

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 12

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SHIBATA ELECTED NEW PRESIDENT

School's Constitution To Be Amended By Next March

Mr. Koshiro Shibata, acting president, has been elected President of Chuo University, succeeding the late President Raizaburo Hayashi.

The election took place at the second meeting of the President Election Committee held August 4.

The action of the committee was formally approved at a meeting of the board of directors of the school held later in the same day.

In electing Mr. Shibata as president, the committee handed a statement to him urging that:

1. The school's Constitution be amended by next March, and the president is requested to make efforts to enforce it.

2. A new president be elected according to the new Constitution and he should ask for immediate approval of the board of directors. The amendment of the Constitution should include the admission of the deans of the five departments to attend meeting of the board of directors to express their opinions.

3. In amending the Constitution, a council be organized specially for that purpose, and half of the members of the council be chosen from among teachers. Also the deans of the five departments be admitted as members of the board of directors.

4. No important posts be nominated before the amendment.

Special Committee Organized

The first meeting of the President Election was called at 3:15 p.m. on July 30 at the University Hall. Some 41 members were present at the meeting, which opened with the message of Mr. Shibata, acting president.

Following this, Mr. Honda was appointed chairman. Then Mr. Narahashi asked Mr. Abe to explain the circumstances in the campus concerning the election of the President.

In compliance with this request, Mr. Abe stated, "Within my knowledge, there are some five candidates for the presi-

dent," and making clear, he said, "they are Mr. Kinsho Katayama, professor of the law dept., Mr. Koshiro Shibata, acting president, Mr. Kihei Masumoto, dean of the law dept., and Mr. Hisashi Yoshida, professor of the law dept."

After this it was discussed how to elect the president from among these candidates.

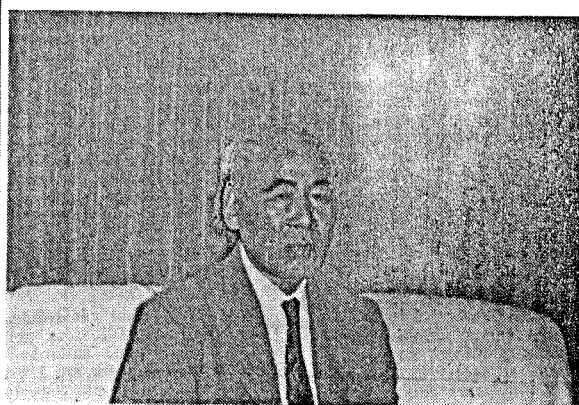
Mr. Itoh then submitted a resolution adopted by professors at their meeting to the committee, but it failed to draw any definite conclusion from it.

In order to let the committee meeting proceed smoothly, the chairman proposed to organize a seven-man special committee to work out a definite plan. The meeting, soon after the approval of this proposition, took a 40 minutes' recess and nominated the seven members; Asakawa, Ohkawa, Ogawa, Oka, Hijikata, Honda, and Yokoi.

At the Special Committee meeting which opened successively, a conclusion was drawn to the effect that "it is impossible to settle the matter today, and another day is necessary for further discussion."

This was reported by the chairman to the President Election Committee which again met at 9:10 p.m. on the same day. The committee adjourned at 10:15 p.m. with a decision to meet on Aug. 4.

The Special Committee had its second meeting on Aug. 2 to adjust the varied opinions of its members voiced from the standpoint that the need for amending the school's Constitution is universally acknowledged. (Continued on Page 4)



President Kohshiro Shibata President Message

It is a great honour to me that I was elected president as the successor of the late President Hayashi who was one of the greatest persons I had ever known.

On reflection, some four months have elapsed since a deep sorrow prevailed in every corner of the campus for his eternal rest.

During his term of office, he devoted himself entirely to the steady development of Chuo University abiding by the following three points as indicated in his motto; 1) exaltation of the tradition of Chuo University, 2) a spirit of enterprise, and 3) democratic management of the university.

I am resolved to do my best for the betterment of the campus after considering these three points.

If I am to express my own policy, I wish to foster more bright and active manners in the whole campus. This does not in any way mean that the late president's poli-

cy was gloomy, but that, I suppose, his policy was too great for others to approach.

Within my knowledge, he was always anxious for democratic management of the school.

In order to realize his policy, I will be always ready to listen to any serious-minded opinions in the campus.

I expect the students to understand the true meaning of democracy.

You may be good talkers, but at the same time you must be good listeners.

I also wish the students to study with untiring zeal both for themselves and for the tradition of the school, and keep in mind not to disgrace the honor of the students who study at one of the seats of highest learning.

New Annex Is Set Up

A ceremony for completion of a new building was held at the students' hall in the basement August 25 with hundreds of guests and persons connected with the school attending. After the ceremony a grand celebration party was given at the dining hall on the first floor of the University Hall.

Those present toasted in celebration of the completion of the new building, standing around an ice model of the new building placed on the table at the center of the hall.

The building which had been built by the Taisei Construction Company at the site of the Saionjis' mansion was completed August 23. It took one year and a total employment of fifteen thousand workers since its construction started August 12 last year.

11 Students Suspended From School

The executive members of the night course Students' Self-government Association were condemned to an indefinite suspension from school, it was announced by the school authorities on September 9.

According to the announcement, its punishment was meted out to the following 11 students because of their indiscreet conduct:

- Tadao Chiba (law senior)
- Kohji Ikeda (law senior)
- Nobusuke Kikuchi (law senior)
- Hisashi Harada (law junior)
- Tadahiko Sugimoto (law senior)
- Takaji Ishimoto (law junior)
- Shiroh Tokuhara (law freshman)
- Takayuki Kaito (law freshman)
- Susumu Kojima (economics senior)

(Continued on Page 4)

The building, with liver-colored outside filing, is of seven stories and one basement. It provides ten research rooms on the ground floor and rooms for the president, directors, secretary general, and the general affairs bureau on the second floor. Rooms for the deans of law, economics, and commerce depts are on the third floor, and the professors of law, economic and commerce respectively on the fourth, the fifth, the sixth floors.

They will give students more chances to talk face to face with any professors they want to.

The student hall, comprising a room for music appreciation, a council room, and a cafeteria are in the basement into which a carving flight of steps leads the way from the back entrance.

Much popularity will be focused particularly on the student hall, the music appreciation room and the cafeteria.

Newness and clearness of them will make the students very comfortable, who may feel it necessary to go down the student hall once a day to see the information board panelled into its walls.

The rooms are air-conditioned.

Directors Review Election Issue



Permanent Director Kinichi Watanuki

A review of the president election issue of Chuo University was made by two directors of the school in a recent interview with the Hakumon Herald.

It was made by Kinichi Watanuki and Yakichiro Suma in their respective rooms on the second floor of the recently constructed university annex.

A scheduled interview with Tohazaburoh Komatsu, another



Permanent Director Yakichiro Suma

member of the board of directors, was cancelled because of his illness.

Director Suma said, "Mr. Shibata got the unanimous support of the Election Committee and the Board of Directors in his election this time. He also said the new president who is well-known as an authority in jurisprudence, and is the most (Continued on Page 2)

Mr. Katoh Dies

A funeral ceremony for Mr. Shoji Katoh, 44, manager of the Chuo University baseball team, was held at this Tokyo home August 19.

He died of liver cancer on August 17 after in sick bed since the beginning of June this year.

Mr. Katoh took up his duties as manager of the Chuo team last year. He put the team in better shape and made it possible for the nine to capture the Tohto Big 6 Baseball Championship this spring after the interval of five years.

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The annex recently constructed at the site of the former residence of the Saionjis.

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EDITORIAL

Hopes For New Prexy

Mr. Koshiro Shibata, acting president, was elected as new president at the Election Committee which was held on Aug. 4, and his election was approved by all members of the board of directors.

It may be said that Chuo University has recovered its former status both in management and in education, as the seat of president was assumed after it had been vacant for some four months since the death of President Raizaburo Hayashi.

It appears that the election of this time gave rise to a most complicated situation that has ever been experienced by the school, as can be proved by the following facts.

In the first place, professors at their series of meetings made a unanimous resolution that the new president should be elected from among professors and he should be ardent enough to enforce an amendment of the school's Constitution.

Meanwhile, the same thing was also strongly desired by the Students' Self-government Association which acts as representative of the students as a whole.

From a cynical viewpoint, some people attribute these movements in the campus to the intervention of some leftists. But the reserve was the fact and they reflected the true opinions in the campus.

As one of the reasons for this, these movements in the campus exerted an immense influence upon the Election Committee in the shape of five conditions.

One of the most important conditions among the five was the one that asked for the assurance for amending the school's Constitution by the next March.

A tendency to improve the various defects in the campus on the occasion of the election of the new president was by no means a result of the opinions of the few, but of the strong voice long fostered in the campus itself.

It is universally admitted that the amendment of the school's Constitution is indispensable for the purpose of realizing its improvement.

On this occasion we strongly urge the new president to take into due consideration the opinions of as many persons as possible for the democratization and betterment of Chuo University.

At the same time we wish him to take an attitude fair toward the campus opinions in organizing the Amendment Council.

President Talks On Campus Problems

The new president, Koshiro Shibata, gave his first interview with Hakumon Herald over one hour on Aug. 3.

He talked unreservedly on many problems in the campus awaiting his solution in this interview which took place in the president room on the 2nd floor of the new building.

In the question and answer, the following was made... Ed. Q: What is your idea on assuming the post of president?

Pres. "In short, the following three points are my measures; (1) to exalt the tradition of Chuo University, (2) a spirit for enterprise, (3) the democratic management of the university. These were the steps strictly taken by the late president Hayashi. But frankly speaking, the atmosphere of this university is a little too stiff, I want to fill the whole campus with an open hearted and cheerful atmosphere. For this purpose I will be glad to listen to every student, if only he is earnest." Q: What do you think of the students' campaigns?

Pres. "I think the students' campaigns are, so to speak, an expression of their ideal. In this sense, they are good to a certain degree and I agree with such serious opinions. So far as the recent students' movements in the campus are concerned, they seem to be excessive. For my part I don't want any students of this university who want to join the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations, for I'm afraid that it may mean, in a way, an infiltration of other universities' students who have no love for Chuo University."

Q: How and when will the school's Constitution be amended?

Pres. "I cannot give any definite answer for the time being. But a council will be organized for that problem very

soon. A careful discussion is necessary before it is amended, since it is a vital question.

I suppose it will be amended soon or later after a due consideration."

Q: The Students' Self-Government Associations has been demanding school authorities to withdraw their collection of Self-Government students' fees. How do you deal with this matter?

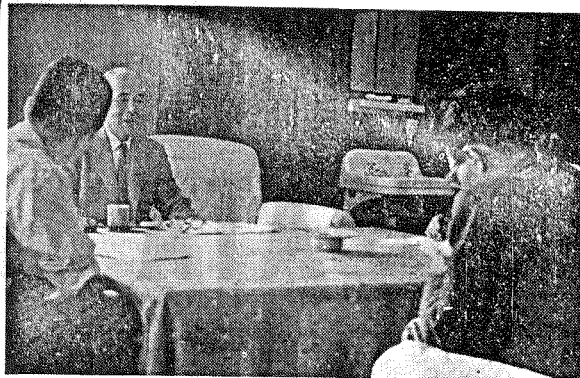
Pres. "It is impossible for me to make an instant answer. This kind of problem is under study of the Guidance Committee. So it is not democratic that the president makes a dogmatic decision. I have been told that the Association is demanding for a raise of the fee. But I don't want to approve this demand, because I am afraid the raised fee may be used to bear the expenses of the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations. I want to solve this problem taking into consideration the decision of the Guidance Committee."

Q: Where the literature department school building will be built?

Pres. "This is not yet decided. The Board of Directors will decide a place most suitable to any condition. As for me, I will agree with a decision that reflects the opinions of as many as possible."

Q: Have you any suggestions to the students who will graduate next spring?

Pres. "Generally speaking, the Chuo students are said to be moderate, but that depends on whether they are passive or. I should say, impassive. Society is awaiting a person who is full of a spirit of enterprise. To be moderate is good, but it does not necessarily mean to be passive. Besides, those students who are looking for jobs must be excellent in English."



The picture shows new president Shibata (in the center) is talking unreservedly in the president room in the new building.

Across the Pacific Ocean

Students Strike in Cordoba University

The medical students of the University of Cordoba in Argentine boycotted lectures in an attempt to emphasize their demand for equal representation for the students body in the management of the university.

On every faculty council there are now eight professors, four students, and two graduates; the striking students are asking for an equal number of professors, students, and graduates. Students of the law, dentistry and engineering schools joined in the strike.

Alaska Univ. Students Rejoice at Statehood of Alaska

University of Alaska students are rejoicing at the grant of statehood to Alaska enacted into law on July 3, 1958. The U.S. National Student Association's annual Congress in 1957 voted unanimously in support of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, at the behest of delegates

from its member-schools in those two territories. The Student Council of the University of Alaska and the USNSA intervened directly to all U.S. congressmen requesting their support of the statehood measure. In another development Alaska's second institution of higher education. A private university will be built during the next two years, \$5,000,000 has already been raised for its construction. Its location will be Anchorage, Alaska's largest city.

ASFC Is Formed in Colorado Univ.

Students at the Colorado University recently formed the 'American Students for a Free Cuba' (ASFC). The ASFC staged a car caravan to Washington during the week of May 5 to 9, 1958, in order to present petitions which call for the abolishment of arms shipments to the Batista regime, an embargo on all private shipments of arms to either the rebel or government forces, cessation of economic aid to the Cuban government, and request to the UN to investigate the present situation.

Directors Review —

(Continued from Page 1)

proper person to assume the post of president."

When asked about the propriety of student's movements concerning the president election, Mr. Suma said, "Very good," but added saying, "now is the time when freedom of speech is open to everyone. But every class in society has a sphere which its people must guard. The same thing can be applied to Chuo University, whose sphere must be kept forever by all the members of the school, including professors and students, to say nothing of me as a director," and emphasizing the students' duty, he continued saying "any students' movements are very good so far as they are carried out for the purpose of maintaining the glorious tradition of the university, but no conflicts are considered reasonable in the campus."

Speaking of the president election, Director Watanuki said "There was some trouble before the Election Committee reached the conclusion. But the fact that Mr. Shibata's election as president can be taken as proof of the unanimous opinion of the campus."

As to the amendment of the

school's Constitution, he uttered "It is a serious problem to amend the school's Constitution and it is by no means an easy task since the school's Constitution is, so to speak, like the Constitution of a nation, therefore very much care must be taken in discussing the necessity of its amendment." Adding he said "A council would be organized very shortly for that purpose. It would work out every definite detail of the draft amendment."

The director also made a comment on the disgraceful accident chiefly caused by some members of the night course Students' Self-Government Association and said "it is hoped that the students would claim for what they want not by means of conflict or antagonism but through peaceful talks."

Touching on the schoolteachers' efficiency rating system now in heated dispute, he said, "I am not quite against this system, which is indispensable as in every other workplace. Just because they are teachers they should not to be an exception. The most important thing is how to enforce the system. I hope the students will not be too serious about this problem since they have no direct relations to it."

Statues In Tokyo (2)

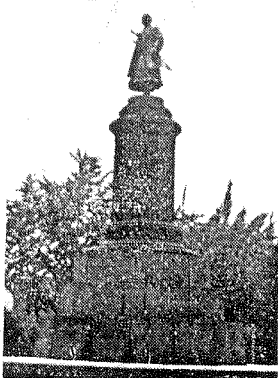
The statue of Masujiro Ohmura stands between the first and the second torii (the gate of the shrine) of Yasukuni Shrine.

Those who visit Yasukuni Shrine, are attracted by the grand figure of the statue as being Japanese samurai (warrior).

We cannot take his statue away from the constructions of Yasukuni Shrine, which is located at Kudan-ue in Tokyo. In 1824, he was born as a son of a doctor and learned Rangaku (the Dutch language) from Dr. Siebold, Philipp Franz Von. In 1860, he became famous for using skillful tactics at the Choshu War II.

After the Restoration of Meiji, he devoted himself to construct the lifeguards for the new Government. However, he incurred ill feeling of the opposite on great reforms of military system which he planned to carry out in 1869. These affairs made him close his 46-year-life. He was shot down by them.

In October 1892, his statue was shaped by hands of an



The Statue of Masujiro Ohmura

artist, Ujihiro Ohkuma and under the conduct of Gunzo Kamo it was molt at Koishikawa arsenal. It was in July 1909 when his statue was dedicated to Yasukuni Shrine.

The statue shows he is looking towards Ueno for it was situations with a field glass in his left hand. It is widely admired throughout Japan that he made great efforts for bringing up Meiji military system and Japanese army.

This statue is noted for another sense; it is the first statue built in Japan.

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By Arnold E. Burnett

Now we're in San Francisco, and we have an old car, and the muffler drops off. So we drive to a garage and ask them to fix it. The car is driven on a grease rack and raised high above our heads while a young man spends 15 minutes repairing it for us.

"How much?" I ask the garage owner.

"You folks are on a long trip," he says. "Forget it. We're glad to help you out."

"Well, then," I ask, "can't I give the mechanic something?"

"Sure—if he'll take it."

I try to give him a dollar. "No, thanks," he says, with a smile. "I'm just glad we could get you on your way again without too much trouble. Come back and see us sometime."

We will. We'll go back because those people have that wonderful quality...

Kindness! Now we're going to Europe. We are in Holland and we have rented a car and are driving around the country. It is afternoon and we are quite hungry, but we haven't seen any cities and haven't found any restaurants or inns. Finally, in a small town on the shores of the Zuider Zee, we stop a young man and ask him where we can get something to eat. But, alas! He does not understand English and we do not speak Dutch.

I make signs, pointing to my mouth and my stomach. He understands and beckons us with the unmistakable gesture:

"Follow me!"

He walks fast up the street as we follow in the car. In a few minutes he stops and points to a building with a big smile, and walks on. We enter, and find a neat little inn where we enjoy a delicious Dutch uitsmijter, thanks to a total stranger's...

Kindness!

Now we have crossed the English Channel, and we are in London. We pass the huge Rootes Motors showroom at Hyde Park Corner, and notice that part of the showroom is given over to a bazaar for the benefit of the British Red Cross. So we drop in to look over the articles for sale, and share in the excitement which is always present at a bazaar.

An elderly English lady asks if she can help us and we explain that we're "just looking around."

"Oh, you're Americans, aren't you?" she says. We admit it, and she attaches herself to us, explaining the typically English games of chance, and trying to make us feel at home. When we leave, she asks for our address. We give her the only one we have: American Express, 6, Haymarket.

Two days later there is a letter for us. It is an invitation to tea with her at her home in Earl's Court. When we arrive, we find that she has assembled a dozen or so of her friends "to meet the Americans and make them feel welcome." Did we feel welcome?

Of course we did! And we still

elderly Englishwoman who took us under her wing and made us feel at home when we were far away from home. She was filled with...

Kindness!

Now we are in Japan — far from home, indeed! We have been in Japan only three days and we are on a street-car. We want to Sanbancho. I tell the conductor. He grins and nods, and a few stops further on he beckons us to get off, lifts our little granddaughter off in his arms and handles us all down to the other end of the double platform, pointing to a sign and making it clear that we are to wait right there for a car with that number on it. "Sanbancho," he smiles, gives us a salute, and runs to get back on his own street-car, which has decided to take off without him. He acted out of a deep, sincere...

Kindness!

Now we are in Midorigaoka, in Meguro-ku. We have rented a Japanese house and have moved in. Our neighbors are Japanese, of course, and speak little or no English. We speak no Japanese.

It is difficult for the little girl, our granddaughter. She is five years old, and play is a very important part of her life. Yet here she is surrounded by Japanese children who speak no English, and who play strange games. How can she join in?

A neighbor comes to call, with her two small daughters, Hiromi and Mihoko. She explains, through our maid, who speaks

some English, that she is sending Hiromi-chan and Mihoko-chan to take lessons every day in English, so that our little girl can have someone to talk to — and play with! And within three months, our Evelyn-chan speaks Japanese like any Japanese girl of her age, and knows how to play all the games which once seemed so bewildering. The action of our neighbor in Midorigaoka is one we will remember with gratitude all our lives, because it was such a wonderful act of... Kindness...

I could go on and on, telling of individual acts of kindness, goodness, and friendliness we have met with in many countries, and in every one of the 48 United States. But I think I have mentioned enough of them so that you can understand what I am trying to say, and can, perhaps, see the world as I see it. It is not a world of fear and distrust, of menace and doubt. Not at all!

This world is a world of kindness and goodness, a world of gentleness and friendship!

It's a good world—because it is made up of people. And people are nice. Very nice.

In my capacity as a newspaperman I have met people not only from all countries, but also people from all walks of life. I have met poor people and rich people; people high in the councils of government and people who did not have jobs. I have met titled aristocrats—and those who are called the dregs of life.

(Continued on Page 4)

Japanese Classics (12)

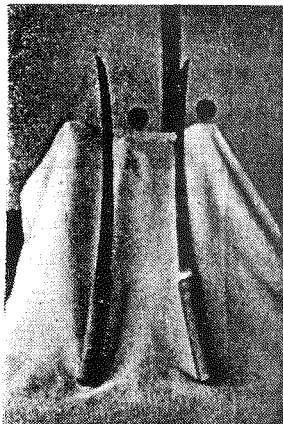
SWORD

By Kiyoshi Akimoto

The history of swords in Japan is very long. Until the Meiji Government was established, whenever the reign of power changed, there took place internal struggles by arms against power. And the sword played a fundamental role in such conflicts.

Moreover, the sword symbolized the dignity of Samurai (warriors) as an administrative class. In this modern age of A and H bombs or missiles, the sword, needless to say, has lost its practical value, but artistically it is still worth appreciating.

Gold or silver can easily be made into works of art, but the sword is one of the few made of steel that have its character of being works of art, but also of powerful weapons.



The photo shows the swords which were made in the Edo Era.

The grinning of a blade of steel, a clear edge like a mirror and a long and slender shape are enough to attract sword lovers.

Generally speaking, the Japanese sword has a slight curve

and its blade has a single edge, while that of foreign countries is straight, and the former is for cutting a person, while the latter is for thrusting.

The sword of the archaeological age was made of primitively tempered bronze or iron and its shape was straight with no edges. This was made in imitation of the sword of China. This kind of sword is interesting not artistically but archaeologically.

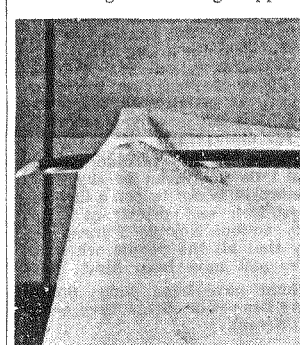
In the Shoso-in, well-known as a treasure house of representative cultural works of art in the Nara Period (710-794), there are found some swords skillfully tempered and having beautiful blades, though they still keep straight shape. We can figure that the swordsmith of those days took the attitude of making swords both artistical and practicable.

In the Heian Period (794-1192), the age of aristocracy, the more curved and slender were the swords, the more they were popular. As to the curve of the blade of a sword whose practical purpose was mentioned above, the beauty of the curved line was more artistic than straight one, and this shape matched the nationality of Japanese people who traditionally loved gracefulness. And this kind of sword became the typical form of Japanese swords ever since.

A distinguished point of this age was that the sword had an engraving or a bezel on its blade. This not only reduced the weight of swords in practical sense, but added an artistic value to them.

In the Kamakura Period (1192-1333), when "Samurai"

creation of their works embody began to wield their power and made an epochal age of simplicity, the blade of the sword became wider and less sharp at the point showing the development of techniques in cutting their opponents. The swordsmiths were ranked in the foremost among various craftsmen owing to the high appre-



This kind of sword is called 'Shiro-zaya' or white sheath.

ing the soul of Samurai. At the end of this era, famous swordsmith Masamune made a debut in Sagami-no-kuni (Kanagawa Prefecture).

At this time, Samurai's manner of wearing a sword greatly changed. Until then they had worn a sword dangling from his sash by a braid, but from this age on to the end of the Edo Period, they began to wear it between his sash and kimono on his left side. We call the former 'Tachi' and the latter 'Uchigatana' to distinguish them.

Afterwards, in the Turbulent age (16th century), an excessive demand for swords stepped up quick but careless manufacture, with the result that very few good swords were produced.

In the Edo Period (1603-1867), because of the national isolation

policy and complete suppression by the Tokugawa Shogunate, almost all battles were swept away and peace reigned all over the country. This era showed a tendency that people loved luxury, and consequently the sword lost its practical value, but raised its artistic value.

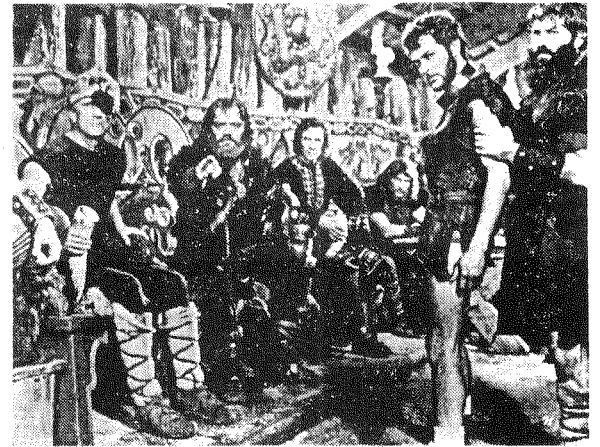
In other words, the sword was a kind of accessories in this

era, and it resumed the graceful shape of the Heian Period with a large curve and slender blade. In 1871 in the Meiji Period (1868-1912), a law prohibiting the carrying of swords was issued by the Meiji Government. Since this moment the practical value of the sword has been completely lost, the result being that they have been handled as a work of art. Our ancestors actually put their artistic sense even into weapons. Some of you may say that the sword is a product of the past and has no importance now. But, whenever we review traditional culture of Japan, we cannot but find the nationality of Japanese people who deeply appreciate things graceful and elegant. This is what we are proud of other peoples.

On The SCREEN

The Vikings

Kirk Douglas Production



From left to right Einer (Kirk Douglas), Ranger (Earnest Borgnine) and Eric (Tony Curtis).

The life of Vikings in British literature is depicted in the film which is of great interest in modern Japan.

'The Vikings', the first film produced by the Kirk Douglas Production is based on the same titled novel by Edison Marshall. The director is Richard Fleisher who once directed, the '20,000 Miles Under The Sea.' This film is said to have been produced without any special technics in photograph. Three Viking ships were specially built for this film.

The story begins in the 9th century. A Viking king called Ragnar (Earnest Borgnine, oscar winner in 'Marty') who holds evil reputation among other kings invades the coast of England and makes inroads into the Court of Wales. There he meets Enid, beautiful queen consort of King Edwin and he satisfies his carnal desire with her.

Some months elapse. King Edwin dies and distant-related Aella (France Thring) succeeds to the throne. One day Enid gives birth to Ragnar's child. But they are separated unwillingly. She puts secretly on his neck a stone hilt which is one of the royal treasures.

After some years, King Aella who schemes to make contact with Northern Britain engages himself to Morgana (Janet Leigh), beautiful princess of that country.

Then he casts his cousin Egbert (James Donald) into prison on suspicion that he has spread a rumour that Enid has a love child. However, he is rescued by Ragnar takes him to the Viking village and adopts him as one of his officers. Egbert knows, however, that Ragnar's son Einer (Kirk Douglas) has a hostility against him.

One day, Einer and Eric (Tony Curtis), a hawk-slave, fight violently because Eric has been unfaithful to him and at last Eric sets his hawk on Einer. He gets a deep scar on the face and loses one of his eyes. Ragnar gets angry with Eric and locks him in a cess-pool with enormous crabs.

But at this moment Egbert

notices the stone hilt on Eric's neck which has been set by Enid, and asks Ragnar to give Eric to him. Thus Eric becomes Egbert's slave. But Einer gets indignant at this result.

Soon after this Einer sets sail for England to snatch Morgana. He succeeds in catching her, but cannot get her heart. One night, drunken Einer invades her room. But Eric saves her and escapes at once taking Morgana with him. Einer and Ragnar chase the two, but they have to give up for the night because of dense fog. At the night, Eric and Morgana fall in love and he gives the stone hilt to her. Next morning Eric assaults Einer and Ragnar and gets them prisoners.

Eric comes to King Aella to exchange Morgana with Ragnar. But, at this moment, Father Godwin (Alexander Kox) finds Morgana wearing the stone hilt, and asks her about it. King Aella throws down Ragnar into a hole with a wolf. When Eric sees this, he hands his sword to him. King Aella who gets angry at this also drops Eric into the hole. However, Eric is saved by Morgana and he drifts down a river on a raft to the sea.

Eric comes back to the Viking village and Einer also returns with an idea of revenge on King Aella in his mind.

The Vikings attack King Aella and defeat his men after a bloody hand-to-hand fight. Einer, after the fight, hurries to the tower in which Morgana is captivated, but is disappointed to know that she has no love to him. Besides, he is told that he and Eric are half brothers. He will not believe it. Instead there happens a fierce fight between them.

At the moment of putting an end to Eric's life, however, Einer thinks somehow that Eric may be his brother, and gives up killing him. But Eric thrusts Einer with his sword. He dies, asking Morgana to keep the secret that he and Eric are half brothers.

A few days after his death, Eric and Morgana are seen on the shore sending off Einer's funeral ship.

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Sports Clubs' Activities During Summer Vacation

The activities of sports clubs during the vacation were enough to come up to the expectation of the Chuo students. Especially each club had an opportunity to foster the new stars who would become the props of the club in the near future.

Hakumon Herald has tried here to review their enthusiastic activities during two months' summer vacation ... ED.

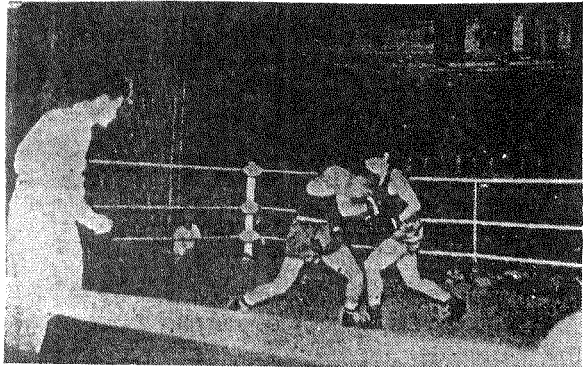
SUMO
The Sumo club won the victory in the 10th Intercollegiate Sumo Championship held in Nanao city, Ishikawa Prefecture on July 19, flogging down the Kansai University team with a 4-1 score.

In addition, Hamano (senior commercial dept.) tasted the first victory in singles.

FENCING
The fencing team got the championship of the 8th Inter-

Bicycle Championship held in Sendai city on Aug. 2.

AUTOMOBILE
The auto-club members who had participated in the Yomiuri Rally under the auspices of the Yomiuri Shinbun lodged together to train the new comers at the foot of Mt. Bandai for about a week from Aug. 24.



The photo shows The Chuo-Waseda match held at the Kudan Hall.

BOXING
The boxing team which captured championship of the Intercollegiate Boxing Championship in Kanto district held on July 9, won the two straight victory on July 12 in the All Japan Boxing Championship held at the Osaka gym., knocking down the Kinki University team with a 8-1 score.

On July 28 the nine members, headed by the manager, Mr. Tanaka, left the Yokohama Port for Taiwan aboard a formosan warship.

The boxers invited by the Taiwan Army had two games with the formosan teams. After the games they undertook the task of coaching the high school boys.

collegiate Fencing Championship held at the Osaka Gym. on July 12.

The results are as follows;
foil Chuo 18-8 Doshisha
epee Chuo 18-10 Doshisha

SOFT TENNIS
The soft tennis club ranked first in the East Japan Students' Soft-tennis Tournament held in Kanazawa city on July 23.

YACHT
The Chuo yachtsmen got the second place in the All Japan Students' Yacht Race held in Shigama city from July 26 to 29.

BICYCLE
The bicycle club members ranked second with 41 points in the All Japan Students'

Nakaya Wins The Third Place

Nakaya, a member of the Hakusui-kai club (means the Chuo Swimming Club) ranked third with his best record of 57'8 in the 100 meters freestyle of the All Japan Swimming Championship held at the Meiji Shrine Swimming Pool on August 15.

Nakaya who mastered the techniques of quick-turning began to spurt at the 70 meters' point, outstripping Koga who has a wide experience of playing with foreign swimmers. But he could not beat two Australian sprinters.

Chuo Ranked 3rd In Swimming Meet

The Chuo Swimming team ranked third scoring 41 points in the Intercollegiate Swimming Championship held at the Meiji Shrine Swimming Pool for three days from September 5.

The Chuo team scored steady points in every contest by the activities of freshmen.

Fujimoto's last spurt attracted the spectators' attention in the last event, 800 meters relay race, on the final day. The last swimmer Fujimoto (a graduate from Himeji High School) forged his way for ahead of his Meiji University rival on the last 70 meters' point, and outstripped a Waseda swimmer on the last 20 meters' point, touching the goal as second with a record of 8'45"2.

Shibata Elected—

(Continued from Page 1)
ed in the campus, and it's revision should be carried out on the occasion of the election of the president. But no decision was reached and finally the Committee adjourned.

Two days later, a third Special Committee meeting was held in the University Hall, and it was unanimously agreed to recommend Mr. Shibata as president. The Committee also agreed upon the conditions expressed in the statement as reported above.

The Committee showed this agreement to Mr. Shibata to get his view upon it.

Mr. Shibata said, "I would do my best for the amendment of the Constitution if I were elected president." Soon after his promise, the Committee made a unanimous resolution to recommend Mr. Shibata.

The President Election Committee was called to meet again on Aug. 4 after these preparatory procedures.

At the beginning the chairman reported progress of the Special Committee and referred the nomination of Mr. Shibata to his committee, which approved it unanimously.

This resolution was approved by the board of directors which met soon after the Election Committee meeting on the same day.

A celebration party for the new president was held at the dining room in the University Hall at 4 p.m. on the same day, putting an end to the protracted president election issue.

Professor's Profile—(6)

New President Profile

It may be quite easy for us to find the following wonderful saying in the Bible—"Those who soil in tears shall reap in joy." It may be applicable in the case of Dr. Koshiro Shibata who was selected as president of our campus about a half and a month ago. President himself says frankly that his efforts bore fruits.

Koshiro Shibata was born in Chikugo, Fukuoka Prefecture. After graduation from Chuo University (1917), he went to Germany for further studies of philosophy of law and stayed there for some four years.

Upon returning to Japan he rejoined the Alma Mater as lecturer (1924) and next year as professor.

He lectured on philosophy of law and German Law from 1924 till 1948—for twenty-four years.

Purged in 1948, he set up as a lawyer and practised until 1951.

After dissolution of the purge he obtained a seat on the board of permanent directors of Chuo University.

It is said that he is a passionate person. Surely he is. Here are a few examples showing his character.

During the Tohjo Cabinet he made efforts against the University Unification Bill and held it firmly.

Another one is that he raised 5 million yen and established the Technological Department of Chuo University.

On the other hand he is good hearted. It is quite sure that you can feel at home when you see him.

He always says, "I am ready to talk with anybody at any time, if he is a man who is serious and honest."

"To make our campus as a place where we can work with a light heart and humorous mood, following the policy of the late Dr. Raizaburo Hayashi, is a task which I have to accomplish."

He is seventy years of age. His hobby is to play 'igo'.

We earnestly hope that he would live up to our expectations as new president.

II Students—

(Continued from Page 1)

Ryoji Koto (economics junior)
Takeshi Tsuzuki (commercial freshman)

The announcement also made it clear that the suspension was based on Article 80 of the

school regulation.

This punishment was for inducing students to give up lectures on July 3 and 4, and for violence committed by them to a professor of Kansai Univ. in front of the University Hall on June 23, in connection with president election, though the announcement did not give any detailed reasons for the action of school authorities.

An American—

(Continued from Page 3)

True, I have met thieves and murderers, too. "Bad" people. There are always "bad" people. In any crowd there are always a few who want to push their way forward, or want to bully those around them. But the few who are like this can be likened to the fleas on a dog. They are an annoyance, yes—but that is all. They do not rule the dog, who goes quietly on his way with only an occasional scratch at his annoyers.

Please do not misunderstand me. I do not mean to say that the world is not in some danger of sudden and disastrous military action. Nor do I mean to say that all the people whom I have met have been kind.

Some have been surly. Some have been rude. Some have been indifferent.

In most garages, I would have paid, without question, to have my car's muffler repaired. In most bazaars we would have walked around, made our purchases, and left.

But the rude ones and the indifferent ones do not remain in our memory. It is the shining acts of true kindness which stand out and remain forever in our hearts. And people have been kind to us—to my wife and me—wherever we have gone.

We have been concerned with people all our lives, because it is people who make news, and we are in the newspaper business. And despite the drabness and the tragedies which we have seen, and the wickedness and deceitfulness which we have come upon, we have reached an unshakable conclusion. This is it:

It's a good world. A wonderful world. The best of all possible worlds.

Because it's made up of people. All kinds of people with all kind of backgrounds and character traits. People who live totally different lives in far-opposed parts of the world...yet who have in common that one wonderful thing that makes this such a grand world... Kindness!

Let's Go On A Hike (2)

Time has come for us to enjoy hiking which is now in season. Let's go to Inner Nikko and escape from the noisy town! There in the mountain we can enjoy a wonderful sight of woods turning to red and yellow, lakes, streams and primeval forests in virgin beauty.

The Inner Nikko Hiking Course is very much popular with tourists from Tokyo. We shall find Mt. Shirane (8,458 ft.), the highest peak in the Kanto District, Mt. Nantai, and lakes called Marunuma, Sugenuma and so on nestling in the arms of nature.

In the mountains more than 1,700 meter above sea level, we feel rather cold in early autumn.

Ueno Station—(Joetsu Line)
—Numata Station—(Tobu Bus, three and a half hours' ride)—Marunuma Spa—Nikko Yumoto—Chuzenji—Nikko City. This course is ideal to a recreation trip in fall.

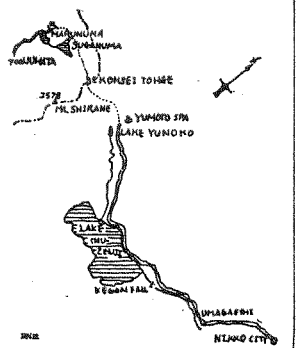
Sugenuma (5,638 ft. above sea level) is a lake formed centuries ago by lava which erupted from Mt. Nantai and dammed up the streams. It is as a meandering shoreline. The water of the lake pours down in a cataract known as "Hatcho Falls" into another lake called Marunuma (2.3 miles in circumference and 4,602 ft. above sea level.)

Hot springs dotted along its northern shore make it all the more popular with tourists who visit there for the autumn hiking.

We can spend the first night in a lodging house at the camping village of Lake Sugenuma.

Early next morning we climb up Konei Pass, at the western extremity of Nikko city, which separates Tochigi Prefecture from Gunma Prefecture. It takes about forty minutes. At the top of the pass, 6,698 ft. above sea level, there is the Konei Gongen Shrine. The pass commands an extensive view of Mt. Nantai, Lake Chu-

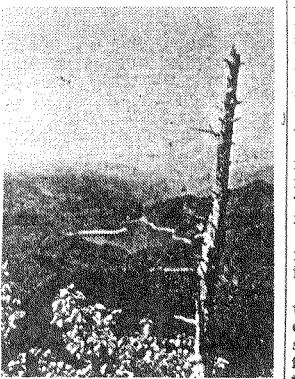
Inner Nikko



zenji and mountains in the distance.

A trip to Inner Nikko usually comes to an end with a visit to the Toshogu Shrine. But if we have enough time to spare, it may be good for us to stay for a few days more at Lake Sugenuma and then climb mountains around the lake.

- Expenses:
- Numata—(bus)—Marunuma ¥200
 - Yumoto—(bus)—Nikko ¥190
 - Nikko—(train)—Asakusa ¥270
 - Ueno—(train)—Numata ¥450



The photo shows the beautiful lake Marunuma calmly sleeping among the wild forests.

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