

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

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Itoh Gains Waseda President's Cup

The 5th All-Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest was held at the memorial hall of Waseda University on December 7.

In this contest which is one of the greatest features among E.S.S.s of all universities in the Kanto District, Mr. Hiroshi Itoh, a member of the Chuo E.S.S. was awarded the first prize, the Waseda President's Trophy and the English Mainichi's Cup.



Mr. Itoh, winner of the All Kanto Inter-University English Oratorical Contest.

Since Mr. Hirayama who is a graduate of Chuo University gained the MacArthur Trophy which has changed its name to the Mainichi Trophy several years ago, it has been the

cherished hope for E.S.S. members of Chuo University to accomplish such a brilliant success.

Mr. Itoh made his speech on "For The Betterment Of Our Life." The second prize went to Mr. Yumoto (Hitotsubashi Univ.) who spoke under the subject of "The Child Is The Mirror Of The Parents."

Tuition Fees To Be Raised

A plan to raise the current tuition fees was reportedly decided at a recent meeting of the Japan Private Universities League composed of recognized 46 private universities throughout the country Nov. 18.

Four universities—Chuo, Rikkyo, Kyoritsu Women's and Tokyo Women's Universities—in Tokyo are said to have agreed to decision to raise tuition fees for the next school term beginning April. This means that Chuo University's fees will jump up to 24,000 yen a year.

These universities claim that they cannot operate under the old fee system because of the recent hike in general prices. Observers believe that the hike is necessary in order to carry out the Education Ministry's contemplated three-year program for scientific education promotion.

The Chuo Students' Self-Government Associations held an emergency meeting at Chuo University Nov. 10 to fight against the plan of four private universities.

Against this serious problem the Chuo Students' Self-Government Associations says as follows:

"Nowadays, some new buildings have been built and still others are under construction, but we students cannot fully use them to pursue our real studies. Besides, our annual tuition fees are not likely to be used for changing the condition of students' studies.

"Moreover, the level of private universities' students' daily life is recently not so good as compared with that of public schools. Therefore, if the fees are raised more than what they are now many students eager to continue their university education will not be able to study completely and furthermore those ambitious enough to receive university education may gradually decrease in number.

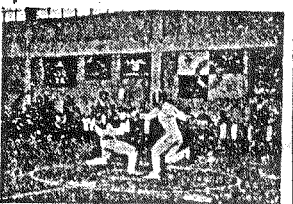
"If this situation actually happens, it is considered bound to spoil the tradition of our universities.

"It is impossible to agree from our common sense to any hike in our tuition fees under the current circumstances.

"Therefore members of the Association wish to improve students' condition for studies, without having tuition fees raised."

Fencers Get Ascendancy

Champions Kinoshita and Nakamura were victors in the 7th All-Japan Students' Fencing League held at Kansai University's Gym. from Nov. 23 to 24.



A cross match in Kansai Univ. Gym.

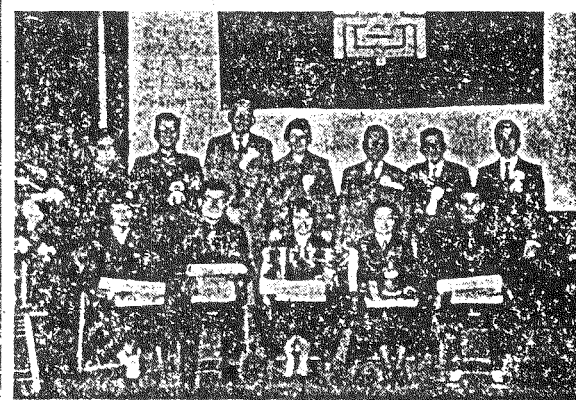
Kinoshita won in the foil style and Nakamura in the sabre style.

On the first day the former defeated many opponent swordsmen thrusting their hearts but he suffered one defeat.

His record was 6 victories and one defeat. Sugai, also a member of the Chuo Fencing club was ranked second in the same style with the score of 5-2.

The First Inter-High School English Speech Contest Held

The First All-Japan Inter-High School English Oratorical Contest was held on December 7 at the Chuo University's auditorium with the participation of 25 high school boys and girls mainly from the Kanto District. It was sponsored by the Chuo English



Five winners on the front line at the Inter-High School English Oratorical Contest. From left to right, Miss Atsuko Chiba (4th), Mr. Atsushi Tsunoda (2nd), Miss Yoko Kasahara (1st), Miss Misako Horii (3rd), and Mr. Osamu Fukuda (5th).

Speaking Society and jointly supported by the English Mainichi Kenkyusha and Institute of English Education.

As it was the first attempt, the auditorium was packed to capacity by students interested in English.

Mr. Tozaburo Komatsu, General-Secretary of the Chuo University Directorate, delivered a congratulatory message on behalf of President Raizaburo Hayashi who was obliged to be absent from the meeting on account of his physical condition, though at first he was expected to attend it to give a message personally to the contestants.

The three-hour contest was found full of vigor and youthfulness befitting to high school boys and girls.

The honorable first prize accompanied by the cups of the Chuo University President and the English Mainichi was gained by Miss Yoko Kasahara, 18-year-old student of Ohizumi High School in Tokyo. She spoke under the subject of "Oh, Could This Be True Japan?" Mr. Atsushi Tsunoda of Ichigaya High School in Tokyo was second for his speech entitled "A Smaller World." Miss Misako Horii of Numata Women's High School in Gumma Prefecture was placed third for her subject on "Interdependence."

The fourth place was given to Miss Atsuko Chiba, Hibiya High School in Tokyo, who spoke on "The Privileges Of The Teens," and the fifth to Mr. Osamu Fukuda of Mito Daiichi High School in Ibaragi Prefecture, who spoke on the subject of "Think And Speak In English."

The moment the first place was announced, Miss Kasahara and her sister shed tears with delight.

Miss Kasahara, the first winner, told the Hakumon Herald, "I'm very happy to get the prize. This is the third time I captured the first prize. In a contest sponsored by Jyochi University on October 1 fortunately I became the first winner, and next in a similar meeting held in November under the auspices of Meiji University. And today in this university."

Continuing further she added, "In attending those contests, I used the same draft. I haven't practised my speech in a special way until today. My sister who is a student of Meiji University helped me to the best condition for today's contest. But one thing I want to say is that a priest whom I know well put my draft on a tape-recorder in his voice. I listened to it many times. That was a big help to me. Anyway, I was fortunate today. I'd like to extend my thanks to all judges and members of E.S.S. of your university."

After the closing address by Mr. Nakajima of E.S.S., a reception was held at Chuo University Hall, for participants who in a congenial atmosphere, revealed their episodes of hardship in studying English. It was closed at 6:30.

Cheering Party Is Reorganized

The long controversial problem of how to reorganize "Oendan" since spring has been solved at last.

As reported already by this paper, some members of the Cheering Squad, and later they were betrayed to be, behaved themselves off the track in the student manners, for instance, falling back upon violence as a means of influencing students in general to recognize their assertion.

So far as everything was concerned with the squad, the Students' Self-Government Association kept tacit. But the Association felt that it could not any longer keep the former attitude, and appealed to all the students to put the squad under fire, and to demand the immediate disband of the squad. But a lull followed for a while thereafter.

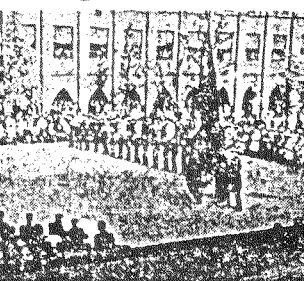
Since June, efforts were made by those concerned to reorganize the squad as it was considered highly necessary for sport clubs in meeting the best sport season during which they could take part in games.

Therefore, it perhaps came as no surprise to the students that the re-banding ceremony of the party should have been held at the campus yard—November 28. Until the ceremony came into stage, the conclusion offered by the Confederation for reorganizing the Cheering Party, consisting of the Associations composed of the "day" and "night" courses and "Gakuyukai", was approved at its General Meeting. That paved the way for official agreement needed to re-band the party. And Nov. 28, the General Meeting of "Gakuyukai" expressed unanimously to concede to bring the new party into being.

In holding a ceremony for reorganization, a statement was issued by the Confederation.

It said, "Since the deplorable incident that stemmed from the Festival for New Comers on May 12, the Confederation for Reorganizing the party tried its best to create a truly desirable atmosphere of the university. Its efforts finally paved the way for the smooth settlement of the affair."

The Confederation then adopted a resolution at its meeting, demanding an immediate reorganization of the cheering party and drafting of new regulations.



The re-banding ceremony of the Cheering Party was held at the campus ground.

The resolution was later carried out through the close cooperation of school authorities and students concerned, bringing the trouble to a complete end.

EDITORIAL

Recent Students' Movement

Recently, many newspapers report students' movements in various universities. There are not only school problems but also social and political problems within the campus. However, let's take up and consider the biggest student movement problem which has come into the limelight.

The Anti-A and H-Bomb Test Rally was held on Nov. 1 throughout the country attended by 188 students' Self-Government Associations and 25,000 students representing 81 universities.

On that day, each students' body appealed to students to participate in the rally by deserting classes. In Chuo, the Students' Self-Government appealed too, but it was not successful. In the case of Tokyo University, however, almost all students of the Liberal Arts Department deserted their classes.

On Nov. 28 the Students' Self-Government Association of the said Department held a rally demanding the retraction of the school decision for the responsible leaders. Later on the same day three students including the chairman of the Students' Self-Government Association of the Literature Department went on hunger strike.

Meanwhile the school authorities of Tokyo Gaku-gei University also disciplined 23 students for deserting their classes to take part in the rally of Nov. 1.

It is natural that young students with a great love for justice dare to fight against social evils and obstacles making use of their energetic and systematic strength, but at the same time, school authorities don't like students' social and political movements in their hope that students will be more academic. Then, are these conflicting ideas to be considered as forming a parallel line which will never meet even through understanding? Almost all social and political movements which students take part in are headed by young, inexperienced students who need character-building and what they assert is just part of wholesome public opinion. This state, however, should be reconsidered. The Sunakawa problem was a typical case and so was the above mentioned rally.

Considering the students' movement in question from the opposite angle, what makes students come out to the front of it is the poverty of politics and the weakness of public opinion. Consequently, when these basic problems are solved by intrinsic politics and the enlightenment of public opinion, students will be able to return to their academic life. Anyhow, students of the present day seem to be unnecessarily exerting their efforts or are obliged to do so.

For all these reasons, the case of the Nov. 1 rally and the discipline problem as mentioned above, could be solved if both sides would understand their respective stands much more. It is therefore desirable that school authorities will not resort to the method of discipline which will greatly influence students' future. At the same time, it is requested that students will reflect themselves before they are easily led to the manifestation of their asserting through their organization and their systematic demonstrations.

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白門の原動力

中央大學新聞

Hakumon Herald

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Music Training Hall Is Completed

The Chuo music club's training hall under construction since Sept. 1st near the Chuo Korakuen tennis court, was completed on Nov. 15. A ceremony celebrating its completion was held from 3:30 p.m. on Nov. 18 at the hall.
Mr. Tamura, the chief of the Institution Section, and Mr.

Hasegawa, head of the old-student association, made their respective opening speeches, on behalf of directors Komatsu, and Watanuki.
Mr. Kaneko, president of the music club, one of the O.B.s of the brass band circle, then expressed his congratulations.

The celebration was closed after all members of the brass band played the school song, and some marches.
In the past time, members of the music club were trained in two separate rooms; one in the basement of the auditorium, and the other in the Nishiki-cho campus. These rooms were small to play, and lacked sound-absorbing facilities, but now this inconvenience has been eliminated.

For this reason the music club is expected to have more practices in the future. The building has a floor space of 52.75 tsubo and has a 20 tsubo mezzanine floor. The walls of the hall are made of special boards for the purpose of absorbing sound completely. The roof is made of zinc and steel plates. The whole building is of wooden structure and is painted gray in modern color.
The total cost of the building was ¥3,987,000 including ¥3,160,000 for construction, ¥438,000 for sanitary facilities and ¥380,000 for electric equipment.

the New Chamber Orchestra under the baton of Mr. Kazuo Yamada. But soon after the concert began, impolite heckles from the audience made Mr. Yamada angry and leave the stage. The concert and all other programs for the day had to be stopped as a result of this incident.

On May 24, the Students' Self-Government Association opened a student rally at the auditorium making a strong protest to the school authorities against the violence of the Cheering Squad. About 4,000 students joined the rally.
A 4-point resolution proposed by the Association was adopted with an overwhelming majority at the urgent rally.
The resolution was as follows:

- 1) To demand disbanding of the Cheering Squad.
- 2) To set up a temporary cheering party under the leadership of the Association until the new squad is re-organized.
- 3) To organize the whole School Conference to revamp the Cheering Squad.
- 4) To boycott classes if the resolution is not accepted.

The Association asked the student societies, the Board of Directors and the deans of all departments to respect the four points in the resolution.

A Review of Chuo's Events In 1957

It may be quite natural for students who know the past days to feel sharply that "Time flies like an arrow."

A new year will soon come round, giving students some feeling mingled with sorrow and joy to the extent that they recall this year's happenings.

The December issue has been published as the last one in this semester. Its purpose is to sum up big news items that have happened at the university. Therefore, the contents of this issue may somewhat evoke memories of what have been deeply implanted in the minds of students about many events.

Boxing Team Is Ranked Top

The 11th All-Japan Inter-collegiate Boxing Championship Meet was held at the Korakuen Ice Palace on June 28 between Chuo and Kansai University.

Chuo which won the victory in the Kanto District defeated Kansai University with the score of 8-1, and answered to the enthusiastic cheerings of Chuo students.

Chuo Leads In The Bar Exam.

The result of 1957's examination was announced by the Judicial Exam. Administrative Committee October 12.

Sixty-three persons (6 students and 57 graduates) were found successful in the examination so far as Chuo was concerned. This means that Chuo has consecutively held the top position for six years, despite a decrease of 20 comparing with the number of last year.

Tsuji Goes To Moscow

Mikiyuki Tsuji, chairman of the Chuo Students' Self-Government Association, was present at the 6th World Youth and Student Festival for Peace and Friendship which was held in Moscow from July 26 to August 11.

Japanese delegates, at first asked the Government to give permission to send 300 or 400 students there, but only 150 were permitted. In sending the

delegation, many complicated problems cropped up between the Government and students, for instance, about passports to U.S.S.R.

However, students tackled the problem successfully and demonstrated to the peoples of the world the strong desire of Japanese youths for world peace and friendship.

Mr. Tsuji emphatically said on his return from Moscow that the Soviet system of university education and facilities for students' studies and living are so different and perfect that the Japanese Government is requested to make efforts to make universities' facilities in the country more solid financially and more perfect in every way.

Soccer Club's Triumph

The 37 Pan-Japanese Soccer Championship Meet for the Imperial Cup was held for four days from May 3 at Kokutaiji High School in Hiroshima City, with the participation of 16 teams picked up from all over the country. Despite the bad ground condition, exciting games were displayed before spectators.
In the final match with Toyo Kogyo, Chuo scored two points in less than 10 minutes against one by the rival team.

This is the first victory in the championship meet since this club was founded 31 years ago.

Chairman Of S.S.G.A. Is Elected Again

Three key officials of the Student Self-Government Association were re-elected at the 1st Committee Meeting on June 11.

The Committee then chose new executive members to assist chairman Tsuji, later deciding plans for cooperation with the Nations Federation of Stu-

dents' Self-Government Associations, and for concentration of all students' will to make the 3rd World Conference against A and H bombs successful.

Chuo Wrestlers' Victory At The 7th East-Japan Meet
The Chuo team won the victory at the 7th East-Japan Students' Wrestling Championship on October 17 at Aoyama Wrestling Gym.

Chuo won battle after battle, and defeated Meiji on the final match with the score of 6-5. Chuo won four victories consecutively at the East-Japan Championship.

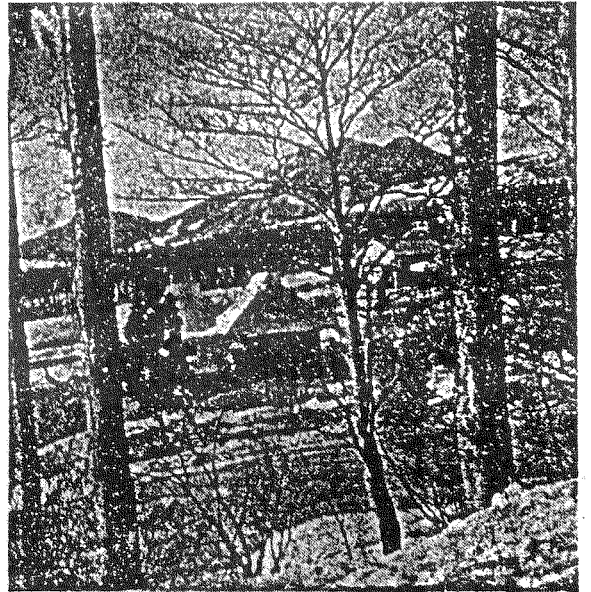
Shida Marks New Record

Chuo University's Olympic player, Miss Yoriko Shida won victory with a new Japanese record, 48.22 meters, in the javelin throwing on September 22 in the 14th East-West Student Athletic Meeting held in Okayama Prefecture.

The female javeliner who renewed the Japanese record after an interval of two years was not in good condition that day. Furthermore, she suffered injury on her left arm in the shotput following the javelin throwing, which made her lose her self-confidence. But before the 4th throwing she was given an advice by Mr. Hara, a member of Chuo Athletic Club, and it proved effective, because she could thrust her javelin into 47.50 meters point. She recovered her self-confidence and threw the javelin 48.22 meters in the 5th throwing.
In the near future she intends to throw 50 meters. The past Japanese record was 47.49 meters set by Miss Fujie Abe.

Violence Of Cheering Squad

"The Kiboh Concert", one of the main programs on the Welcome Festival for New Entrants was halted by heckles May 12. The concert was a public performance sponsored by Radio Tokyo, and was to be played by



Winter Tidings

A chilly wind makes us aware of the arrival of winter. We often notice black and thick clouds chasing each other, bringing with them rain or snow.

We would be struck with irresistible touches to see mountains, trees and houses covered with thickly piled snow. That scenery is so much mysterious that we would be almost entrapped to think as if we visited a fairyland.

There is nothing more aesthetic and intolerably seducing than this sight! The whiteness of snow has something that is intangible and profound.

Across the Pacific Ocean

"SC's '57th Homecoming Queen Named"

By Daily Trojan

University of Southern California gives a crown every year to the most beautiful girl-student of the campus on the homecoming day.

Lynne Husted, 19-year-old dark haired beauty, was crowned "Helen of Troy" on Nov. 8. She was elected among 15 contestants at the final judging and was put the royal robe of gold brocade on her shoulders and a crown decorated with a tiara of silver and diamonds on her head.

"SC Got \$10,000 Gift From Oil Company"

By Daily Trojan

University of Southern California has received an unrestricted grant of \$10,000 (¥3,600,000) from the Standard Oil Company of California as part of the company's 1958 program of such aid to 26 U.S. private colleges. President of the company, T.S. Peterson, says, "Recognizing the needs of private institutions for financial assistance and contribution they and their alumni make to higher education, Standard Oil Calif. decided to award more

than \$100,000 in unrestricted grants this coming year."

"Gregory Bemko Presented Cello Recital" By The Occidental

Gregory Bemko, a young American cellist, presented a cello recital in Thorne Hall on the Occidental College campus on Nov. 3. He has recently been principal cellist with both the Phoenix and the San Diego Symphony Orchestras. He has played with such distinguished conductors as Sir Thomas Beecham, Igor Stravinski, Dmitri Mitropoulos, William Steinberg, Leopold Stokowsky. It would have been wonderful if this were on the stage in our campus.

"Tuition Of US Up To \$840" By Chicago Maroon

The tuition of University of Chicago has been raised from \$690 to \$840 (¥302,400) per school year. A consensus of student opinion on the recent tuition and general services fee increases is that the raise is a necessary evil. School authorities say this is inevitable considering that the cost of living has gone up and many other colleges have already raised their tuitions.
Because of the higher cost of attending UC, many students are looking for extra jobs. One medical student said that students in the third and fourth years of medical course were hit especially hard.
Such a hard-money life of students seems to be common both in Japan and U.S.A.

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Seeking For Ethical Suggestion Of Economic Theory

The Problem Of "Economic Philosophy"

By Prof. Mitsuro Muto



Prof. Mitsuro Muto

Upon graduation from Hitotsubashi University in 1937, he taught at Yokohama College.

He then worked as a chief in the Morgue Section in the United Nations Association of Japan.

Since 1952, he has been a professor of Economics at Chuo Univ. He has written many books including;

Economic Philosophy (1949)

Max Webber: Life and Works (1949)

Marzism and Existence Philosophy (1949)

Ethical Economics (1955)

Karl Jaspers; Philosophy VI

(Rendering into Japanese)

Professor Muto is an authority in the field of ethical economics in Japan, and is a unique existence. He is popular with the students as he is humorous and witty in his lectures.

The recent development of economic theory is remarkable. Subjects of research have been highly differentiated. Analytical tools have been subtly refined. Economists have become increasingly preoccupied with the technical apparatus within their narrowly specialized branches. This tendency, taken as such, may be regarded as a due course of development of economics as a modern science.

As the result of this development, however, economic theory has become a system of abstract theoretical models, which by it-

self is constructed with logical consistency. But these models are built on carefully defined conditions; which economists select as postulates and parameters. These postulates and parameters, the selection of which being deeply influenced by the personal "vision" of each economist, possess more than economic significance.

The theoretical scheme of Keynes' "General Theory", for instance, is built on such parameters as "propensity to consume", "marginal efficiency of capital" and "liquidity preference", all of which is characterized by the personal vision of Keynes about certain kinds of social ethical features of the modern business world. The modern business world has lost its very belief in the "spirit of modern capitalism" or its relic ethics of "economic liberalism", in Max Weber's sense. Money is eagerly pursued by modern businessmen as their aim and, not as a means to attain it. This "love of money", by the modern business world raises in Keynes' term a question of "liquidity preference", supports the relatively high level of the rate of interest, increases "the propensity to save", and weakens the "inducement to invest", following the so-called "deflation gap" and "involuntary unemployment."

Thus, under the basic line of "General Theory", we can recognize the significance of "love of money" as Keynes' personal vision about the modern business world. It is not strange that the ethical suggestion of "General Theory" centers in its challenge to the ethics of saving, which has been the spiritual backbone of the classical school since Adam Smith.

In the same way, we can find an ethical suggestion from Schumpeter's concept of entrepreneurs' creative function called "new combination" in his term, as the fundamental postulate of his "Theory of Economic Development." So long as this entrepreneur's function is taken as to constitute the essential condition of capitalism, it is quite natural to conclude, that

the weakening of this function through the automatization and bureaucratization of the modern business world necessarily implies the decline of capitalism. Thus, behind the wellknown prediction of Schumpeter about the inevitable disappearance of capitalism and also the inevitable appearance of socialism, we can find his personal vision about the nature of the "spirit of modern capitalism."

We examined here the implications of fundamental postulates and parameters of two distinguished figures of modern economics, and tried to find out ethical suggestions from their economic theories. It is my own opinion that such a way of treating economic theory is in its nature philosophical, and problems which may be caused therefrom consist of a subject of "Economic Philosophy."

"Economic Philosophy" as a special academic discipline was initiated in our country by the late Dr. Kichiro Soda about half a century ago, and developed by the late Dr. Koza Sugimura and others. Some Japanese economists have disregarded, or even denounced this special academic discipline, for reason of its uselessness to the elaboration of economic theory.

But we must always remember that the meaning of the study of economic theory must be sought in its relevance to the meaning of human being as a moral and not as a theoretical subject. Hence, the philosophical endeavour to seek for ethical suggestions from economic theories through the special academic discipline must be postulated for the raison d'etre of economic theory itself. Moreover, modern economic society, in which the "spirit of capitalism" is now dispirited, is seeking eagerly for new "economic ethics" to realize the meaning of human beings. In such a disillusion economic society of our age, the elaboration of "Economic Philosophy" may well be regarded as one of the most urgent tasks in our intellectual endeavour.

Japanese Classics (7)

National Festival

By Kiyoshi Akimoto

Japan has many time-honored annual festivals as her long history indicates. They are very mystic, peaceful and ceremonious, reflecting of Japan, as old as 2,000 years, so they will help you to some degree to understand Japanese customs and thoughts.

Hina Matsuri (Dolls' Festival)

Almost all girls in Japan are looking forward to this festival on the 3rd day of the third month (March 3), because it is said as a girls' contrast to a boys' festival on May 5. Hina Matsuri is also said as a Peach-Blossoms Festival, because when the lunar calendar was in general use, the third month brought the blossoming of peach-flowers—hence the name.

The festival originated in China of olden days. At first, in order to drive away evils, Chinese floated sake cups on the river on that day as a national ceremony.

In Japan, however, it was extant in the archives of the Emperor Kenso (5th century) and the custom was in practice in those days. The festival observed today became popular in the Edo Period (1603-1867 AD) when people displayed beautiful dolls, offered Yomogi mochi (rice cakes mixed with mugwort) and Shiro sake (a kind



A doll for boys' festival of Japanese wine made from yeast.

Today, almost all families have ceremonial dolls for this festival which has been handed down from generation to generation as a household heritage. Parents who do not possess such heirlooms buy new sets of dolls for the first birthday of any baby girls born since the preceding festival, and relatives and friends give doll gifts. Generally a set consists of at

least 15 dolls in ancient costumes but its display is not complete unless it includes miniature household articles and appurtenances, which are often exquisite samples of art. These comprise

a chest of drawers, Hibachi (brazier), a complete dining table set, toilet stand, musical instruments, a palanquin and other tiny articles. All dolls are displayed on a doll-stand (Hinanadan), which is a tier of shelves, usually five or seven covered with bright red cloth. The dolls most highly valued are the Daribina, which represent the Emperor and Empress and they are placed on the top tier with a golden folding screen behind them. They are attended by Court ladies standing on the next shelf, musicians on the third, servants on the forth and ministers on the lowest shelf.

People can't celebrate this festival without decorating peach-blossoms besides the dolls. Girls love this flower very much. Being full and round, the peach-blossoms signify the feminine characteristics of softness, mildness and peacefulness. They are also thought to symbolize happiness in marriage. For this reason many

My Experiences In Japan; To Members Of Chuo E.S.S.

By Mrs. Hitchman

Mrs. Hitchman left on CAT plane at midnight Nov. 30 for Taipei as first stop in a 23 day tour of South East Asia to include Singapore, Jakarta, Manila, Siemreap, Saigon, Bangkok and Hongkong. She is expected to return to Japan to spend Christmas with his son who is stationed with U.S. Navy at Sasebo. She will leave Japan for the last time Dec. 28 from Haneda on Pan American Airways.

For at least five years, you have been struggling to master the English language and I am sure it has not been easy.

You have had to cope with the confusion of Rs and Ls and the frequent reoccurrence of the "th" sound which demands a great effort of the tongue. You have had to learn when to say "a" and when to say "the" and the plural as well as the singular form for all parts of speech. You have found differing pronunciations for the same spelling and have tried to understand nuance which is the hardest of all especially in a language full of colloquialisms. English is even difficult for the English.

But you have mastered it to the extent you can publish a newspaper, give a play, attend classes and, most importantly, converse in English. This means your brain has had strenuous exercise and will always be the sharper for it and that wherever you go and to whomever you speak, the chances are you will be understood.

So congratulations! Now, perhaps, you would like to hear what it's like to learn your language.

When I first came to Japan a little more than a year ago, I thought I should learn the Japanese language out of courtesy to you and convenience for me.

A young American at the Asahi Evening News where I was working, told me about the Tokyo School of Japanese Language founded and directed by Naoe Naganuma.

"It has an excellent reputation for teaching basic Japanese by fast, direct methods," my friend said.

He told me it was located in Shibuya atop a hill behind a

big Gas Company and within walking distance of Shibuya Station.

I called the school and made arrangements to attend night classes twice a week.

The first night I took the wrong train from Tokyo Station and ended up in Shinagawa where the train emptied itself of passengers. When I was finally put aboard the right train with the aid of a kind Japanese gentleman who, like so many of your countryman, will go to much trouble to help a lost foreigner, I was already late for school.

I spent the next hour wandering around Shibuya looking for the big Gas Co., unable to read signs or to make my destination understood when I inquired.

After further directions from the school office over the telephone the next day, I managed to find the place and was shown in to one of a series of small classrooms where four other "students" including a missionary woman, a Pakistani man and a G.I. were gathered. We were a special class for latecomers as we were starting the fall semester a month late. Our sensei spoke not a word of English—in accordance with the Naganuma method.

"Kore wa hon desu," she said, picking up a book from her desk. Then: "Kore wa emipitsu desu," "to desu," "tsukue desu" and so on.

She held up scraps of colored paper and we learned, "akal kami," "aol kami" and plain "shiroi kami."

Greatly pleased with these bright beginnings, I had to show off for the benefit of my Japanese friends in the office the next morning.

"Kore, wa akal hon desu," I said, picking up an old red dictionary. I also told them the colors of various pencils on their desks.

Two lessons later I was asking such questions as, "Tsukue no ue ni nani ga arimasu ka?" and saying "Chotto matte, kudasai" so that it was almost understandable. And I learned to say "Koko wa doko desu ka?" which has been helpful more than once.

I practiced often on my Japanese friends at the office. When I said, "Anata no seki okaeri

nasai" of "Heya no soto e ode nasai" they very kindly did so.

They had become interested in this project of learning Japanese and taught me many words on their own which, I fear, I learned one day and forgot the next. The trouble was these words often conflicted with what I was taught at school and it was then I learned the painful truth about the Japanese language.

There are many ways of saying the same thing and many meanings for the same word and the language varies in degrees of formality and politeness and with the sexes.

I ceased giving "nasai" orders and advanced to the throes of the definitive adjective, "Kono hamaki wa ippon juen zutsu desu" and, worse still, adding, subtracting and multiplying which was always difficult for me in my own language.

But "Shichi no nival wa jushi desu" I bravely told my Japanese friends.

"Watakushi wa ima Nippongo o hanashite imasu" I said and they smiled very politely.

At the end of two months it was time for the Christmas vacation and we had a small test given individually by a supervisor who fortunately had a twinkle in her eye. I remember that twinkle broadening into a smile when I said, "Massugu e omagari nasai".

I never returned to school after the Christmas holidays. My days were busier at the paper and I often had appointments for interviews at night.

In a practical way, I think the most useful words I learned during my brief studies at the Tokyo School of Language, were the salutations and polite phrases so necessary in Japanese every day life. Also the directions for taxi drivers which made it easier to get around in this great and bewildering city of Tokyo.

But mostly my insignificant studies taught me to appreciate the great amount of effort you put forth to learn the English language and never to take this effort for granted. I know now how hard I should have to work to master your language.

And so again and "mo ichido", congratulations and continued good luck to you all in your pursuit of the English language.

were inspired to have fighting spirit on this day wearing a sword and helmet. But nowadays, this custom has become to assume cultural meaning and is meant to promote the welfare of children.

As formal ceremonies, many traditional customs are practised. A special set to be displayed on the day consists of a paraphernalia of swords, helmets, banners, saddles, a bow and arrows and etc. Besides them dolls representing famous feudal generals are displayed. These customs originated in the Edo Period.

On a tall bamboo or wooden pole erected in the yard are

hoisted paper or cloth streamers in the shape of carps, swimming like real fish. It is said that the carp has the energy and power to fight its way up swift-running streams, cascades and falls. Because of its strength and its determination to overcome all obstacles, the fish is considered affiting example for growing boys in typifying ambitions, energy, strength, perseverance, and strong will to overcome all obstacles.

This is the fundamental idea of the festival: the encouragement of manliness, the overcoming of difficulties in life and consequent success.

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Sakai And Sahara Win In Table-Tennis



Chuo pair, Mr. Sakai (left) and Mr. Sahara (right) is seen having the victorious cup.

Sakai and Sahara, members of the Chuo Table-Tennis Club won the victory in a pair smashing the Meiji University team with the score of 2-0 in the doubles game of the All-Japan Table-Tennis Championship held at Tokyo's Kokusai (International) Stadium from Nov. 22 to 24.

On the first day the Chuo's pair defeated the rivals very easily and met the Meiji's couple in the final game.

The Chuo's pair who were well trained got the first game with ease, but in the second game they had a close game and tied with their rivals with the score of 20-20. At last the good combination of Sakai, a champion of the East Japan Student Table-Tennis Championship, and Sahara, a shake-handed player defeated the opponent.

Furthermore on the last day Sahara ranked next to the champion in the singles game. He skillfully smashed Mr. Ogimura who is a famous player in the world with the score of 3-1.

The results were as follows:
 Doubles
 Chuo Pair 2 21-11 0 Meiji Pair
 Singles
 21-23 Narita
 Sakai (Chuo) 0 16-21 3 (Nihon
 20-22 Univ.)

Soccer Team Is Third

Energetic Chuo's eleven men kicked down severely Kelo team scoring 2 points and ranked third in the Intercollegiate Soccer League in Kanto District.

On the final day of the league, December 1, a match between Chuo and Keio University was kicked off at noon in Gotenshita Ground of Tokyo University.

After 33 minutes from the beginning Chuo team was ordered to kick the ball freely and Itoh who is a member of Chuo soccer team made a good use of the kicked ball and pushed it into the gate.

Moreover, 8 minutes later Harada brought one point to Chuo team.

In the first half Chuo scored the 2 points thanks to the eleven's, especially forwards' combative spirits. Their activities were very speedy and skillful.

In the latter half Keio which was led 2 points started to attack Chuo positively, but at the same time began to hurry in order to score.

After all Keio eleven could not break Chuo's defence and were oppressed completely by Chuo members.

This victory had Chuo's record changed to this: 5 victories, 2 defeats and one draw. And Chuo stood third on the list of the league.

Archery Club Is Promoted To The First Division

Kyudo Club
 The Chuo Archery team won the complete victory in the second division of the Kanto Intercollegiate Archery League and was entitled to advance to the first division fulfilling its long cherished desire.

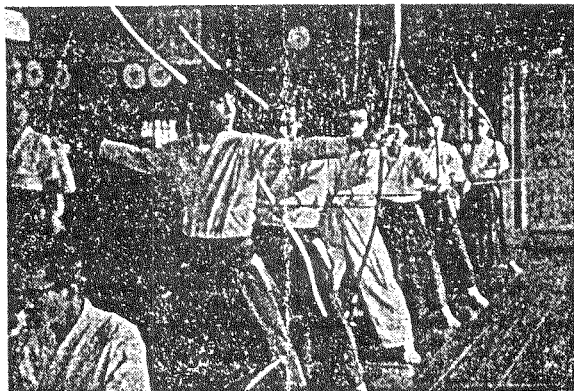
The Intercollegiate Archery Game in the Kanto District was held at Meiji University from the 3rd of last month to 10th of this month.

This game is held every year in autumn and is ruled that the victory team of the second division can be raised to the first division and that the lowest team of the first division must be relegated to the second division.

In the second division, 5 teams (Nihon, Tokyo, Hitotsu-

bashi, Toyo and Chuo) vied with each other. Chuo and Nihon teams easily defeated Toyo, and Hitotsubashi teams. The result was that the victory depended on a match between the Chuo and Nihon teams. This "battle" was so hard that it was difficult to tell which of them would win until the end. But after all the Chuo team with very difficulty gained the victory with the score of 111-110. The Chuo team's score was next best to Waseda (winner of the first division—128 points.), followed by the Meiji and Keio teams which belong to the first division.

Mr. Nishimura, captain of the Chuo team, says that the game was very painful but he is very glad to have achieved their ambition.



A cut of Chuo Archery Club's training.

Aiba, Chuo O.B., Marks 10.4 Sec.

Track and Field

All Japan preliminary Athletic Meet of the 32nd year was held on Nov. 24 from 10:45 at the Musashino ground under the best condition favored by clear autumnal weather.

Mr. Masabumi Aiba, a graduate of Chuo University, recorded 10.4 sec. at the 100 meter dash after the lapse of 19 years since Mr. Kawate, Kansai Univ., set a similar record. Mr. Aiba was expected much of his future in his younger school days, but unfortunately he could not display his ability on account of his foot trouble.

He was, however, able to mark such a noted record for the first time since he graduated from the University five years ago.

Mr. Ushio who is also a graduate of Chuo Univ. covered the distance in 10.5 sec. and

ranked second.

Other records are as follows:
 800 meter race:
 Sakaba (Chuo) first 1:56.5
 minutes
 Hammer Throwing:
 Hanamura (Chuo) third
 55.85 meters
 Middle Hurdle:
 Koyama (Chuo) third 56.1
 sec.
 Javelin Throwing:
 Hara (Chuo) first 68.31
 meters
 Running High Jump:
 Miss Takahashi (Chuo) first
 1.50 meters
 Javelin Throwing:
 Miss Shida (Chuo) first
 47.58 meters

Five Athletes For Asia Great Meeting

It was announced on Nov. 25 by the Consolidation Commission of Track and Field in Japan that 82 athletes will take part in the 3rd Asia Great Athletic Meeting scheduled to be opened in Tokyo next May.

Five Chuo Track and Field Club members are found among them. They are Ken Sakaba (800 meter), Hiromi Hara (javelin throw), Atsunori Yoshio (hammer throw), Hiroshi Shibata (hop-step-jump) and Miss Yoriko Shida (javelin throw).

Joint training by the Chuo champs will be carried out twice next February or March for about a week respectively. The last preliminary contest is to be held at the Jingu National Stadium from May 3 to 4.

Okada And Katoh Leave For Burma

Okada (E.2) and Katoh (E.2) who are both members of the Chuo's Boxing Club left for Burma as delegates of Japan with another four boxers by Air France at 2 p.m. on December 6 to participate in the 2nd Southeast Asia Amateur Boxing Championship to be held at Rangoon from December 9 to 15.

Okada (fly-weight) went to America with Mr. Kawamura, a Chuo O.B., to take part in the First Diamond Belt Championship at Seattle City in August this year, and his real ability is recognized as best in the Japanese amateur boxing world.

In the coming championship he is expected to play boldly and fearlessly to make a fine record.

Also Katoh (bantam-weight) who took an active part in the All-Japan Intercollegiate Boxing Championship in June this year made a great progress since then and has power and technique enough to knock down his foes.



On The SCREEN

The Bridge On The River Kwai

Columbia Production



Shears (William Holden)

After the war many war movies have shown. This film is also a so-called war movie. However, if you imagine only sanguinary exchanges of shots for it, you may be disappointed because its story depicts human love between Japanese and British soldiers.

The producer of this movie is Sam Spiegel who produced "The Queen of Africa" and the "On the Wharf." This story is based on the same title novel, "The Bridge on the River Kwai" written by French writer, Pierre Boulle. British movie director David Lean directed it. He was also a director of the "Summer Time."

Leading actors in the film are William Holden as American soldier Shears, British movie actor Alec Guinness as British Colonel Nicholson, Japanese movie actor Sessue Hayakawa as Japanese Colonel Saito and British movie actor Jack Hawkins as British Major Warden but this movie contains an important part of the play, "The Bridge."

The movie tells us the need for denying war and at the same time, stresses unnecessary destruction by war. Besides, we can see strong human love between different human races. By these facts we can grasp something important to our life through this so-called war movie.

The scene of this movie revolves around a Japanese war prisoner camp in the deep jungle of Siam near the border of Burma. During World War II in 1943. Near the camp, the river Kwai flows.

A new group of British war prisoners is sent there. The head is Colonel Nicholson. An American soldier Shears is interned in this camp. He watches for a chance to escape together with two other prisoners.

On the other hand Colonel Saito the head of this war prisoner camp one day receives an absolute order to build a bridge on the river Kwai for Army railways, from the expeditionary force headquarters. The date set for the completion of the project is May 12, but he does not have much time. Colonel Saito ordered all prisoners to take part in construction work. But Colonel Nicholson refuses to obey the order on the ground that it violates the Geneva Agreement. He now finds himself in

confinement in a guard room with other officers for the refusal.

On the night of the day Shears escapes from the camp and is picked up by a British Army's hospital. The bridge building project is delayed because of poor leadership and of sabotage by war prisoners. Colonel Saito gets impatient over the slow progress. On the anniversary of the Japanese Army, March 10, Colonel Saito gave an amnesty to Colonel Nicholson and other officers.

Colonel Nicholson asks for permission to become a leader of bridge construction work himself. Colonel Saito gives him the post of chief.

British Major Warden visits Shears at the hospital. They go to the point where a bridge is under construction, to destroy the bridge to obstruct Japanese troops to India. When paratroopers reach a hill near the river they find the bridge on the river glittering in the setting sun. They now set about blasting the bridge. They also set a trench mortar on the hill on May 12.

Colonel Nicholson takes pride in this bridge as a work of British military.

Time passed and a morning comes. It was May 13; first train full of Japanese soldiers is scheduled to pass this bridge. Colonel Nicholson and Colonel Saito are on the bridge for the last inspection. Colonel Nicholson finds powder for blasting bridge girder. At this moment,

Colonel Saito is stabbed to death by Joyce, one of the paratroopers. A whistle of the train is heard at this moment. Joyce starts to switch on to set off the blasting powder but is obstructed by Nicholson. A shot from the trench mortar explodes at Nicholson's side, he falls down on the switch. The bridge is destroyed to pieces with the train. On the surface of the slowly flowing river Kwai, a piece of board drifts, on which is written: "This Bridge Is Built By Royal British Army". Thus, everything is destroyed and every soldier is killed, British and Japanese. Every human being is dead and this gone in battle field. Nothing remains but the calm river Kwai, hills. You will see nothing in the last scene. War means nothing but building of many things and their destruction.

Professor's Profile—(2)

A Handsome Professor

The bell rings and tells that time is over for teachers to come back to the faculty room.

If you are there Wednesday noon or Thursday evening, you will find an American among Japanese teachers. He is Mr. Vernon Brown. He came to Japan in 1946. He once went back to his home country. This means that he has been in Japan about 11 years.

Most of you may know him because he teaches English conversation at the Literature Dept. It is easy to find him in the faculty room as he is a handsome foreigner.

When you look at his hair you will imagine the hair style of Yve Montant, a famous French Chanson singer, in the way he cuts his hair short. If any young Japanese teacher cuts his hair like him, you may not be able to look at him without laughing.

This teacher whose eyes are as the blue sky, graduated from the University of Michigan. He specialized in the English language. In his high school days he aspired to be architect but he is now a teacher of English in Japan.

He is well spoken among his students, who say that he comes to the class-room punctually and begins his lecture. Girl students like him as he gives them very interesting lessons with gestures. However, we have some news for girl students who respect him very much. It may sound like a bolt from the blue sky. The teacher got married on December 7 to a Japanese woman. He now lives at Aoyama, Tokyo, in a Japanese style house. He will have a new western wing of his own design next year. By the way his hobby is carpentry, and he has already



Prof. Brown

made wooden chairs or such furnitures. As another hobby, he plays the piano and the pipe-organ.

He is of course a teacher of our school but at the same time he teaches at Gakushuin University. Teaching at Chuo is interesting for him, he says, because the students are varying as compared with Gakushuin.

The Literature Department students must be very happy because they have such a good teacher like Mr. Brown.

"Tokyo is very noisy place but I like Tokyo because this city has Chuo." This is a good compliment of Mr. Brown, who also says, "If I can live somewhere in Japan, I want to live in the country because it is very quiet."

He is also a great lover of nature.

If you have any questions to ask him he will answer anytime in English or Japanese. If you have not self-confidence in your English speaking ability, ask him in Japanese. Anyhow he can speak Japanese better than your English.

We hope he will spend a happy life in Japan while helping our English study and loving our country.

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