

# Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

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## Chuo Marks Unprecedented Record

### Splendid Fifth Straight Win; First in History of Tokyo-Hakone-Tokyo Race

The Chuo marathon team captured the fifth straight victory for the first time in the long history of the Tokyo-Hakone-Tokyo Inter-collegiate Marathon Relay Race on Jan. 2-3.

Anchorman Tetsuo Usui cut the final tape in front of the Yomiuri Shimbun Building. The winning Chuo team covering the full course of 223.8 kilometers with a record of 12 hours and 25 seconds, succeeded in getting the 12th victory since the inauguration of the classic race in 1920. The Meiji team got the second place with 12 hours, 4 minutes and 28 seconds, followed by Nihon, Nihon Athletic, Juntendo and Kokushikan universities in the order.

The race was participated in by 15 universities in the Kanto district. Prior to the race, it was reported that the Chuo team would have a hard race in defending its Championship as four veteran runners had already graduated from the university and to make at worse, Chuo's ace runner Kenji Nakamura was in bad condition.

On the first day of the cross-country race between Tokyo and Hakone, 111.9 kilometers, 15 runners representing their respective universities ran out from the start line in front of the Yomiuri Shimbun Building

at 8 o'clock in the morning. Weather was very fine and it was good for the marathon race.

Chuo's five runners did their best to win the first place in the opening day by marking a record of 6 hours, 8 minutes and 47 seconds, leading by 2 minutes 33 seconds the Nihon team which ranked second and playing a dead-heat with several strong rivals.

In the first block, rookie Ryo Kihara of the Kokushikan team showed a very splendid fighting spirit as the top-runner, and marked a new record of 1 hour, 5 minutes and 50 seconds in the first block. Akira Iijima of Juntendo and Tsutomu Hoshino of Senshu also marked a good record in the same block.

On the other hand, Chuo's last year hero Takeshi Saruwatari was unable to outrun his rivals in spite of his best time, and he was unfortunately placed 4th with a record of 1 hour, 7 minutes and 3 seconds. The distance between Chuo and Kokushikan was about 300 meters in the first block.

Chuo's Satsuo Iwashita, one

of the most powerful runners in Japan, chased the top group of the Kokushikan, the Juntendo and the Senshu runners displaying his remarkable ability in speedy running. He ran the same course of 24.7-kilometer in the last year's race, establishing his best record in the course. As was expected by most marathon fans, he outran Tomio Suzuki of Senshu at a spot about 5-kilometer from the Tsurumi junction. He also caught up with Keisuke Sawaki of Juntendo at a place 11-kilometer away from the same junction, and chased top runner Toshio Aoki of Kokushikan.

At last, Iwashita caught up with Aoki at the Shinano-saka downhill and had a deadheat for about 3 minutes. More than 1,000 fans standing on both sides of the road, watched eagerly the hard race, despite chilly winds blowing from the north-west. Speedy Iwashita at last outran his rival Aoki at a distance of 3.6-kilometer before the Totsuka junction to gain the first place. As the result, Iwashita brought 15-meter lead to Chuo over



Anchorman Tetsuo Usui of Chuo cuts the final tape to bring the splendid fifth straight victory to Chuo University. Photo by the Yomiuri Shimbun

Juntendo which captured second in the second block.

Iwashita relayed his baton to sophomore Tesseki Inoue in the third block. His time was 1 hour, 18 minutes and 13 seconds, the best record in this section. Inoue, receiving the baton from

Iwashita, left about 200 meters behind his rival Tetsuya Kusakaya of Juntendo. He kept his pace throughout the block.

Inoue handed over his baton to veteran Masuaki Shimoyama at the junction of Hiratsuka, keeping the lead of about 1,000 meters from second. Veteran Shimoyama sped for Odawara junction like a "shot", braving a cold wind from the Oiso beach. The distance between Chuo and Juntendo widened about 1,000 meters at the Odawara junction.

Junior Teruo Nakajima who was last year's hero, receiving the baton from Shimoyama, ran strenuously for the goal at Motoshakone for the first day's victory of Chuo University. The strong rival Nihon university team placed 4th in the 3rd block advanced and became second in the 4th block with a new record of 1 hour, 2 minutes and 40 seconds by Kazukiyo Yamamoto. It persistently chased Chuo.

(Continued on Page 2)

## New Year's Greetings

By Kihei Masumoto

Chancellor and President of Chuo University

I sincerely hope from the bottom of my heart that 1963 will be a year of fruitfulness and peace for Chuo University. At the



same time, I am determined to push forward a plan to brighten the atmosphere of the campus.

In Chuo University there is the spirit of simplicity, fortitude and manliness cultivated under a long tradition.

The brightening of the campus atmosphere is, therefore, in no way inconsistent to add more light to the long school tradition.

The improvement of campus life can be achieved, in the phase of management, by administration in full view of the

people, by simplification, in the phase of school business, of various affairs and the diligent and kind attitude of the employees, and by the consistent efforts of teachers to pursue their surroundings and by the devotion of students to their character building and their specialties while leading a student life worthwhile.

Should the Self-Government Association, which is an organ to help assist the self-government activities of students, resort to action that tends to lose the support of the students at large and assume a struggle or hostile attitude toward the university, it will undoubtedly become one of the worst obstacles to the brightening of the campus in which there should be no strife. I, therefore, hope that an ideal and bright university community be created through the joint efforts of the faculty and the student body burning with love for their school and hoping for its improvements and developments.

In greeting 1963's New

By Hiroshi Okawa

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Year, I offer you my hearty wishes for your happiness.

On this occasion, I want



to say a few words through the "Hakumon Herald," an English language campus newspaper.

Our Chuo University has developed every year to enjoy today's prosperity. This is a matter to be greatly felicitated together with you all.

Turning our eyes to the world situation and the domestic trend, great changes are taking place in rapid succession, deeply impressing us once again with an idea that we are constantly living in a new age.

In the economic phase, Japan has made great development and along with the progress of trade liberalization, Japan is expected to be a country

whom Article 8 status of IMF is going to be applied in the near future. At the same time, a great change is likely to take place in the mode of living of the Japanese people because of a technical renovation. Thus, waves of a new era are surging upon Japan in succession. In order to cope with the new situation, a question of "character building" is discussed in various circles.

It is, of course, the fundamental object of education to build up capable persons, and there is no room of repeating it. However, the "character building" in the sense of cultivating men of ability that fit the present new age may be said as having given a new point of view to the future educational method of Japan.

The University has the 80th anniversary of its founding to be celebrated in 1965. To commemorate this event, a project including establishment of the science and technology department, construction of additional school buildings and expansion of various educational facilities has been worked out. It is aimed at installing more equipment, (Continued on Page 2)

## Interview with New Manager

### Kikuchi Expresses Joy

"I was worried very about ten runners as I was too conscious of the fifth straight victory before the race." Manager Yukio Kikuchi of the Chuo Athletic Club told the Herald soon after the heated race ended.

Continuing further in his impressive voice he said, "We are very glad to win the victory as it resulted in the unprecedented fifth straight victory in the history of the Tokyo-Hakone-Tokyo race."

He also said he was moved profoundly by the victory as it was won soon after he was newly selected as manager in charge of the race.

The new manager said, "I was particularly anxious whether three rookies Gunzo Wakamatsu, Hirokazu Hokuto and Izuho Morooka would do their utmost efforts as they took part in the race for the first time but I believed that they would live up to our expectation as they were very patient in hard training".

The sunburned manager also said that Chuo runners would be able to steadily increase their speed at each block. He thought the victory would come to the Chuo team when its anchorman Usui passed Shinagawa at a splendid pace leaving other racers far behind him.

Asked whether the sixth straight victory would be possible or not by the Chuo team, he replied he was sure of it the rookies who experienced as

members of Chuo at the goal, I felt relieved because I was responsible for the victory of Chuo University".

"When I was batoned from Gunzo Wakamatsu at the junction of Tsurumi 900 meters ahead the Nihon team", he said, "I had a confidence to bring the victory to the Chuo team."



Manager Yukio Kikuchi

He, however, told the Herald that he was sorry he could not establish a good record in the tenth block because of his over-pace which brought him a stomachache.

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## EDITORIAL

### Mountain Tragedies

It is quite deplorable to hear many young men losing their valuable lives in mountain climbing. What saddens us more is that this trend is increasing, particularly in winter.

Since the advent of the New Year, many mountain disasters have been reported in various parts of the country. Most of them have been due to recklessness on the part of climbers despite warnings by local police and the Meteorological Agency against bad weather.

An unfortunate example for this was shown by two students of Kyoto Industrial Art College who became missing on Jan. 8 on the slopes of Utsuki Peak in the Central Japan Alps.

Ikko Sugihara, one of the two, left behind a letter to his mother just before his party became missing in an abandoned tent which was found days later by a rescue party.

The letter openly admitted three big mistakes they had made; first, misjudgment on weather conditions and geographical positions, second, an attack without sufficient equipment, and third, climbing by an uncharted route.

The letter was heart-rending and sufficient to bring tears to those who had read it, because the mistakes cost them their irretrievable lives which might have been saved if only they had been more careful in challenging the snowbound mountain.

Some alpinists are foolish enough to think that dying in a mountain is "romantic," and unfortunately this idea is gradually gaining strength among young persons. However nothing is more absurd than this thought because it affirms death in mountains. Those who believe in it from their hearts should be disqualified as alpinists, because returning alive is essential or else mountain climbing would be nothing but suicide.

For this reason, it is natural that Mr. Sugihara, as an alpinist, stated in his letter expressly against such thought. We must bear what he said in mind and regard death as cruel.

Considering the sharp increase in mountain tragedies in recent years, we are forced to doubt how many climbers have sufficient knowledge about mountains. Unfortunately most climbers are so-called "instant" climbers and have no proper knowledge.

This fact is surprising when considered of great improvement in equipments and climbing techniques in which Japan now can take pride in the world.

Mountain climbing is certainly a fine sport, but is different from others as it has to deal with a severe nature which does not permit even the least mistake of alpinists.

There is an established rule in this sport, which needs a combination of physical stamina, energy, caution and proficiency in knowledge about mountain, weather and geographical conditions. It can be learned through hard training and studies. When this rule is abided by mountain tragedies will no doubt decrease sharply.

As a measure to effect a decrease in disasters, we suggest the adoption of compulsory countermeasures such as—for example, establishment of a technical qualification test system for climbers, or enforcement of power by local police for permission or discontinuance of mountain climbing.

## News Focus

# Constitution; This Year's Highlight

The Constitution Study Council, an advisory organ to the Cabinet is expected to make its last recommendation by about this autumn.

The Council (Chairman Kenzo Takayanagi) was established with the intention of revising the present constitution for reason that it was forced upon Japan by the United States when her military occupied the country. The Council, composed of

scholars, lawyers and some members of the Government party has held general and sectional meetings and public hearings for 218 times during the past seven years.

As an advisory body, it has carried out its mission on a scale unprecedented.

In studying the Constitution, the most controversial and important item on the agenda of the Council has been Article 9,

which provides for Japan's renunciation of war as a step toward a perfect pacifism.

However, due to changes in the world situation, and against the spirit of the article the Police Reserve Force set up in 1950 changed its name for the Public Peace Reservation Force, and then for the Self-Defense Forces in 1954.

At present, public opinion is not unified as to whether this article should be revised or not, though many people in various fields in the country studied how to fill legally the gap between the reality of the world and Article 9.

However, we can say that most Japanese now do not feel the necessity of revising only Article 9.

If the constitution revision centering on Article 9 should be realized, the Diet must deliberate earnestly from the supra-party standpoint and make its intent clear before all the people especially in revising Article 9 whose revision should be made only when a large majority of people support it.

## Chuo Marks—

(Continued from Page 1)

When the Asahibashi Bridge came in sight, Kazuaki Baba of Nihon University overtook Chuo's Nakajima, but he appeared to have been fatigued at Nanamagari, some 8.3 kilometers from the goal because of his over-pace in the former half of the block. His over-pace prevented Baba from outrunning top runner Nakajima of Chuo.

On the other hand, Nakajima kept on his pace to lead Baba, and spurred with a dynamic force at a distance of 1.2 kilometers to the goal and cut the tape in front of the Hakone Post Office two minutes and 33 seconds ahead of his nearest rival Baba of Nihon University.

The Chuo team snatched the victory in the one-way race to Hakone on the first day with a record of 6 hours, 8 minutes and 47 seconds. Nihon and Kokushikan followed second and third respectively with the records of 6,11'20" and 6,13'37".

After the end of the hard race, anchorman Nakajima of Chuo said that he could run the course much easier than last year, though speeding motor cars annoyed him on the steep road.

On the second day of the classic race, the weather condition was very fine like that of the first day though a chilly wind blew, and 15 marathon runners started one after another the Hakone Post Office for Tokyo at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Chuo team had a hard race on the second day just like first day's race. Veteran runner Kenji Nakamura of Chuo headed for the junction of Odawara two minutes and 33 seconds ahead of his strong rival Hiroshi Okunuki of the Nihon University team which was ranked second in the first day. However, veteran Nakamura was not in his best condition because of injury on his right foot to the great worry of his manager Kikuchi. He looked very much tired at the Nanamagari.

On the other hand, ace Okunuki of Nihon University kept on running at a remarkable speed of 25 kilometers per hour to overtake Nakamura. A heated race developed between the two runners for a distance of about 5,000 meters. When the Odawara junction came in sight, Nihon's Okunuki spurred, and handed over his baton to his team-mate Toshio Takano five meters ahead of Nakamura.

As the result of his hard running, Nakamura was obliged to yield a lead to his rival Okunuki. Nakamura's time was 1 hour, 11 minutes and 51 seconds. When

Takano of Nihon crossed the Sanobashi Bridge, Chuo's rookie Izuho Morooka receiving the baton from Nakamura, quickened his pace to catch up with Takano. Morooka at last closed on Toshio Takano of the Nihon team at a place about 2.3 kilometers from the Hiratsuka junction, and soon, took a swift lead of 300 meters from his opponent. His steady running marked the best record of 1 hour, 2 minutes and 55 seconds.

Hirokazu Hokuto of Chuo was batoned from Morooka who had brought a lead of 2 minutes and 30 seconds at the junction. Hokuto who seemed to be less powerful than other opponents, showed unexpectedly fine running in spite of his first appearance in the classic race. He kept his pace from beginning to end throughout the 8th block, and handed over his baton to Gunzo Wakamatsu at the Totsuka junction. The distance between the Chuo team and the other teams widened more and more. The distance between the Chuo team and the other teams widened more and more. On both sides of the street, some 3,000 spectators cheered up the respective runners.

At the same time, Chuo's newly elected manager Yukio Kikuchi also cheered up Wakamatsu loudly with a megaphone in his hand, watching him from the jeep. The victory of Chuo in the 39th cross-country race appeared certain when the junction of Tsurumi just came in sight with no opponents racing close behind its team. Meanwhile, Nihon's captain Morihiro Hashimoto and Toshihiro Haneo of Meiji persistently chased Chuo, but Wakamatsu kept on his lead in the 9th block. He passed his baton to anchorman Tetsuo Usui at 700 meters ahead of his opponents. Chuo's hope Usui sped for the goal in front of the Yomiuri Shimbun Building. At 2.8 kilometers, he put on a spurt and finally cut the white tape to bring the glorious fifth straight victory to Chuo University.

## Greeting—

(Continued from Page 1)

adjusting environment and perfecting educational activities so that learning can be pursued sufficiently.

Part of the project is already being put into practice and this year renewed efforts will be exerted to complete the plan by the target year which is two years after from now on. At any rate, this year is a most important time, particularly for me, as it is the first trial year since I assumed the post of chairman of the board of directors of the university. And I now keenly feel my responsibility.

The success or otherwise of the great project depends solely on your support and cooperation. For this reason, I specially ask for your unsparring efforts for the everlasting development of our Chuo University by appealing to your deep understanding and love for your alma mater at the being of the New Year.

## Letter to the Editor

Let's See Real State of Tokyo

To the Editor:

Popular cross-talkers named Colombia Top and Right are gaining much applause by giving cutting comments on current topics over the radio every evening. I myself agree to their sayings greatly.

What on earth do we think about real state of Tokyo? It seems that constructions centering Tokyo are steadily advancing with the Tokyo Olympic Games just one year ahead. But are they true cases? If asked so, I will answer "no" and will point out the following reality. Tokyo, a large city with a population of more than 10,000,000, is expected to absorb more people at the rate of some hundred thousands every year. Floods of people and cars cause a shortage of houses or tragedies of traffic accidents. I don't mean that neither civil servants nor metropolitan citizens have taken any countermeasure against these problems. Policies to remove government and public offices or schools into the suburbs and to construct more high-speed roads, would be useful measures to cope with the increase of population or traffic.

However, what should we think of the real situation that

many companies and government offices are built and enlarged continuously in the center of Tokyo.

Then what I want to emphasize is that the Japanese are lacking in planning ability. It is an ideal that a plan is built before an actual problem occurs. But the reverse is the present situation of Tokyo. It is not until the population becomes in saturation when countermeasures are considered.

Meanwhile population continues to increase. If this is repeated, it is unavoidable that any countermeasure is thought as a makeshift one.

It is said that the increase of population and traffic in Tokyo today were already forecast at the time when Japan was defeated in World War II. It would be all citizens' responsibility that in those days they failed to take any measure against the problems.

Here I took up only. But generally speaking, the real state of Tokyo is superficially beautiful but practically fragile just like a wall of apartment houses. One should see the problem more precisely and consider more seriously.

Hiroshi Nakamura  
Sophomore, Economics Dept.

## Across the Oceans

# Campus Newspapers Across U.S. In Trouble

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

Ask Freedom at Flint  
Nine students at Flint Community Junior College in Michigan have filed a brief in the U.S. District Court of Flint bringing suit against the Flint Board of Education for the freedom of their student newspaper, the

"College Clamor."

The Board suspended publication of the paper pending the adoption of a new policy toward student publications, giving no reason for doing so.

The plaintiff party is composed of student government officials, editors, and interested students. The chairman of the Michigan region of the National Student Association has retained the services of two lawyers to assist the students.

The action brought to court in Flint could conceivably promote a greater scope for student newspapers which are censored or otherwise controlled by administration forces.

Sit-in coverage Blasted

The Louisiana branch of the National States Rights Party has blasted the Tulane student newspaper, the Hullabaloo, for recent coverage of sit-ins in the Tulane cafeteria.

In a mimeographed letter dis-

tributed in the Tulane campus area, the party specifically noted photographs in the Hullabaloo depicting "Negroes... taking over the cafeteria while the manager looks calmly on."

The sit-ins had been going on for nearly a year before they were given any publicity, said current Hullabaloo editor, Dean Gottehrer.

"More than 150 colleges of a private, public or church affiliated nature in the South are admitting qualified Negro students," he added.

"In Louisiana alone, more than 650 Negro students are attending state supported institutions.

"I think that the courts of the land should determine the legality of admitting Negro students and not the Louisiana Branch of the States Rights Party."

Tulane currently has a lawsuit pending which will determine whether the institution can be integrated despite the terms of Paul Tulane's will.

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# Problems in Higher Education of U.S.

By Ernest P. Young

Special Assistant to the U.S. Ambassador

It is said that education, especially of college, is now standing on the crossroads in Japan. Needless to say, the present education system of Japan was introduced after World War II by the United States. The system, however, seems to have undergone considerable changes due to the complicated role of education in society. In this sense, it is necessary for us Japanese students to pay attention to higher education in U.S.

The following article is contributed by Mr. Ernest P. Young who is serving as Special Assistant to the US Ambassador to Japan and studying at Harvard's doctor course. —Ed.

My intention in this short essay is to touch upon some of the conspicuous problems facing American universities and their students, to suggest where these problems may correspond to similar ones in Japan, and to discuss recent tendencies in America which arise from a response to these problems.

If one did not give the matter much thought, it might be supposed that there would be little held in common by Japanese and American universities. After all, the culture in which they exist is so different, their overall pattern of organization and support includes so many striking contrasts, and in many cases the purposes for which they were founded were so divergent. As we see so often in the world today, however, the forces of industrial and social modernization tend to produce a commonality which could never have been predicted from the situation several decades ago.

One of the more challenging problems facing American higher education as a whole is that of mass instruction. Following naturally from a socio-economic ideal of equality of opportunity, increasingly large numbers of young Americans insist upon a university education. This demand has been met by ever greater numbers of institutions and ever greater numbers of students in any given institution. Despite the proliferation of institutions of higher learning (something like 20,000 now exist), the supply has not managed to keep pace with the demand. Everywhere overcrowding is a danger. In this burgeoning of universities and students, quality is bound to suffer. Yet how could one simply decree that those who wish to attend a university have no right to do so? The ideal solution would

of course be to make all institutions of the highest quality and insure that there will always be enough for those desiring entry. But a complex organization such as a university cannot be fabricated over the short term simply out of a wish, or even out of money. Time and patience are essential ingredients, and neither of these permits hasty solutions.

Japan, of course, has experienced something of this problem of mass education at the higher levels. For a time, the problem seemed to many Japanese immense and isolable, if only because it arose so suddenly after the war. When given a chance, the young Japanese showed himself as eager as the American—perhaps even more so—to pursue his education through the university level. The "newly made" universities and the popular response to them have both shown the general desire for equal opportunity and pointed to the difficulties of speedily expanding facilities to meet this desire.

Let us explore for a moment the problem of variations in quality found among American institutions of higher learning. This is a delicate topic in the United States, since, for reasons of local pride or loyalty to one's *alma mater*, it is rare to find agreement on which are in fact the better institutions. Further, these institutions are commonly judged against a variety of standards. For example, one institution may have a large number of famous professors, but the actual educational experience of the student is said to be unsatisfactory, because the student has no opportunity to have personal contact with these professors, who are so busy with their own research, writing, or other activities. Or to take another example, a university located in a large city offers many cultural benefits, but the diverse attractions of city life may in fact create an atmosphere less conducive to concentrated study than a small college located in the countryside.

Even among the large universities (that is, complex institutions with many departments and specialized graduate schools, as opposed to the four-year colleges—both *daigaku* in Japanese), which number about 140, there are great differences. There has been a tendency for these large universities to put special investment into one or two fields of learning and thereby achieve national distinction.

As they become known for their excellence in a particular scholarly area, they attract both the best professors and the best students interested in that subject. Of course, a constant effort is made to maintain the highest standard possible in other subjects, but it is recognized that every institution cannot be best at everything.

Tradition and the elapse of time (if used well) are, after all, still important ingredients in that mysterious mixture which makes a superlative university. Some of the older institutions



(and a few of the newer ones) manage to maintain excellence in many fields and in several of the institutes of professional training (medical, legal, etc.) attached to the university. Of the early universities which are still important today, Harvard, the oldest, was founded in 1636 (four years after the *sakoku* policy of the Tokugawa *Bakufu* came into full force). Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina were all founded in the 18th century. Of the smaller institutions, which concentrate chiefly on the four-year undergraduate course, Princeton, Dartmouth, Brown, and Williams were also begun in the 18th century. Of course there are many institutions founded later which have attained distinction, but the present prominence of the colleges and universities which I have just mentioned illustrates the advantages of age. Although some state-supported institutions founded in the 19th century, such as Michigan and California universities, now challenge these older institutions in excellence, there is still an aura of prestige surrounding the earliest universities, based not only on age but also on a tradition of high standards.

The same sort of development in Japan has been compressed into a much shorter time span. If one looks at the Japanese university system as a whole, it is clear that age, tradition, and consequent prestige have a powerful effect on the system's operation; and it is perhaps fair to say that the challenge to the older institutions has barely

begun. One consequence is that, with a similar degree of desire for a university education, Japanese young people, more than young Americans, concentrate their aspirations on a small number of prominent universities. All this leads, of course, to "examination hell" at the end of high school. The competition in America for a handful of the best-known universities is about as intense, but the shock of failure is not so great, since the alternatives (i.e., going to other universities) is more attractive.

As in Japan, American universities are giving much thought to the problems of the entrance system. Every year there are articles in the press and magazines about the increasing difficulties of getting into the university of your choice and about the different methods of admission employed by different universities. Recently a Japanese newspaper took note of an experiment in admissions at Harvard University. Realizing that a child's background has a great deal to do with his success in meeting entrance requirements, the admissions committee felt that people who might have a high degree of motivation and ability were being overlooked. The committee has made special efforts, by means of searching in high schools, to find such people who otherwise would have no chance of entering Harvard. So far, this experiment has been a great success. People chosen by this process have proved to be excellent students. This is only one example of the experiments going on in university admissions policy.

There has been much written about the phenomenon of "alienation" among American young people, including students. The word has a variety of connotations, but the general sense of it is a feeling of disassociation from society, or from any particular group in society. As you see, it is a vague concept and subject to mishandling. I think that it would help to clarify its meaning if a careful comparison of the phenomenon were made inter-culturally, for example between the United States and Japan. It seems to appear in all advanced societies of all political types and of all cultural backgrounds. It is to be distinguished from movements of protest, since a movement inevitably involves identification with a group. Its characteristic expression is an uncommitted, routine performance of necessary tasks, including school work, and a resigned but bored attitude toward a routine career which gives no emotional satisfaction.

The nature of one's tasks may help induce this state of mind (although that clearly is not the only cause), and at some universities an effort is being made to make studies more relevant to the minds and attitudes of students. First-year students are encouraged to embark on research projects of a type formerly permitted only to fourth-year students. In this way, the individual explores himself—his interests and natural inclinations—and adapts the subject to his talents. Thus, the situation is avoided where the student

spends most of his time taking dry notes from a routine lecture by a distant professor. The lecture system is not discarded, but some feel that by itself it is not true education.

I believe that in all these problems Japan and America could both benefit from a cooperative exploration of solutions. Of course, many circumstances are different and solutions will not be identical. But the sharing of perspective may help elucidate areas which otherwise remain dark, and ideas could be stimulated by the exchange of views.

## Professor's Profile (35)

### Golf Mania

By Takeshi Kawasaki

Feature Reporter

Recently business management has been drawing much public attention. It is considered that this trend will continue as capitalism gains strength and the structure of enterprises becomes more complicated. Accountancy is science in which we study business management from its financial standpoint, and it is inseparably combined with business management.

Professor Tatsuo Inoue, Dean of the commerce department, has been taking an active play in the field of accountancy, serving as a commerce professor for nearly 30 years.

He thinks it is very difficult for people in general to understand accountancy. But he says that generally speaking there are two large streams in the present accountancy.

One of them, he points out, is the accountancy which has become necessary for people concerned to study from the standpoint of calculating losses and profits, whereas its main purpose in the past was to calculate only financial conditions. The other is the social accountancy in which the national economy is the main point of study, although it used to be chiefly for enterprises.

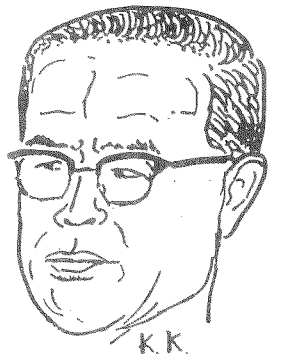
But Professor Inoue regrets that he cannot fully study these progressive tendencies as he is busy with his jobs such as Dean of the commerce department and vice-president of the student society, besides holding the position of advisers to Golf Club and Boxing Club in the university.

But, the Oita Prefecture-born professor, who trained himself in his youth by Sumo and Judo, does not forget to take a moderate leisure time in his busy daily life.

It is well known in the campus that he is a great golf mania. His career in golf is considerably long. He began to play golf about ten years ago during his councillor's days of Mitsubishi Transformation Company to strengthen his weak stomach and bowels. Three championship cups displayed in his drawing room well prove him to be an excellent golfer.

Looking at these championship cups, the 56-year-old professor once spoke with modesty, "These cups are gifts of chance. I am a lucky man." "Luck," in his golf has also been true in his life.

Looking back on his early life, he continued, "I was born as son of a farmer. Those days my home was not so rich. By the time I graduated from a commercial school, I had been strongly interested especially in mathematics. But my parents could not afford to allow me



K.K.

to have university education, and I was completely at a loss under such circumstances. Then, I heard that one of my relatives in Tokyo would help me to attend a night course university, while keeping me as a house-boy. By such a chance, I could enter this university. Perhaps I think this is the first luck in my life."

The second luck was that he became acquainted with kind professor Kiyoshi Kurosawa, an authority on accountancy, who helped him in obtaining a side job of assisting him to edit a monthly magazine, the "Accountancy."

"Thanks to him, I could earn the tuition fee of the graduate course. It is through his kindness that I could advance to the graduate course," he concluded.

Upon graduation from the commerce department of Chuo University, he became a lecturer at the same school in 1934, and was nominated professor in 1944.

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# Short History of British Parliament

By A. Contributor

The Houses of Parliament which cast their shadow on River Thames are the symbol of the British democracy. To understand the history of the British Parliament is one good method to know how the British attained the democracy which they enjoy today.

The history of the Parliament dates back to the days of Anglo-Saxon when there was an assembly known as the Witenagemot which met to give counsel to the King. Under the Normans this body was replaced by the

Great Council, composed of the King's tenants-in-chief.

During the thirteenth century the Great Council of the chief vassals became more representative. In 1264 each sheriff was ordered to send two knights to assist in suggesting what help they could give the King in his "great need." This "great need" was money.

In 1265 Simon de Montfort summoned for the first time representatives of the cities and boroughs as well as of the counties. In 1295 the Model Parliament of Edward I assembled, which set the pattern of later as-

semblies.

In the fourteenth century came the separation into two Chambers of the summoned and the elected, an alignment destined to strengthen the Lower House. Those days Parliaments met usually at some request from the Crown for financial aid. In return, they sought redress of grievance and grant of privileges for the classes they represented. This was by petition at first and by statute from the fifteenth century. Another important factor was the early grasp the Commons made for the purse-strings of the nation. This tightened through centuries until by 1911 they were legally the sole guardians of the national exchequer. Prior to the Civil War and the Revolution of 1688, the Commons were subordinate to both the Crown and Lords, but from the treble interplay in the struggle for power, they increased their privilege and prestige. The Bill of Rights after the Revolution drastically curtailed the power of the Crown. And the Commons won the sole right to tax the nation.

Then developed the party system and cabinet government. Parties arose under the Stuarts. They were soon crystallized into Tories who stood for Church, and Whigs, for Toleration and Parliament. The Cabinet de-

veloped as a small inner council of the King's Privy Council. Under George I it gradually gained executive control, became independent of the King and responsible to Parliament. The office of Prime Minister sprang from the system.

The Commons were not yet a body representative of the nation. Until the Reform Bill in 1832, the constituencies were largely in the hands of the great landowners who placed their nominees. This political oligarchy was destroyed by the nineteenth-century Reform Acts. Before 1832 there were some half a million electors, the majority bribable or subject to influence; in 1835 all males of twenty-one were enfranchised and by the Acts of 1918 and 1928 women were given the same right as men, with the result that in 1959 there was an electorate of over thirty-five million. In addition, the qualifications to become an M.P., which restricted choice to men of the middle and upper classes, were swept away. In 1911 members were paid a salary. It started at £400 a year, was increased to £600 in 1937, and to £1,000 in 1946 with a sessional allowance of £2 a day added in 1954. In 1957 this allowance was abolished and replaced by an annual allowance of £750.

Women were first allowed to stand for Parliament in 1918, and in 1919 Viscountess Astor was the first woman to take her seat in the House of Commons.

Concurrently with these reforms came an extension of the Commons' powers at the expense of the Lords. They consolidated their right to tax by denying the Lords power to reject or later their financial legislation. But until the Parliament Act of 1911 the latter were at least in theory co-equals without whose consent no laws could be made. In 1911, however, their power to veto any Bill of the Lower House, except one to extend the duration of a Parliament, was restricted. A "Money Bill" became law within a month with or without their consent; other bills could be delayed for two years. In 1949 this period was reduced to one year.

The buildings of the Parliament were often damaged and most severely during the last World War. After the war, it was repaired and the new Chamber was opened by King George VI in 1950. Much of the furnishings for the new House came from the Dominions and Colonies. For example, the Speaker's chair of black bean came from Australia, the great oaken table of the House from Canada. The doors of the House are made from oak from India and Pakistan. The bronze bar came from Jamaica.



The buildings of the British Parliament standing in the mist.

## Club Introduction

# Speech is Expression of Character

## Japanese Oratorical Society

There is an old proverb that "Silence is gold." But, it is not proper when the proverb is applied to the Jitatsu-Gakkai, the Japanese Oratorical Society of Chuo University. Because the Jitatsu-Gakkai is one of the speech clubs in the university.

The club was established in 1901 under the leadership of late Professor and Lawyer Takuzo Hanai, aiming at cultivating students and making up a man of character by means of speech.

The word "Jitatsu" written on a nameplate of the club, is quoted from the "Ron-Go" (the Analects of Confucius.) The word means that the speech lies in touching human hearts by expressing oneself for the truth and justice.

The club which has a long tradition of over sixty years is now in top level in reality as well as in name in the field of the student oratorical societies.

The Chuo oratorical society obtained last year the fourth straight victory in All Japan Student Oratorical contest for the Hanai Cup, one of the most noted and authoritative contests in Japan, sponsored by the Jitatsu-Gakkai itself. The club also won the Prime Minister Cup.

"One cannot tell about our club and Chuo University without talking of the late Takuzo Hanai who was worthy of being called the father of modern eloquence," one of the club members stressed.

The respected Takuzo Hanai, a famous lawyer and very fluent speaker, contributed much to the development not only of the Chuo oratorical society but also the oratorical circles in Japan.

The name of Takuzo Hanai is now a symbol among the fluent speakers.

After his death in 1931, the oratorical society of Chuo University had a hard period. The freedom of speech was prohibited after the enforcement of the then Public Maintenance

Law. However, members of the club kept studying the true way of speaking and stressed positively student's duty. This is a consensus opinion among club members.

Now, more than 150 members including about ten female speakers are studying ways of speaking under the leadership of Professor Tadashi Hanai, foster son of the late Takuzo Hanai.

"Eloquence, I think, is one of the methods to communicate one's own thoughts with one's words," a member of the club asserted. "I want to be eloquent

in the daily life to perform my duties as far as the necessity of speaking does not vanish" he said.

According to Professor Takuzo Hanai who was once called a Cicero in the Orient, eloquence, he went on saying, is not a technique but an expression of one's character. So, those who intend to be an orator must cultivate his personality by means of speaking.

He concluded that he gained much benefit from the club and obtained confidence to overcome troubles in his life.



One of the members of the Jitatsu-Gakkai addresses with the portrait of Takuzo Hanai, founder of the Gakkai, in the background.

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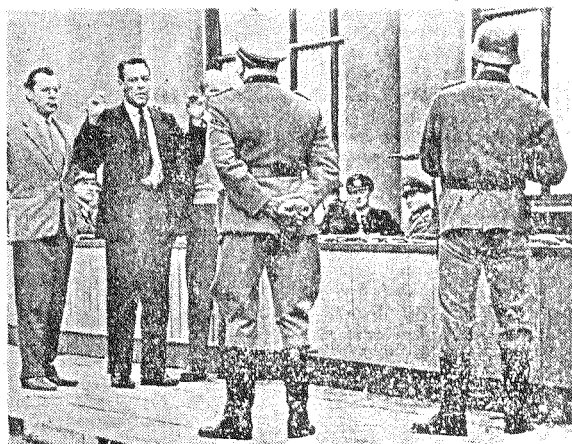
## On The SCREEN

# The Counterfeit Traitor

Paramount Pictures

By Hironao Nishio

Feature Reporter



Eric is always exposed to danger by German officers because of his espionage activities.

"The Counterfeit Traitor" has been produced based on the actual story of Eric Erickson who changed the world map of the 20th century as an Allied Forces's spy during World War II.

Erickson was born to a Swedish couple in New York in 1890. After World War I, in which he was a reserve officer, he became a representative of the Texas Oil Co., Ltd.'s Scandinavian Branch. He sold Texas oil to Germany and at the same time he sent tankers built in Hamburg to the U.S.

As the result of his act, the British Government put his name on the blacklist and he began acting involuntarily as an Allied Forces's spy. This is an outline of his story which is told in this picture.

The film lasting for two hours and twenty minutes was produced by William Perleberg and was directed by George Seaton among whose main works are "The Country Girl", "Teacher's Pet", etc.

The actor is veteran William Holden played in "Picnic", "The Bridge over River Kwai", and the actress is Lilli Parmler of "The Four Poster" and "The Pleasure of His Country".

During World War II, in 1942 oil trader Eric Erickson (William Holden) a Swedish nationality lived in Stockholm. He was gazed with a stern countenance by his wife (Eva Dahlbeck), the fellow workers and friend because of his deal with Germany.

For the purpose of justify himself, Eric was obliged to work as a spy taking sides with the Allied Forces. His duty was to spy out the seats of refineries in Germany.

Afterwards Eric gained such Germans as Von Oldenbourg (Ernest Schroder) whose son had been caught by the Soviets and Marianne Mollendorf (Lilli Parmler). Thus, his spy activities advanced. A German officer doubting Eric's activities always shadowed him. Being left by his wife and friends, Eric fell in love with Marianne.

But when she saw innocent Germans killed and wounded, pious Marianne could not endure and confessed what she had done to a father who was, to tell the truth, a member of the German intelligence bureau. She was sent to a concentration camp, while Eric was also brought to the same camp to witness Marianne shot to death. Though he saw it, he stifled his emotion to be clear himself of suspicion as a spy.

He threatened and killed persons to guard himself and at last he escaped from Germany to Sweden.

The scene of his escape shows a subtle spy organization and is full of thrill.

We feel that Eric who worked to let the War end early and lost his wife, friends and lover, was a true patriot. The film now on the screen at the Scalaza Theater in downtown Tokyo.

## TOMORROW

—AND TOMORROW

—AND TOMORROW...

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