

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

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New Campus Opened In Tama

(Chuo University has partially moved to Tama in the western suburbs of Tokyo from Kanda Surugadai where the University was established 90 years ago. Four of the five departments in the day school have moved. The Department of Science and Engineering will remain downtown. The night school will start moving next year.)

There is question that the outcome in the Chuo university's relocation will have consequences not only at Chuo, but at many other private universities for the foreseeable future.

The fundamental plan to relocate Chuo University to Tama was revealed by the school authorities in 1972. It was hoped that the huge project could be completed in time to commemorate the 90th anniversary of Chuo University. A budget plan for the relocation was approved by the Board of Trustees in 1974, and the project went forward.

Justification

There are some justification for subscribing to the relocation. The relocation permits the students to devote themselves to study in a better environment. The buildings and facilities on the new campus are far superior to those of the Surugadai campus. Moreover the new campus is surrounded by a splendid natural environment.

However, prior to the relocation, no meeting to explain the plan to the students was held by the school authorities. Therefore, the students did not have an opportunity to reflect about the move and to present their opinions about various problems. This gave rise to the conflict which occurred in December, and which resulted in the closing of the school until March.

Pending Problems

There are some problems pending in regard to the relocation. First, it is unfavorable for the night-course working students who must attend school from their offices located in downtown areas. The university is scheduled to complete the relocation of the night-course by March, 1980, though such problems as transportation have not been solved. It is clear that the night-course working students will have difficulty in reaching the school. It seemed that it was too early to make a final decision on the night school.



The Cooperative Restaurant and Store named "The Hilltop 78" (left), a School Library (center), and the Pedestrian Deck (foreground) are always flooded with Chuo students.

Moreover, it is obviously difficult to find a part-time job in Tama areas, compared with downtown areas. Students must rely on the income of a part-time job in order to meet expenses.

Future Prospect

Reportedly, Chuo University is planning to hold public lectures and open the athletic facilities to use by the neighbouring citizens. If this plan goes through, Chuo University may be credited as a new type of private university which has close relations with the neighbouring citizens.

In that sense, the relocation could be a model for private universities with relocation problems. In addition, the relocation is seen as a stimulation to all the students and the officials of Chuo University.

Students, Police Clashed

Owing to chaos created when the police tried to control a group of students protesting the relocation to Tama on the 12th of December, Chuo University closed the school and cancelled final examinations.

On that day, in front of the main gate, a protest meeting was being held by the group protesting the final examinations and the relocation. The students clashed with the police who had been called by the school authorities to maintain control.

On the 16th of December, the university announced that the final examinations would be replaced by term reports.

The Opening Festival Of The Tama Campus

On a clean day April 23, Sunday, the Opening Festival of the Tama Campus was held. Fortunately, the scheduled strike of the Keio Railway and Keio Bus was avoided, but as a whole participants were low-keyed.

The festival began at 10 a.m., with the celebration parade of cheerleaders, baton twirlers and a brass band. A concert, popular song parade, movie and lecture meeting were held in the class rooms, Shishimai and Hachioji Daiko (local entertainments), and a model performance by each of the sports clubs were held at the central plaza.

The parents, residents and students who took part in the festival, rated the school-buildings and the environment highly. And they were also very satisfied with them. Especially, they were surprised at the extensive campus. Some said it lacked traffic facilities. But, "The estimation of the Tama campus will depend on what kind of men are produced in the future," said Mr. Hiroshi Manabe, who is a famous illustrator. That is very interesting opinion.

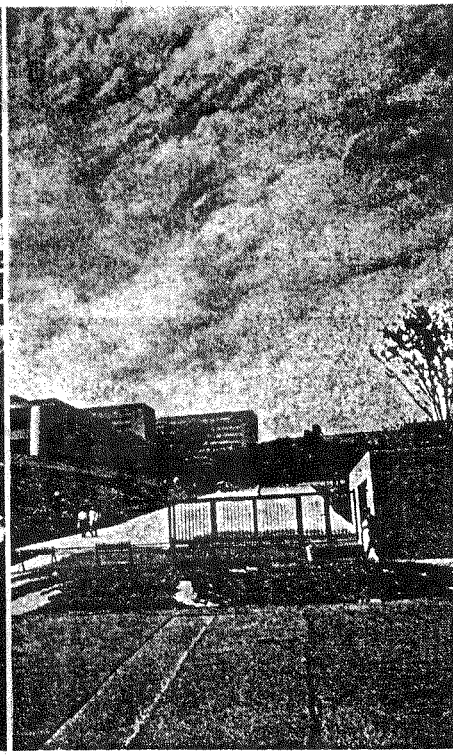
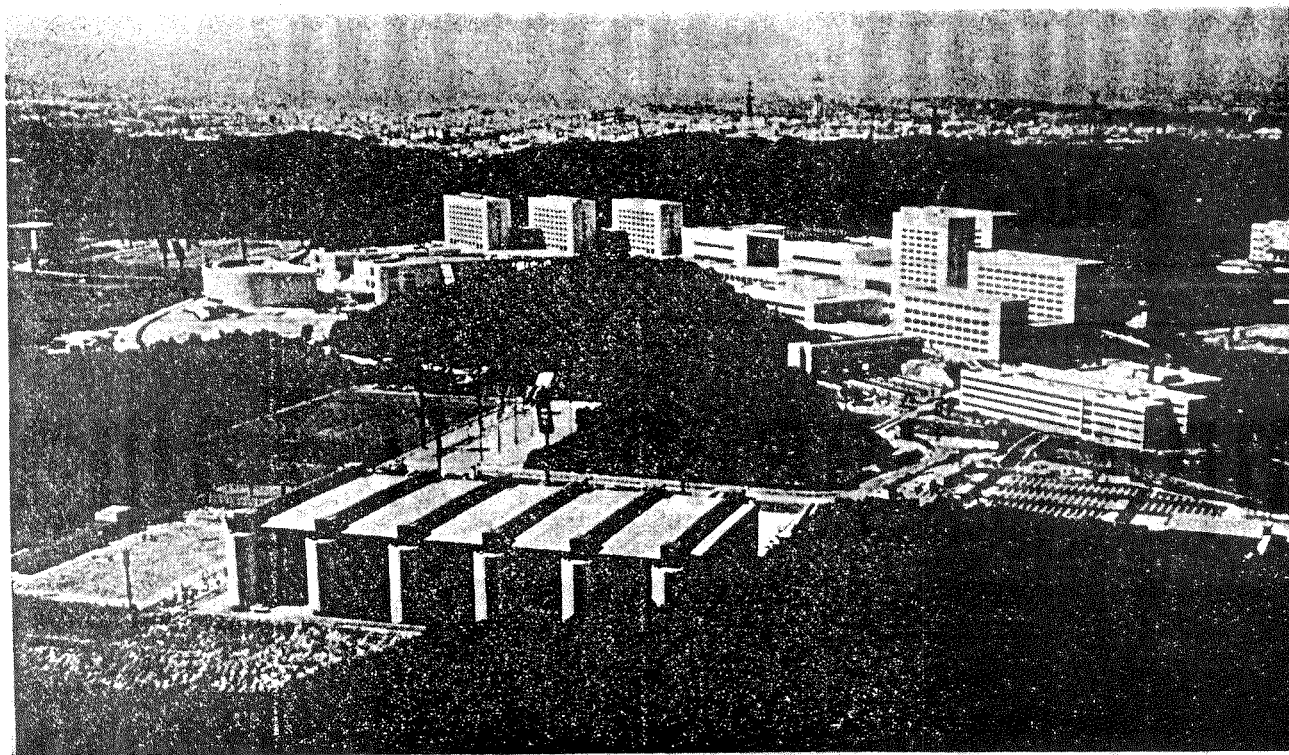
Entrance Exam. Scandal Of Chuo

An incident of leaking in the last year's entrance examination was revealed at a faculty meeting of the Commerce Department on the 10th of November.

As a result of the investigation by an Investigating Committee, it was reported that Prof. Ogata, a member of the Entrance Examination Committee for English, was in responsible for the leak. Prof. Ogata admitted that he was involved in the scandal. At a faculty meeting on the first of December it was decided to dismiss him.

Dean Yukio Yamashita stated that Prof. Ogata alone was responsible and that the matter reached a settlement with his dismissal.

The Commerce Department adopted a resolution expressing regret that the entrance examination scandal had seriously damaged the people's trust and confidence in the nation's university education.

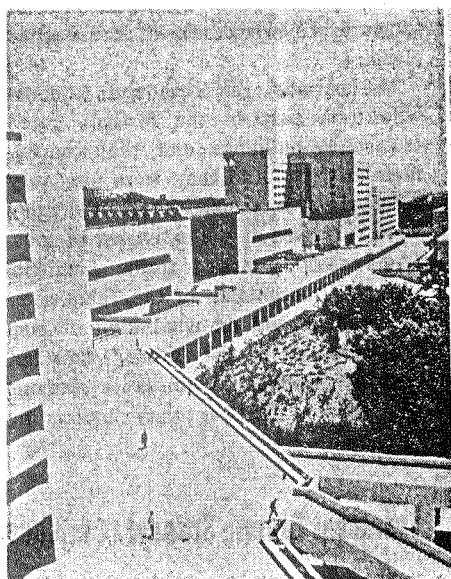


The Tama Campus by a view of bird eyes.

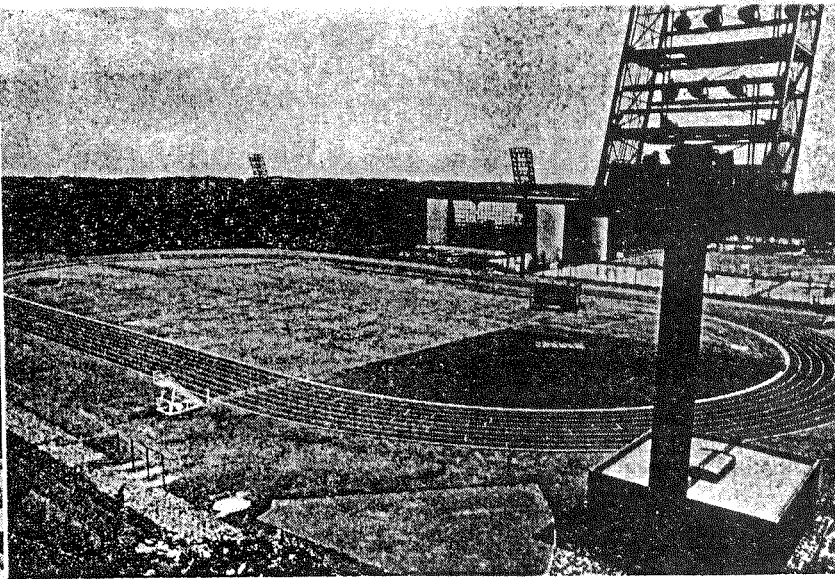
photo by the Chuo Publicity Section.

The front gate and an upward slope forward the school buildings.

Historical Turning Point



The Pedestrian Deck, a main street on the Tama Campus, where students go around, play and chatter.



Few Sights Of The Tama Campus

Picture shows the athletic facilities of which the Chuo authorities is proud, the Second Gymnasium (above), the Ground (below).



A vigorous scene during the campaign to catch the freshmen.



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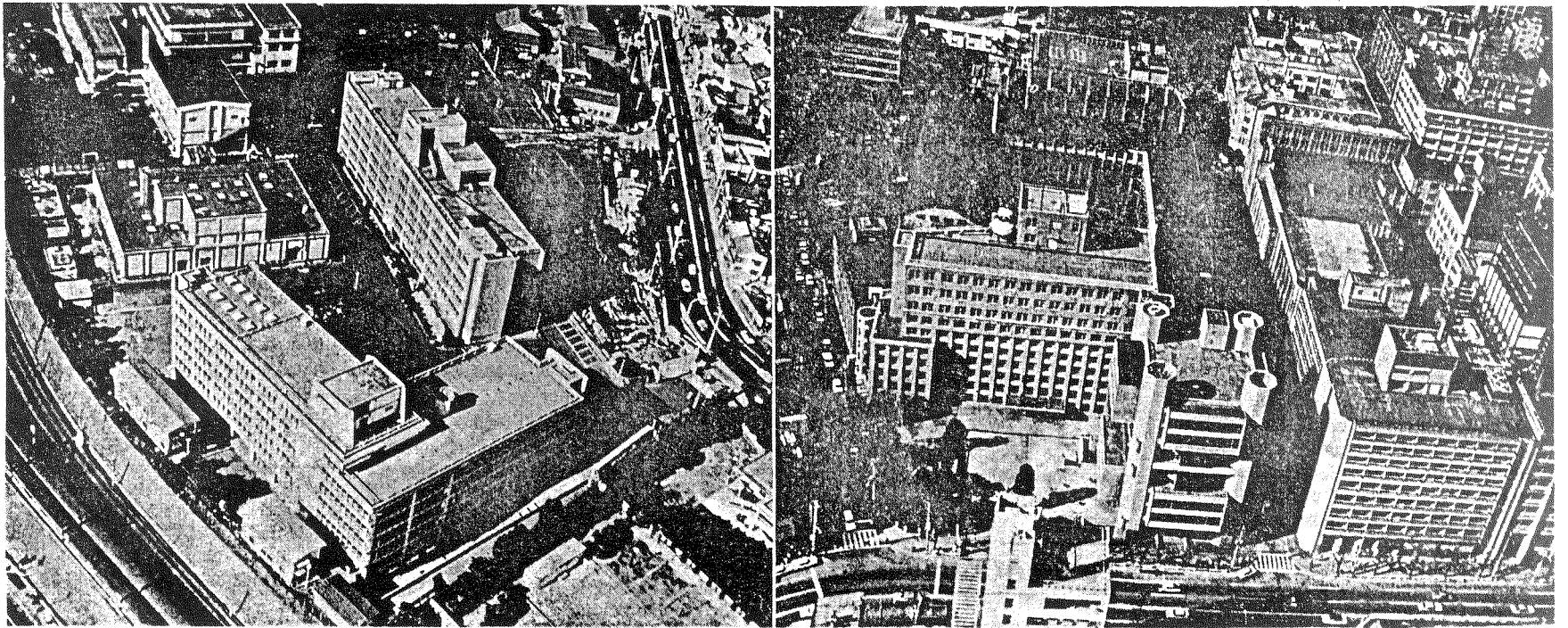
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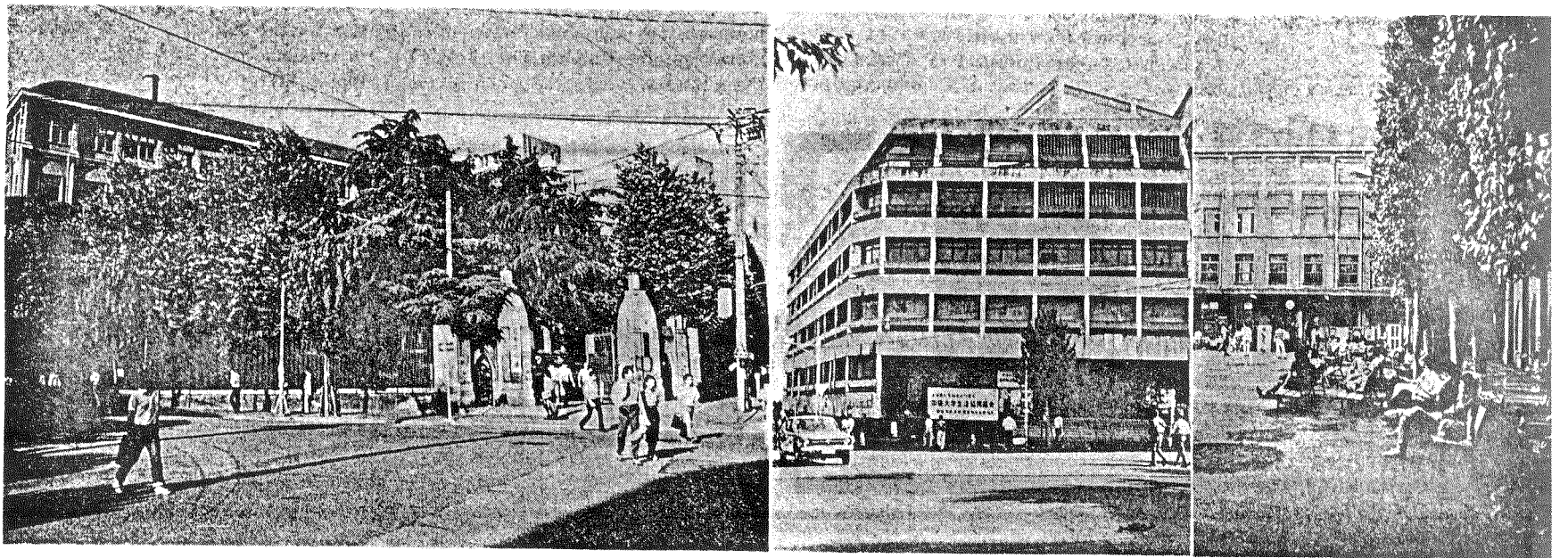
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A panoramic view of the Surugadai Campus (right) and the Department of Science and Engineering in Suidobashi, Bunkyo ward (left).
photo by the Chuo Publicity Section.

Of Chuo University



The South gate (left below), the Students' Hall which is still closed (center below), the Courtyard (right below) at the Surugadai Campus.

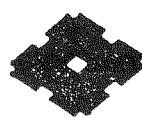
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CAMPUS LIFE

Recreate Our True Campus Life In Tama

Two months have passed since Tama new campus opened. Now that all the students have got accustomed to it, how do they feel about their new campus?

The students of Chuo University have been set free from the urban noisy crowds and seem to spend a comfortable campus life in the woods of vast Tama hill district. During recess, a great many students come to gather around the central Pedestrian Deck: You can catch sights of students sitting on the benches with a comfortable mind, going to the Cooperative Restaurant, reading beside a fountain, lying on the grass and enjoying sports here and there.

However, in such a favorable surroundings, aren't we getting idle? How many students are there who make the best use of their campus life? Not a few students have a passive attitude. They only go to the new campus and attend lectures.

In the period of the inferior Surugadai campus, our predecessors considered matters in all their aspects and were troubled. So each one devised his own campus life and made the most of it. In such an environment they created and kept our school character as like as our predecessors had done through the school history. Moreover, they must had much difficulty in searching for a true campus life. From this point of view, it is not too much to say that nowadays students spend a monotonous time because of the superior environment.

As general advice to a purposeless

campus life, most people say "Let's start something with a fixed purpose."

Then, it is good when you try to compare the campus life of Surugadai with that of Tama. In this sense, it is valuable that freshmen visit Surugadai occasionally when they have time to spare. And the seniors had better consider the difference between the past and the present. It's hoped that in the process you will be able to identify the origins of Chuo University and learn why it had to move to Tama, as a result of it, find out the true campus life which we students should create.

Voice Of Abroad

What has been happening in the colleges recently?

The students at my college are not all happy with the existing situation.

We have held several meetings recently in an attempt to get the authorities to help us. We would like better library, improved sports facilities, more accommodation to be provided by the college, and better food in the Canteen. I do not think the authorities will meet our demands, mainly because there is very little money available for such improvements.

The students should be working for their exams, but many of them like to enjoy themselves either playing cricket or rowing on the river.

—by Russell P. Clarke,
a student of Cambridge Univ.

New Examination System

The Uniform First Test will be utilized at the time of the entrance examinations next spring. Its dates are set for January 13 and 14, 1979. The subjects of exam are English, Japanese, Mathematics, Science and Civics. And a student must take two examination subjects each in Science and Civics. This test is for examining to what degree a student understands these subjects in senior high-school. Next there is the Second Test for determining if he is fit for university and its course of study. The First Test is an objective test. The emphasis in the Second Test is on descriptive and essay questions. A student must apply for the Second Test to the school of his choice after he chooses a university on the basis of the results of the First Test. Passing or failure is determined on the basis of the results of the First Test and Second Test. But there are universities which don't let a student take the Second Test if he doesn't do better than average on the First Test.

Incidentally, the National Association of State Universities mentioned the following two points as merits of the Uniform First Test: (1) The disappearance of difficult and trick questions in entrance examinations contributes to the normalization of senior high-school education; (2) The capacity of a student is judged objectively by the combination of the First Test with the Second Test.

We don't believe that the problem of normalization can be solved by the practice of the Uniform First Test. To the contrary, won't the practice con-

stitute a heavier burden for a student? It is desirable for a student to be given a comfortable educational environment. A student doesn't have time for strengthening his body outdoors and loses hours of sleep when he devotes himself to study in the entrance examination war. The number of students who lose their health due to continued tension without rest has increased. In addition, a case of suicide was reported due to the ordeal of entrance examinations. I think it is impossible to normalize senior high-school education only by the revision of the examination system. As concerns the second point, it is possible to use an objective test and essay test together in one test at each university for the judge of intelligence. Will it not merely show the difference of the level among universities?

They say this test is the revision by the high officials of the National Association of States Universities, which ignored the views of active teachers and students. The dates which were set once were revised at the request of senior high-schools. Nikkyoso (The Japan Teachers Union) appealed for a postponement of the dates for the examination till May 13 so that the problem of "Ashikiri" (rating an examinee by a standard point system) can be solved. It is certain that the practice of the Uniform First Test is a heavier burden on the student not consideration for the student. Isn't it necessary to examine the Uniform First Test thoroughly?

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特集—米国の若者の生活を徹底取材!

アメリカ★1978

知られざるアメリカの若者の生活を本紙記者が徹底取材する長期特別シリーズ。「高校生は一日どのくらい勉強するの?」「ダブルデートってなあに?」「大学生の間でいちばん人気のある職業ってなんだろう?」などなど。

このほか「英訳・天声人語」「全日儀明上智大学教授の英語表現あれこれ」「誰も教えてくれなかった英語の書き方」「マンガ・ブロンディ」「シネマガイド」「英会話教室」「ミュージックライブラリー」など楽しみながら英語に強くなるコラムがいっぱい。朝日ウイークリーはいま美しいカラー印刷で評判です。

朝日の英和週刊新聞——購読料 1ヵ月 580円

Asahi Weekly

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Thinking About Pink Lady

Pink Lady, a nation-wide popular song and dance team, have had a very crowded schedule since their debut a year and half ago. They have cut short their time for eating and sleeping just as Napoleon used to do. They sometimes appear four or five times on TV in a day. What a hard schedule!

Their appearance on TV leads to a one percent rise in the television ratings because of their singing and dancing. They have grasped people's hearts and minds visually and audibly. So, naturally Pink Lady have broadened their base of support in such a short time, especially from children! And what has brought them a great success is the tactics of the producer.

The directors and the staff members of the production company who have produced Pink Lady had been discussing their promotion schemes in great detail before their debut. The producers believe their success is, on one hand, due to their toughness, on the other to the epoch-making visual performance, and also to the present social conditions.

Pink Lady's performance is virtually the only bright spot in an otherwise gloomy social and economic picture. Such as, unemployment, the rising yen, the recent price hike, the rise in corporate bankruptcy and a series of hijackings. People have been looking for a bright light to fill the darkness.

In such gloomy days, even songs tend to be sorrowful and plaintive and people also tend to be in such a mood and begin to think that they would like to turn away from it.

Pink Lady amazed the public and caught them off balance by their active performance of dancing, and their healthy charm. This is how they started their career as a duet.

What urges them to continue singing on such a hard schedule even though they are forced to almost give up living a common daily life? Their strenuous efforts and fight are incredible, rather than admirable.

People often say, "Try to do your best in what you want to do while young." That might be right with Pink Lady, but there is a catch to the fabric of showbusiness and a kind of threat together with a little bit of anger at the hit-makers' way of doing it.

In the scheme to create this boom, Pink Lady are treated as simply "a puppet" or "a tool".

People involved in showbusiness make every effort to achieve a project even if they heartlessly disregard an entertainer's humanity. This might be the case with Pink Lady, who have been brought up as super stars in such a short time. They were only GIRLS one and a half years ago.

American Conservatory Theatre Comes To Japan

A representative theatrical company of the modern American stage, The American Conservatory Theatre (A.C.T.) comes to Japan this month under the auspices of the Asahi Press.

At present, A.C.T., whose home city is San Francisco, is the most widely and active theatrical company in America.

They will perform two plays, "AH, WILDERNESS!"—Eugene O'Neill's human comedy which depicts American youth's vivid emotions and humanism—, and "ALL THE WAY HOME" by Tad Mosel (from James Agree's novel "A DEATH IN THE FAMILY")—in this story, quite American, a six-aged-boy meditates upon his own roots and realizes the importance of love and the bonds of friendship.

According to the New York Times * * * *

In this decade Mr. William Ball's A.C.T. has become a greatly refined existence in a cultural city, San Francisco. It is no doubt a repertory theatrical company which represents America. It has originality in style and presentation. It's a really joyful company and has grown to be one of the most distinguished companies performing in English.

A.C.T.'s first performance in Japan may be more wonderful than we expect.

On The SCREEN

"Sonezaki Shinju"



Tokubei (Ryudo Uzaki) and Ohatsu (Meiko Kaji) hurrying to Sonezaki Woods to show their pride.

ON THE SCREEN "SONEZAKI SHINJU"

There was a young couple hurrying to Sonezaki Woods at midnight April 7, the 16 year of Genroku (1703 A.D.)

Yasuzo Masumura, the director of "Daichi no Komoriuta" which received the Blue Ribbon prize in 1976, made "Sonezaki shinju" by Chikamatsu Monzaemon, the most famous author of Joruri (Japanese ballad drama) in the Edo era, into a motion picture. Although the outline of this film is faithful to the original, the film does not emphasize the sense of duty or humanity, as the author does, but stresses the pride of the people in the Genroku era. The film is truly "a tale of the age when people live on love and pride", to quote the introductory titles.

Tokubei (Ryudo Uzaki), a shopman in a soysauce store, becomes intimate with Ohatsu (Meiko Kaji) who is a prostitute. One day his master offers him his wife's niece in marriage. But Tokubei does not accept the proposal, and the master fires him. For this reason he has to return the money that was loaned to his stepmother Osai (Sachiko Hidari) by the master. He returned the money after a great deal of trouble from his stepmother.

However he lends the money to his friend Kuheiji (Isao Hashimoto) who is pressed for money. But Kuheiji does not return the money

on time, and instead scolds Tokubei for insisting on repayment. Tokubei was deceived. Ohatsu happened to be present, but she could not do anything.

As he was insulted in public and could not return the money to his master, he made up his mind to atone for the dishonor with his death. Ohatsu decided to accompany him.

The couple went to Sonezaki Woods, the place where they chose to die. Ohatsu encourages Tokubei when he loses his nerve, saying "let's kill ourselves in a grand manner and set a good example to others". Ohatsu and Tokubei committed double suicide at last. The day dawns and their dead bodies are bathed in the morning sunshine. We hear a voice of sutra-chanting. The morning sunshine starts shining to golden Buddhist, as the movie ends.

With shape eye and steady her lines, Meiko Kaji plays a woman living on love, and Ryudo Uzaki, the leader of The Downtown Boogie-woogie Band, shows the pride of man. Sachiko Hidari plays the stepmother vividly and Hashimoto acts the villain's part satisfactorily. The director Masumura depicts obstinacy and pride of the Genroku era successfully. Music is under the direction of Uzaki.

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EDITORIAL

Colorless International age

Every year, we are apt to start something new in the beginning of the new school semester. Especially, there are a lot of students who try to master English conversation, the business English, and the like. Many English schools have opened in the cities in recent years. Book stores are handling various kinds of the English cassette tapes.

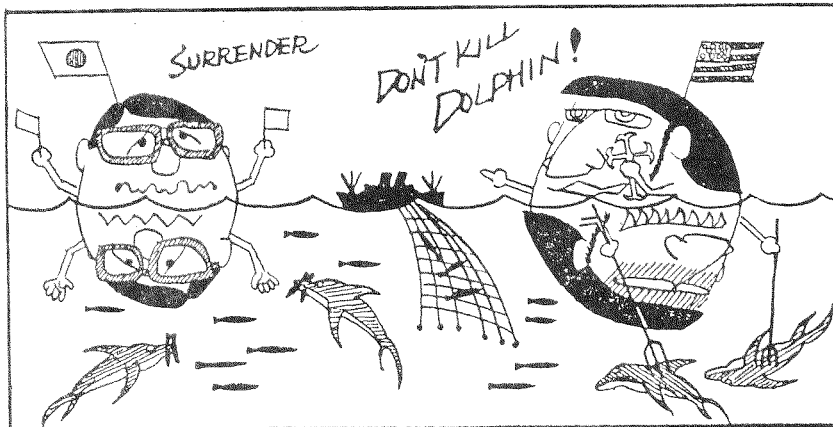
Why is there such enthusiasm for English in Japan? First of all, English is necessary to cope with the present times. It is called "the international age." It is said that if we master practical English it is favorable for getting a better job. It is true that we have been studying enough English to get through the "examination hell," though we have been unable to master practical English at the same time. Actually, we are annoyed that we can not use it well with foreigners. And that is the reason why so many young people, including college students, are eager to master practical English, English conversation in particular.

But at first, we had better reconsider the meaning of the word, so called "the international age." Are college students capturing its meaning clearly? Japan has come to have more and more close relations with many countries including European, Asian countries.

It seems that Japan has more obligations to fulfill in various kinds of fields besides the economic one. In reality, some Asian countries are still complaining about the role which Japan should fulfill in their countries. It is regrettable that a considerable number of foreign students who have studied in Japan are apt to have a touch of anti-Japanese feelings. On the other hand, most of the students who have studied in America come to have pro-American feelings.

Why should this be so? Because the Japanese government and universities are reluctant to promote a policy for foreign students studying in Japan. In fact, the budget for such students is extremely low in comparison with those of European countries and America. In the case of Japanese universities, they tend to have a hard attitude toward foreign students. Therefore, Japanese universities and the government should make an effort to improve this situation and promote the admission of foreign students.

At last, we shall confirm the meaning of learning English, and try to utilize it for understanding foreign countries.



by Y. Ishiwatari

Dolphin Dispute

Cultural Difference Between Japan And America

The dispute over the massacre of dolphins by Japanese fishermen is hard to grasp without recognizing Japanese food customs.

On February 22 this year, fishermen in Katsumoto-machi on Iki Island in Nagasaki-ken captured about 1,000 dolphins and killed them. In response similar to the capture of whales, the Japanese embassy received many letters of protest, an average of 100 every day, from American animal lovers. Most protest emotionally saying that it is cruel to kill dolphins, which are highly intelligent sea animals. Generally, Japanese people also think of dolphins as do American and European people, as intelligent, lovely, and friendly animals. Moreover, the number of dolphins captured last year, it was reported that 70,000 were killed in America compared with 20,000 in Japan. It is not true that Japanese people are more cruel than Americans.

Now, 32,000 dolphins live in around Iki Island. One dolphin preys on 12-14 kilograms of cuttlefish, yellowtail and other fish, and break the nets of fisher-

men. It is said that the damage to their fishing grounds amounts to 600 million yen a month. They took action with much anxiety. They captured dolphins not to eat but to protect their own livelihood.

Japan has been a 'marine country' from ancient times. The rate of animal protein from meat is increasing. But meat is not still sufficient, and so we make it up with sea foods. Marine products are very important as a source of food. As a result of the heavy demand, there are about as many fish markets as meat markets. The way of cooking sea food is very developed. This is one of the features of Japanese culture.

Some protests demanded investigation into the ecology of dolphins. It is necessary for us to make thorough scientific inquiry. If the investigation is made sufficiently and the number of dolphins does not decrease, should we protect them more than is necessary in order to protect useful resources in the sea?

Sidelight

These days I think our campus is very colorful. This is not only because of the attractive environment, but also because of the many attractive coeds. The coeds incidentally seem to be more refined, compared to the age of Surugadai.

At the Surugadai Campus, the image of Chuo University was gloomy and bureaucratic. But there was a certain tradition which existed since older times.

For example, students were serious and steady, which followed tradition. But now that our university has moved, this tradition will no doubt change

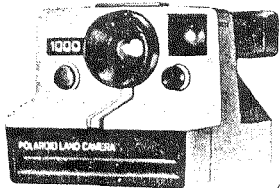
step by step. As a matter of fact, it is already changing.

We see many students playing baseball, tennis, and badminton here and there in open places on the grounds, which gives us the impression that the students are enjoying themselves.

At least the dismal mood that existed in Surugadai has died away. But a few problems remain unsolved. We have the problem of autonomy of clubs and circles, for example.

At any rate, it will be by our own hands that make this our new university.

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