces the present situations of student unions at other universities.

Another development is the SAD's (Student Affairs Dept.) establishment of the Chuo Student Union Construction Preparatory Committee which consists of the SAD chief (Dean of the Students), heads of the four sections of the SAD and representatives from the SAD's Consultants Committee.

As a body to help bring about the relationship between the school and the students and to take care of general student affairs, the SAD set up this Preparatory Committee aiming at submitting SAD's own blue-print for the Student Union construction to the University's School Buildings Construction Committee which is scheduled to discuss the matter in the near future.

The Committee so far has held four meetings since its establishment in October, and is, as is scheduled at first, now discussing the fundamental ideas of the Student Union, proceeding to the problems concerning its inner facilities and management which

are feared to be another 'dispute' between the school and the students," a member of the Committee recently told the Herald.

Members of the Preparatory Committee would continue their once-a-week meeting until late next month when the Committee might be possible to announce its blue-print for the Student Union, partly adopting students' opinions and making researches in other schools' similar institutions, he also said.

Pres. Masumoto

In spite of those active movements, it is reported that the school authorities have not yet revealed its blue-print for the construction of the Student Union, and even their official opinions toward the matter are not available so far.

Newly-elected President Kihei Masumoto reasons that "the school cannot decide on any plan for the Student Union construction unless we'll complete the purchasing of the scheduled site for it in front of the old main gate of the Surugadai Campus."

Answering the students' fear that the promised Student Union might be turned into merely nominal one with small room for the students, he asserts that the fear is groundless on the part of the students. "Students do not have to worry about such matters of the school authorities, since we are endeavoring to expand the University both in scale and in quality," President Masumoto declares.

To set up the school's con-

sensus attitude toward the Student Union construction and management problems, the School Buildings Construction Committee will open a series of meetings soon after the school succeed in obtaining the site for it, according to the President. At present, however, he would not give any further details concerning the school authorities' attitude toward the Student Union plan.

SSGA Chairman Ishii

Active in weaving campus problems into SSGA movements, Chairman Kouki Ishii of the Chuo SSGA firmly believes that "student activities should be done centering the Student Union, and it should be an oasis for all the students."

Student union is not one of those what are called 'assembly halls,' but a place where students can obtain precious experiences in cultivating their own characters as future members of the society, he asserts.

These are the reasons, Mr. Ishii explains, why he insists strongly that the Student Union should be managed by the students properly supported by the faculty members. Hence the recent slogan of the SSGA: The Student Union of the students, by the students and for the students.

Revealing his plan, the junior in the Politics Department recently explained how the management of the scheduled Chuo Student Union should be carried out.

He declared: As the top management organ, the Chuo Student Union should have the

Student Union Committee consisting of about 10 student representatives and the same number of faculty members. As a subordinate body to the Student Union Committee, the Student Management Committee also should be set up. Consisting of only students representing the Culture, Athletic, and Academic associations, both the Day and Night courses SSGA and many other student groups on the campus, this Committee is practically to be concerned with the Union's management.

Regarding the inner facilities of the Student Union, Chairman Ishii said it should include some conference rooms, lounges, social gathering rooms or assembly halls, Japanese-style rooms with tatami mats, meeting rooms exclusively used by the coeds and the SSGA office.

60 to 70 clubrooms for extracurricular activities should also be accommodated in the Union building, he went on explaining.

"Students in general are paying less attention to the promised construction of the Student Union than SSGA officials expected," Mr. Ishii regretted.

It might have been because, he said, that at present any blue-print for the Student Union has not been yet revealed by the school authorities, and, in addition, that the purchase of the construction site has not completely finished.

Therefore, Chairman Ishii hoped, every Chuo student who wants to lead a comfortable life at school fix his eyes on the problem and be cooperative in establishing the Student Union Construction Committee, which is now under contemplation among SSGA officials.

Dr. Hisamatsu

From the viewpoint of the mental health, Dr. Eiichiro Hisamatsu, head of the Health and Sanitation Affairs Section, also recognizes the great importance of the existence of a student union on the University campus as a community center for students and others.

"I feel keenly that something important is lacking in the present universities in Japan. And it is the place for the students and faculty members to talk freely and exchange ideas," says the white-haired authority on mental health who attended last April

the 2nd Asian Conference of Experts on Student Health in Ceylon.

"Four years from 18 to 21 fall on mentally the most important period in a youngman's life, for it is during those years that man is to learn the relationship between his society and himself, and the importance of his responsibility to it," he declares. Therefore, the construction of the student union, where every student can meet and talk freely together with professors and his fellow students, must be very significant, says Professor Hisamatsu who now teaches hygiene at Chuo.

Recalling his visits to university campuses in Southeast Asian countries, Dr. Hisamatsu says "there are unexpectedly splendid institutions at universities in Ceylon, the Philippines and Hongkong."

"I found their equipments, which usually included lounge, dining room and so on, playing an important role in the respective university," he says.

Regarding the management problem of the Student Union, Dr. Hisamatsu says activities at those student unions seemed to him to be carried out smoothly by the professors and students. And he thinks, in case of Chuo's Student Union now under contemplation, it will be better that the Union management be run by some committee composed of professors and students.

"It is desirable that the school authorities engage only in taking necessary care of the building itself," he asserts.

Mr. Mizukami of SAD

Mr. Komao Mizukami who headed the SAD's inquiry commission to student unions at other universities last summer is of the opinion that the student union has generally two roles in university student life.

One is that it is a place where human characters of students will be created as well as in the classrooms, and the other is that it will be the community center of the university which consists of the school authorities, faculty members and students, according to the man who tries hard to be a "bridge" between the University and the students.

"University is like a house. It has various rooms for studies, rest, entertainment, school affairs, clubs and what not," Mr. Mizukami explains, "and so there must be a place like a living room in a house where every member of the family can meet and talk together in a comfortable atmosphere. Such should be the student union in a university."

"As to the student union problem, we must first of all understand the very reason why it is called the 'student union' in English," he adds. In this case, the word 'union' stands for the 'unity' of the students, faculty and those concerned with the university, Mr. Mizukami asserts.

Dr. B. J. George

Let's now listen to Dr. B. J. George from the Michigan Law School about what a 'student union' is, though his 'student union' is something like a dream to us Japanese students.

"As far as my knowledge is concerned, the student union is a place where important special student activities are carried out such as social gatherings, club activities, student dances and what not.

"Accordingly, at the student union on Michigan's Ann Arbor Campus which is called the Michigan Union, students have such facilities as conference rooms, guest rooms, game rooms, dining rooms, cafeteria, reading rooms and so on.

"At the game rooms, students can enjoy swimming, billiard, playing cards and other amusements in their spare time.

"There are also boarding facilities both in the Union and League buildings for alumnus of the University of Michigan.

"A managing board called the Board of Directors of the Michigan Union takes the general responsibility for the management of the Union. Michigan students elect about 15 directors of the Board from their fellow students through campuswide election once a year. The student directors are assisted by two faculty representatives from the University's Senate, and a few representing the Alumni Association of the University.

"Of course, the land and buildings of the Union are owned by the University of Michigan, and the Union budget is financed by tuition fees the students pay.

"The university authorities have power to veto the decision of the Board of Directors of the Union, but as far as I know there have been no such case as the school refused to accept what the Board had decided in the past 15 years."

Chuo Drops—

(Continued from Page 1)

In the last inning, the Chuo team again showed a fine fighting spirit. The second-base man Yutaka Kawabata, who had hit three singles in previous innings, continued hitting which might have brought point to the Chuo team. But the next batter Kawashima hit a ball to be caught directly by the infelder and then the Nihon team accomplished double play to set the game.

After the unlucky game, Chuo manager Katsunari Miyai told the Herald that the game had been carried out completely in favor of the Nihon team. The Chuo team, as far as the final game is concerned, was unfortunate, he said. "We did our best, and we were defeated. Now, what I want to say is 'Congratulations—Nihon University!'" he added. The result of the Chuo University baseball team this fall league was 9 wins, 4

defeats and 4 draws in total.

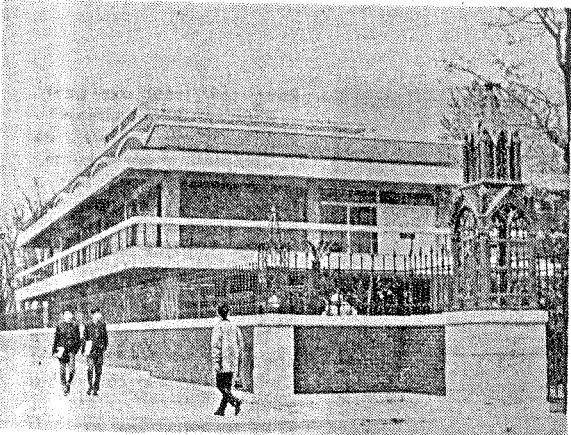


Photo shows the outside look of the 4-story Student Union building of Aoyama Gakuin University which was built October last year.

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the organization for promoting friendship of the businessman from Chuo University

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Trade Liberalization and Japanese Economy

By Rokuro Tsuchiya

Professor of Economics Department

(1)
Trade liberalization in Japan which has been pushed forward in a rapid pace since last year at length reached its final stage after the rate of liberalization was raised to 88 per cent at a stroke last October. Externally, Japanese economy thus could at last fill the gap between advanced industrial countries and Japan, but internally, there are still many problems.

At present, almost all advanced industrial countries have already become those which are defined in Article 8 under the IMF Agreement—the countries which are stipulated to have the duty to liberalize trade and exchange. However, only Japan had remained among those countries which under Article 14 are free of the obligation of liberalizing trade and exchange. But during the last annual consultation with the International Monetary Fund, Japan was placed in a situation to be advised to advance to a country under Article 8 because of her remarkable economic growth. However, in view of deterioration of the situation in her international balance of payment, Japan was allowed to delay the removal for another year. 90 per cent liberalization was thus promised in return for the delay. Accordingly it could be said that Japan gave into the pressure from outside by carrying out the promise.

By the way, we must not look over that the situation of world economy is undergoing a rapid change. Particularly the trend of the European Economic Community is noteworthy. The U.S. intends to withstand the challenge of the EEC with an emer-

gency means of Trade Expansion Act. In respect that the U.S. has so far protected her trade, this countermeasure may be said an epoch-making one. Therefore, if Japan tries, as long as she can, to postpone liberalization, it is most certain that she is more and more backward in the present world situation.

In case of Japan, there is no areal background for her to form a powerful community such as seen in Western Europe or other spheres. Therefore, the means to cope with the world situation would be nothing but a positive free trade. But it was regrettable that the liberalization rate was lower than the scheduled rate though the difference was only two per cent.

(2)
Now, I will discuss the influences of liberalization on the domestic industries.

Japan underwent about 40 per cent liberalization for the past two years. This ration itself was a great figure but as the liberalization was started with the goods of less influence upon domestic markets, the shock was not so great as we had worried. For, the liberalized goods so far were mostly raw materials whose supply Japan found abroad. And among goods and half-made goods, Japan had liberalized those items which had fairly competitive power. Steel is a good example of this which was powerful enough to compete with that in advanced countries. But the Japanese Government had protected the steel industry preferentially for a long period.

What had been feared about the trade liberalization was an increase in the amount of im-

port. But so far, this has not come out as any big trouble. For example, when Japan was about to liberalize crude cotton and crude wool last April, it had been worried that the measure would bring a wide increase of import. In fact, immediately after the liberalization, import increased distinctly.

By the way, we should note that those which were liberalized this time included some



Professor Rokuro Tsuchiya of the Economics Dept. of Chuo Univ. graduated from the Economics Dept. of the school in 1949. After serving as an assistant professor of the Dept. he took the present seat this year. His major is international economics and his main works are as follows: "Economic Growth and International Balance of Payment", "Problems of Capital Formation in Underdeveloped Countries" which he has translated into Japanese from R. Nurkse's work.

troublesome items which had so far been dropped due to the above mentioned reason.

About 600 (73 per cent) items of the total items of 1036 had already been liberalized and this time, 300 (17 per cent) items were at first scheduled to be liberalized. However, about 50 (2 per cent) of them were deferred due to the powerful opposition of industrial circles.

The liberalized items are mainly occupied by crude oil, namely 11.5 per cent and the rests are non-ferrous metals and provisions. From what has been seen above, we can suppose the liberalization is not so easy. The liberalization at this time caused special controversy as it came at the time when the domestic market was in the worst recession.

Though the Japanese economy may suffer more bitterly from the liberalization of this time, I don't think it will be crashed down completely. For, the 15 per cent or 250 items is great in number, but as I mentioned before, the greater parts of them are occupied by one or two items. The problems remain rather in the rest of the 10 per cent.

The industries which will undergo harsh trials are firstly heavy chemical industries which is to become in future the center of Japanese economy, and then resources industries hold-

ing many laborers and agriculture.

The remained items are only 10 per cent in quantity but the contents equal to 20 or 30 per cent. Japan must be ready for the liberalization of almost all of the remained items in near future, though it is hard to estimate how the liberalization is carried out.

(3)
Then, what measure should be taken from now? At first, what is necessary at home is, needless to say, to strengthen the international competitive power. What will follow the 88 per cent liberalization would be the remove to an Article 8 country. If so, it may be said that as to liberalization, Japan has reached "the point of no return".

Some people say that as the figure 88 per cent eventually equals to that of European countries, Japan had better ask the IMF to admit a further postponement of her advance to an Article 8 country. But I cannot but say that this idea is optimistic.

Since the liberalization in West European countries is seen in heavy chemical industries, it will not be admitted that Japan alone leave such industries unliberalized.

As to the declining coal industry and agriculture, Japan may be able to continue to protect them by the application of the Waiver Article as we can see such examples in some other countries. But as to the heavy chemical industries, the possibility of the application of the same article is regarded scarce.

In spite of Japan's national policy of the heavy chemical industrialization, the question is the competitive power in this field is still backward.

Recently, Japanese political and financial circles are concentrating efforts to establish a new industrial structure as a way to override this difficulty.

The investment for equipments which begun for an alleged purpose of rationalization resulted in a present excessive production and it has not contributed so much to fostering the international competitive power. When we reconsider these facts, some elements of "planning" would be necessary whether it may be in the shape of voluntary shifts by the civil industries or the leadership of the Government. As the problem is imminent, such a new system must be established immediately.

On the other hand, there are many works to be done from the international point of view. As to the liberalization rate, Japan has caught up with the advanced countries, and now it is desirable to make the best of it.

Particularly, it is the best opportunity for her to ask the withdrawal of Article 35 of GATT which is the greatest obstacle for the expansion of Japan's export. Fortunately, West

European countries which so far discriminated Japan drastically are showing a tendency to abolish the discrimination against Japan. Therefore more positive economic diplomacy should be taken.

At any rate, liberalization con-

tributes internationally to the expansion of trade and internally it offers a good chance to improve Japan's economic structure. I do hope that the liberalization is applied so that its original idea may be fully utilized.

Professor's Profile (33)

Goated Savant

By Noriyasu Horiguchi

Feature Reporter

When you are fed up with those lectures which are given in gloomy and dirty classrooms, just try and attend lectures by Professor Shigehiko Matsumoto, and he will certainly give you something interesting.

"It is not interesting to think that with the destruction of the flesh, one has to end his life. I believe there's a life after death. Therefore I keep on studying everyday for my next world, and so I'm always ready to die."

So the 75-year-old professor declares often in his classes where he lectures on Japanese and Western culture histories.

His idea on life is, in a sense, similar to the doctrines of Christianity, according to the man who is seen both on Surugadai and Korakuen campuses twice a week with a maroon cap.

On the other hand, the man with white mustache and white, long whiskers admits "it is interesting to observe that this idea of his also stems from Shintoism of our country which is rooted deep in his heart."

He has studied and understands German, French, English, Greek, Latin, Hebrew... and can you think of three more languages besides these? They are Arabic, Italian and Chinese. Asked what the secret of being a "commander of so many languages" is, he replies that it might be because he would not, or has tried not to, read foreign books or articles which are translated into his native language.

"Do not read translations, and use dictionary in the original language." This is his suggestion to those who are poor in foreign languages, and is one given to him some half a century ago by his history master Dr. Raphael von Kober during his Tokyo University days.

"Everything is interesting to me," he asserted one Sunday morning on his bed surrounded by piles of volumes of various books—old Japanese history books in block printing on his left side, Greek and Latin dictionaries on his right, ancient astronomy book in his hand and so on. Everything is interesting to him and that seems to be the very reason why we find him an interesting person.

Born in a doctor's family in Kanda near Chuo University's Surugadai Campus, the 'Edokko' attended the First Higher School

(well known as the 'Ikko') and Tokyo Imperial University's Literature Department, running the then "excellent education" course.

It was during his first couple of months at the 'Ikko' when he mastered his first English textbook prepared for one-year lectures, and yet he had learned German, of which he now had a literary command, in his junior high school days.

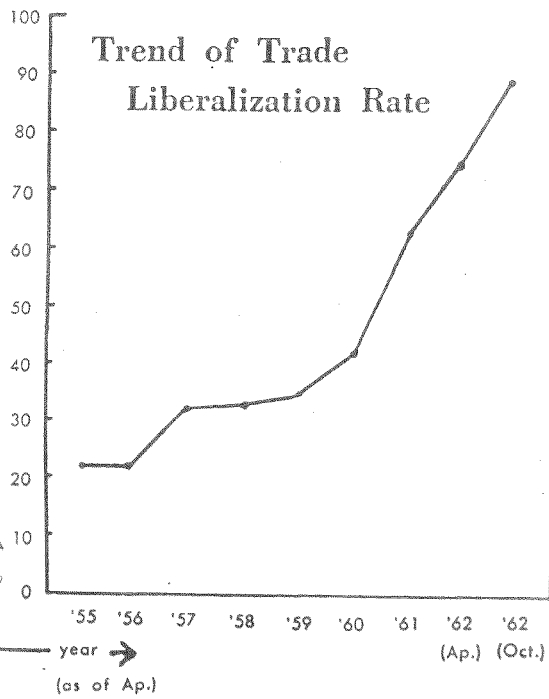
He does not like the English language, and he also says this firmly in his classes. "Because it is a typical example of those languages whose spelling and pronunciation do not coincide with each other," explained the



man stroking his long whiskers.

A booklover, the aged professor with sparkles and a wrinkled face recommends such books as interesting as Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," and "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" written by Daniel Defoe. "I do appreciate those writers' ever-expanding imaginative and creative power," admitted the man who has studied also at universities in Berlin and Paris some 40 years ago.

With a lecturing and studying career of 15 years at the Imperial University in Keijo (now Seoul, Korea), Professor Matsumoto was welcomed by Chuo University in 1959 when the school did not hold its Literature Department.



COMPARATIVE LAW BOOK PUBLISHED

Judicial field in this country is now paying a great deal of attention to the two-volume book, "The Contemporary Problems of Comparative Law," written in five languages: French, German, English, Spanish and Italian. With contributions from 37 foreign law scholars and 7 jurists of this country, the book was compiled and published by Chuo University's Japanese Institute of Comparative Law in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of its foundation.

PROBLEMS CONTEMPORAINS DE DROIT COMPARE

Tome Premier

Cinq Problèmes Contemporains de Droit Comparé

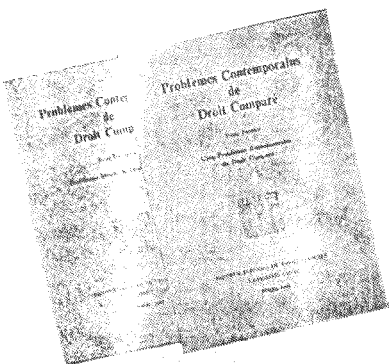
- 1 Problèmes de légalité
- 2 Problèmes posés par la réception massive de droits étrangers
- 3 Problèmes de conflit entre le droit constitutionnel et le droit international
- 4 Problèmes posés par la dignité de l'individu et la stabilité familiale
- 5 Problèmes juridiques suscités par la planification économique et sociale

Tome Deuxième

1 Problèmes Divers de Droit Comparé

Editor-in-Chief: Dr. Naonjro Sugiyama, Published under the auspices of the Japanese Institute of Comparative Law, Chuo Univ.

JAPANESE INSTITUTE OF COMPARATIVE LAW
3-CHOME, SURUGADAI, KANDA, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO.



Brief Review of '62's Employment

Today Japanese universities are not a higher educational institution but merely a stepping stone to seek more profitable jobs. This, often whispered among the students, professors and those concerned, is one of the pending problems which the educational field is facing.

THE study seems to be not so important and serious for university students as job seeking is. It seems therefore that university is moving toward unexpected direction, losing its original role and idea.

This year, major trading and manufacturing companies started their screening in June or July, earlier by two or three months than last year. This early recruiting was a result of the removal by the Japan Federation of Employers' Association's semi-official agreement not to start examination before October 1 as asked by the Education Ministry.

The Education Ministry decided in 1952 at a conference with

college officials and business organization representatives to fix October 1 as the date to start examinations. At that time, Japan's business conditions were in the worst recession.

The decision had been effective ever since but with a change in the Japanese labor market situation that began a few years ago, more and more companies began screening prospective employees before that agreed date.

Agreement violators increased sharply in number last year as the labor shortage became acute. Many companies secretly held examinations in July and August to secure promising graduates in competition with the rival companies.

UNDER the present economic situation, about 75 per cent of next year's graduates of Chuo University has already fixed their employments.

Ryoichi Ichikawa, liaison head of the Employment Department, said that this tendency of holding earlier examination is use-

less for both the students and the companies. "Because the students think they have only to get a good occupation, so, if an employment notice of certain company is given to them, they will take an easy-going attitude toward the study later on," he continued, "On the part of the company, the early examination would result in adopting the graduates who have not received adequate education."

In the present system of university education in Japan, of the four years in university, the first half is generally spent for the study of the cultural subjects, and the rest for the specialized study.

He said, touching on the "development of human resources" policy of the Ikeda Cabinet, that the trend accelerating the screening cannot give students the sufficient study they are majoring in, but is likely to overthrow the present education system.

Mr. Ichikawa pointed out that there was a fault in the new edu-

cation system adopted after the Pacific War in which he said the students could freely elect their favorable subjects except for few lessons. He then declared that this would bring an unbalance of knowledge.

He continued, blaming the passive attitude of the school, "The best way of settlement should be made is to conclude an obligatory agreement between schools and companies on that matter. He went on saying that on the other hand he hoped gentlemen's agreement contracted among the companies to begin the screening on October 1 should be strengthened so that there should be no violations of the agreement.

AN official of a motor company said that last year the company gave an examination to the graduates on September 20, but that this year the company decided to hold it on June 24 in view of the Japan Federation of Employers' Association's decision which had seemed to urge an early screening to most companies.

A personnel section official of a certain large securities company told the Herald that his company could not help giving the examination earlier in light of the present situation that the clandestine examinations were usually given earlier because of the labor shortage.

He said that a great number of companies certainly were requiring many hopeful young men in order to enable further developments in the light of Japan's present economic growth. But he added that this year those companies did not need more people than previous year. He said, "In fact, our company employed only 100 young men this year, which means a decrease of about 50 per cent in comparison with last year."

Denying the opinion that the university takes a passive attitude to the companies, he said he thought that the recent students were rather taking up a positive attitude to the companies, for thus they could pick and choose suitable companies unlike the students in the past.

He hoped that the stable economic growth gradually would bring a normal employment condition, but he said that, for the time being, the engineering course students would be given more chances by the manufacturing companies than others.

BUT in reality this tendency appears only in the representative companies in Japan. According to the Japan Federation of Employers' Association's opinion polls on August 17, the number of those expected to be employed including those who fixed their jobs informally decreased by 18 per cent in large companies but the number increased in minor enterprises with less than 500 employees.

Professors of Chuo University are inclined to believe that it is better for students to undergo an employment examination during the two-month-long summer vacation starting July and concentrate to their study when the autumn term begins in September rather than to spend most of the term feeling uneasy over hunting a job.

On The SCREEN

A View From the Bridge

Paramount Pictures

By Yoko Sakata

Feature Editor



Eddie displays jealousy against the intimate terms of Catherine (left) and Rodolfo (right).

"A View From the Bridge" based on a play by Pulitzer Prize winner, dramatist Arthur Miller is scheduled to be released in February by Paramount Pictures. The story, dealing with a dock hand's abnormal love toward his wife's niece, lasts for one hour and fifty minutes, and it has something common with "Lolita" now on release which depicts the life of a man who had an abnormal love toward a girl.

In this black and white film picture directed by Sidney Lumet of "Stage Struck", act Raf Vallone, Carol Lawrence who acted the part of Maria in "West Side Story" on the Broadway's stage and for the first time played in movie, Jean Sorel and Raymond Pellegrin.

In Brooklyn, New York, Eddie (Raf Vallone), an immigrant from Italy works as a dock hand and supports his wife Beatrice (Maureen Stapleton) and his beautiful niece Catherine (Carol Lawrence). Eddie pets his niece so much that he always keeps her near around him. Then his wife's cousins Marco (Raymond Pellegrin) and Rodolfo (Jean Sorel) make a secret passage from Italy and they live with Eddie's family working as dock hands.

Soon young and handsome Rodolfo becomes intimate with Catherine, and naturally Eddie is not pleased with this. Eddie persuades her that Rodolfo is intending to get a citizenship by marriage with her and intends to let her keep away from Rodolfo.

But being told by Beatrice why he said so, Catherine comes into closer contact with Rodolfo than before. Eddie, therefore, is not endurable with their relation and goes to seek the advice of his acquaintance, a lawyer, when the lawyer tells Eddie that he must not check their love.

Nevertheless, Eddie is harder upon Rodolfo than ever and at last he plans to turn them out of his house. And he informs the Immigration Bureau of cousins' illegal entry. As a result, when they are carried away, Marco rails against Eddie "rat."

On a rainy day, after released from the Immigration Bureau for a few days, Rodolfo is to marry Catherine. To Eddie who won't attend their wedding ceremony, Beatrice says violently, "What you want is Catherine, but you must forget her for good."

Then revengeful Marco comes there and begins a fray with Eddie who is in a rage after being called "rat" by him. But soon Eddie is defeated.

Physically and also mentally beaten Eddie pierces himself with a hook. And he dies saying to his wife, "You are the only person who understood me."

Most players are Europeans because the characters of this film are immigrants from Europe. And this picture makes one feel as if this were Italian picture. This might be partly due to the impressive play of Raf Vallone in this film.

Club Introduction

Noh Play, Opera Have Common Traits

Among the Japanese classic arts is the Noh play. It was some six hundred years ago that the Noh play appeared as a well-established drama for the first time in the history of the dramatic arts in Japan by the efforts of Kan-ami and his son Ze-ami who were the most noted mediaeval farce players.

At present, the Noh play is prevalent profoundly throughout the country.

Members of the Chuo Noh Play Research Club also perform the Noh play to study its true spirit.

People say that the Noh play is something very mysterious, profound, and subtle. Unlike such arts as the painting and the music, they say, the dramatic arts are made up by the outer action of players, so their voice and gesture itself must give pleasure to the spectators.

However, if the dramatic art remains merely in showing the outer action of the players, it will be nothing but a revue or a show, remarks a famous critic of the dramatic arts.

Therefore, it is said that only by catching the inner truth of the play and then by combining

it with the sensuous beauty of the spectator, the Noh play can be appreciated.

On the other hand, some members of the club declare that certain elements of other dramatic arts such as the dancing and the drama itself fully coincide with those of the Noh play.

"However," one of the club members says, "I cannot tell what the essence of the Noh play is." But he says that he can understand the Noh play through his experience. According to his opinion, to understand the Noh, one must engage oneself in the Noh play and see the stage of the Noh as often as possible.

"In case of playing the Noh, there is a song chorus or narrative and the dancers themselves engage in singing or chanting. So the Noh may be compared to the Opera in Europe because the Noh, in a sense, is a kind of musical, though the psychological description, I think, weighs heavily with the Noh play," he asserts.

On the other hand, some members of the club say that it is very important to study the

Noh Play Research Club

Noh play from the theoretical point of view although a theoretical study of the Noh is at present tend to be thought little of.

Therefore, they are planning to study the Noh play from the theoretical standpoints. "The club is in a transition stage now, and everything will be all right in a few or several years," a member said.

At present, sixty-five students including five coeds are taking part in the activities of the club, leading a useful college life.

The club is now taking a lesson under the leadership of the Kanze and the Hoshow schools. In Japan, there exist five main schools, i.e. the Kanze, the Hoshow, the Komparu, the Kongo and the Kita schools.

Almost all the members of the club make it a rule to take lessons of the Noh once a week under the respective school's teachers.

In the training of the Noh play, there are some troubles, said one of the leaders of the club. "One of them is that the number of female members is no more than five, despite there are many who play the Noh as their hobbies in the present Japan because the women were admitted to play the Noh recently," he said.

The roles played by women are indispensable in the Japanese dances performed as a part of the Noh play, he stresses.

The want of Tatami (Japanese mat) is another trouble. To perform the Noh, the club usually must borrow the mats at expensive costs.

However, all the members are earnest in performing the Noh play and in studying its essence, making nothing of these troubles.

One of the members finally said, "We fear that if one pursue only the Noh play, he may be a stereotyped man. So, as the collegians we are aiming at acquiring personal culture through daily activities in the club."



Members of the Chuo Noh Play Research Club performing a traditional Noh play "Momiji Gari" at the Noh Play Hall at Idabashi, Tokyo, under the auspices of the Hoshow school.

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