

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 14

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Aoi Elected Chairman Of Day Course SSGA

Mr. Satoshi Aoi was elected the new chairman of the Day course Student Self-Government Association in the General Assembly held on Nov. 15 at the No. 430 room of the main school building.

On the occasion of his taking the position he expressed his frank view on problems facing the D.S.S.G.A. in an interview with the Hakumon Herald.

It took place on Dec. 1 in the Chamber of the D.S.S.G.A. "Trying to revise the principal regulations of this university," he said, "is the first and most important problem facing the D.S.S.G.A."

"The principal regulations (Kihon Kitei) of this university can be compared to the constitution of a country, and the practical management of this university is dealt with according to the regulations."

"A deliberation meeting for revising the regulations will be established at the council to be held on Dec. 13."

The D.S.S.G.A. expects this deliberation meeting to include the following three points in the revising proposal of the deliberation meeting (1) a dean be elected from among the full-time professors of this university by an unsigned voting of students, professors and staffs in the proportion of 1:1:1, (2) the directors be divided into the educational and the managing ones in order to reject giving too much importance to the managing part and (3) professors be included into the council for the betterment of the study-conditions (within 30 members out of 100)."

Continuing he said, and then about the attitude of Chuo D.S.S.G.A. toward the policy of Zengakuren, we must criticize the extreme tactics taken sometimes by Zengakuren. Any problem our university and our Association are confronted with, however, must be observed from a unificative viewpoint. In order to achieve our aim, we must form a strong tie with Zengakuren."

Coming Graduates Assured of Their Jobs

About sixty per cent of Chuo graduates-to-be have been assured of their jobs as of the end of November, authorities in the Student Placement Section disclosed on December 5.

Mr. Ryoichi Ichikawa, chief of the Section, said, "In view of the so-called aggravated economic depression which was and still is covering this country, I didn't expect things would go well as far as the job-hunting was concerned."

"But it's final results turned out better than those of last year. We envisaged remarkable phenomena this year that, first of all, a good number of Chuo students were enrolled 'en masse' in various securities companies, for instance, 19 students in Nikko Securities Co. Ltd., 15 in Yamaichi Securities Co. Ltd., and 9 in Nihon Kangyo Securities Co. Ltd. And another one is that there were 247 companies which adopted the Chuo students for the first time since their establishment."

"It is greatly welcome for us. We hope companies of this sort will increase all the more hereafter. Especially it is worth taking much note that about 20 leading firms such as Daiichi Bussan, Sanyo Pulp, Nitto Boseki and Takenaka Komuten, adopted Chuo students for the first time."

"These phenomena are just what I did not imagine to come to Chuo. In trying to avail ourselves of this situation we in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Girl Students Debate Co-education System

The 6th Girl Student Debating Conference in the Kanto District was held on November 26 at Chuo University with representatives of twelve universities and colleges participating.

The Conference took place, sponsored by the Societies of Oratorical Studies of Chuo and Tokyo Women's Junior College of Economics.

It was opened with a greeting addressed by Miss Yamakawa (Chuo), head of the Executive Committee of the Conference. In the conference problems of co-education were discussed under the chairmanship of Miss Sodei (Chuo).

A heated discussion was made by the 12 representatives on the tendency which has recently been turned out nationwide in preventing the co-education system in senior high schools from being carried on smoothly.

They emphasized with one voice that it is desirable that measures should be taken to over-numbered high school students hoping to enter universities so that the co-education system may be firmly maintained. They also agreed parents cooperation should be sought for checking in hold this trend from being worsened.

They came to a conclusion that the co-education system should be protected and developed.

After the close of the debating Mr. Nasu, an editor of the Mainichi Shimbun, made a were debated in the 5th conference.

Last year problems of employment of girl students particularly in the universities were debated in the 5th conference held also at Chuo.

Professors Oppose Police Duties Bill

Professors of Chuo University have expressed their opposition to the Police Duties Execution Law revision bill for the first time.

This was the fifth practical action taken against the bill by professors following by those of Hosei, Kyushu, Tokyo, and Kyoto Universities.

The committee of the Student Self-Government Association revealed that 'it would extend this movement to the other four departments in the campus.'

Ota for NSSGA

Katsuhisa Ota, a junior of the night-course Economics Dept., was elected chairman of the Night-course Student Self-Government Association for the next six-month term in a General Assembly held on November 19.

The General Assembly took place at the No. 23 room in the auditorium with 78 members of the NSSGA attending.

It was opened with a speech delivered by the former chairman Chiba. After his speech the former secretary general, Kojima made a summary report of activities for the previous term. The Assembly debated on the report. In the debating a member expressed a major opinion of his class, the relationship with the school authorities may be kept all the better for the secession from Zengakuren (the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations). But a majority of the assembly was against it and supported an opinion that development of the NFSSGA depends primarily on exertions of students' own and, therefore, they should join in its activities positively.

After the discussion the assembly recognized with an approval of its majority to take three lines of policy for the time being: (1) to continue the organized campaign for killing the Police Duties Law Revision bill, (2) to persuade the school authorities to withdraw the punishment of 12 students suspended from school, (3) to launch a campaign for democratization of the campus.

The assembly was closed 11:00 p.m.

An Executive Committee conference was held in the chamber of the NSSGA after the close of the assembly. In the conference Shigeki Maruyama and Yasutaki Goto were elected vice-chairman and secretary general for the next term respectively.

SENA Holds General Meeting Doshisha Admitted Members

The Student English Newspaper Association (SENA) opened a general meeting at Sophia University on Nov. 29.

The general meeting was opened with two lectures on English journalism.

Following the lectures the Doshisha, English newspaper

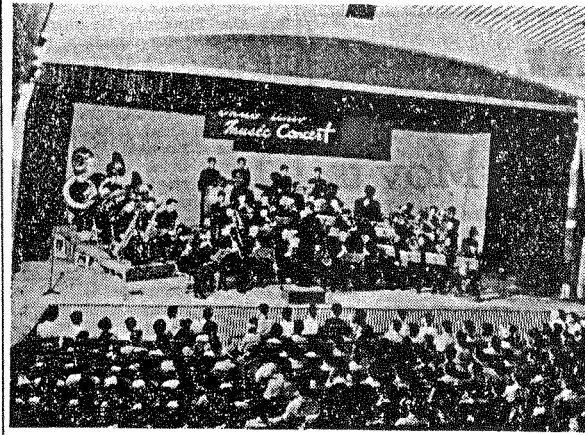
published by the English Speaking Society of Doshisha University, was admitted unanimously to join SENNA.

Then a financial report was made by Mr. Shirai of the Sophia Gazette concerning the 1st edition of the SENNA News. The meeting, after this, made



SENA MEETING—Two lectures were held at the meeting at Sophia University. (From r. to l.) Mr. George Somekawa of the Asahi Evening News and Mr. Hartley M. Coldwell of the Stars & Stripes.

Rector to Take Office In Postgraduate Course



The Brass Band of the Chuo Music Society, conducted by Mr. Sakamoto, head of the club, won the second place in the All Japan Student Music Contest which was staged in Nagoya on November 30.

Chuo Needs Full System Vice-President Describes

Views were expressed by Vice-President Kinshow Katayama on the bills which passed through a meeting of the Deliberation Council of Chuo University held on November 24 in his recent interview with the Hakumon Herald.

Three measures, the Postgraduate Course Bill, the Entrance Examination Committee Body Bill and the Dean Council Bill, were presented to the meeting which took place in the council-room of the University Hall.

They were submitted for the purpose of democratizing a part of the school system and effecting the betterment of Chuo University in the near future.

He talked on the Postgraduate Course Regulation which was revised widely at the Deliberation Council meeting.

"The old regulation of the postgraduate course involved some defects not befitting present Chuo University and it is destined to be amended," he said.

"It is, therefore, necessary

that the postgraduate course of Chuo University be democratized its system, now that Chuo became larger on a scale both internally and externally.

"It is seven years since the postgraduate course was established in accordance with the New Japanese Educational System Law, and Chuo University has come to have added affairs to take care of in its structure," the vice-president added.

"According to the old regulation of the postgraduate course, it was stipulated that the vice-president should be the director of the course as well as the chairman of its Supreme Committee."

"These concurrent position are obstacles which check the sound development of the school. We have to get rid of these 'cancers' as soon as possible as they are ones in our bodies. A remarkable progress in any case needs a 'rough operation'," he said.

From this point of view, the vice-president should not be the director of the postgraduate course, who ought to be elected from among other professors having lectures in the course.

"Moreover, all professors who

(Continued on Page 2)

The Deliberation Council for the Educational Affairs of Chuo University at its meeting on Nov. 24 decided that the school should have a new rector for the Postgraduate Course.

Four bills such as the Postgraduate Course Revision Bill, the Entrance Examination Committee Bill, the Dean Council Bill and the Pay Revision Bill for Professors, were passed through the meeting held at a council-room on the second floor of the University Hall with 26 members participating.

These bills became effective from Nov. 27 after were approved by the board of directors.

They are aimed at democratizing a part of the school system and effecting the betterment of Chuo University.

According to the new Postgraduate Course Regulation the rector of the course, whose official term is two years, is to be elected from among the full-time professors having lectures in the course.

The previous regulation prescribed that the vice-president should be the rector of the postgraduate course as well as the chairman of the Supreme Postgraduate Course Committee.

Moreover, it is stipulated in the new regulation that the president, vice-president and rector of the course can state their opinions at each faculty meeting of the postgraduate course belonging to the supreme committee.

The structure of the Entrance Examination Committee, which has successfully fulfilled its function is changed widely under its new regulation.

Article 3 of the regulation says, the committee shall be composed of the managing and educational department whose members are the vice-president, deans, chief of the Student Section.

Two Koreas Reunified; Makes A New Start

The two Korean Culture Societies have been reunited by a bridge of friendly reconciliation, and made a new start as one organization.

The members of the society had hitherto remained divided in two blocs as in their fatherland, and it had been hoped by those concerned for them to shake hands with each other.

Mr. Hasegawa, committee member of the society told, "the aim of the Korean Culture Society is to defend the freedom of thought and conscience, to make researches in the culture of the fatherland, to promote friendship between the members," and adding to this, he stressed, "to reunite the two Koreas is our ultimate purpose."

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EDITORIAL

Milder Student Mov'ts

A series of political issues arising from the teachers' efficiency rating system and the police duties execution revision bill proposed by the Liberal-Democratic Party in the current session of the Diet have brought some serious problems before the students.

A number of persistent campaigns and demonstrations have been raised against the system and the bill by varied workers' unions or groups including the Japan Teachers' Unions and the General Council of Trade Unions and the Federation of the Student Self-Government Association.

It is quite legal that they should make public protests against these unilateral measures and discuss their propriety.

The question, however, lies in the means they have taken for realizing their wishes. It might not be too much to say that they seem as if they preferred conflicts to arguments.

Our doubt especially becomes deeper when we look at the course of action decided by the Student Self-Government Association of Chuo University, a component member of Zengakuren (the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations).

In the first place, the association calls on students to concentrate themselves on demonstrations against the controversial measures, carrying such slogans as 'Down with the Kishi Cabinet', 'Dissolve the Diet and the Worsening Police Law'.

Furthermore, some members of Zengakuren boycotted their lectures and examinations in protest against the teachers' rating system, the result being that some committee members of Zengakuren were arrested by the authorities concerned.

These facts clearly indicate the impropriety of their behaviour.

In demanding a release of those students under arrest on a charge of interference with official duty, some students resorted to radical campaigns only to be arrested again on the same charge. This is quite a nonsense.

Such campaigns, however their purpose might be right, would mean in themselves a denial of the state power or of the constitutional state.

Therefore we should not be indifferent to any serious problems facing the students in the country, though their action is often passed over in silence by people out of their leniency.

One thing we must bear in mind, however, is that we are students to study and never to start political movements as a so-called pressure group.

From this standpoint we earnestly hope that Zengakuren which is now under severe public criticism would exercise more discretion and take a more humorous and milder attitude likely to those intent on research for truth.

'Chuo Needs—'

(Continued from Page 1)

have lectures in the postgraduate course should be chosen by the committee of the course.

"My attempt to revise the regulation," he went on saying, "is not from the subjective view point, but from the objective one."

The vice-president then commented on the Entrance Examination Committee of Chuo University which was composed of only the educational department before.

The Committee for Preparing the Entrance Examination of Chuo University was renamed as the Entrance Examination Committee in the recent meeting of the Deliberation Council.

"The Committee for Preparing the Entrance Examination carried out its function customarily before by its semi-parliament members not elected at the faculty meeting. It is not democratic system, for this reason, I presented the bill to the meeting," he expressed.

"I don't know why the committee members were elected from among the professors, ignoring the managing department. It is necessary that the managing department take part in the committee, as the Entrance Examination is one of the biggest school problems."

He thought that the unification of the two departments would promote the smooth functioning of the committee which manages many examination affairs.

Rector to Take

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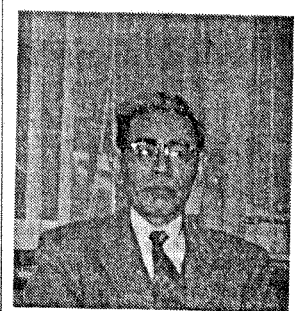
tion, dean of the Correspondence Course, directors of the managing department, secretary general and professors from each faculty.

It is characteristic that each course at its faculty meeting can elect two representatives for the examination committee, though the old regulation provided for only one representative.

The Dean Council used to hold its meeting with five deans from five faculties participating. The recently enacted regulation of the council, however, has in it the following important provisions:

The managing department have no reason to meddle in any resolution adopted by successful candidates at the examinations, but their advices are gracefully accepted.

He also said that the Dean Council Regulation prescribes that the chairman of the Student Section and the chief librarian can take part in Deliberation Council meetings.



Kinsho Katayama

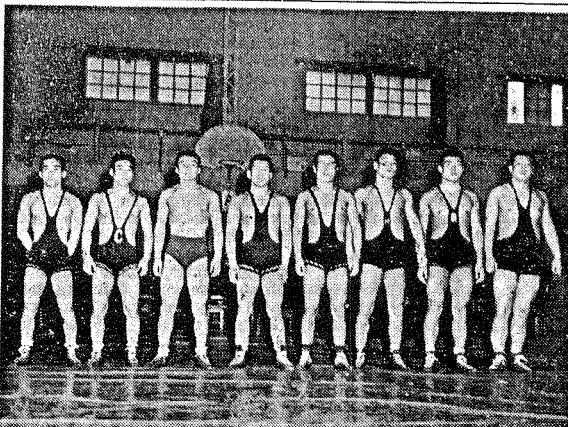
dent Section and the chief librarian can take part in Deliberation Council meetings.

"As an educational institute recognized by the government Chuo University is requested to have written law in any case so that it can smoothly operate its mission."

The vice-president declared that the Dean Council Regulation has also a purpose democratize the system of Chuo University and deal with school affairs in manners fair and just.

1) the members of the council shall be the vice-president, rector of the postgraduate course, deans, head of the Student Section and the chief librarian, 2) the president, deans of the postgraduate course, the permanent directors of the managing department and the secretary general shall be entitled to express their own opinions at a meeting of the council, 3) the vice-president shall be empowered to call a session of the council and preside over it.

t 26 members meeting of the Deliberation Council on Nov. 24 it was also decided that the professors' salary should be raised twice a year, in April and September.



Eight student wrestlers including two Chuo students were winners of the Free Style National Amateur Wrestling Championship which was held at the Kobe Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium from Nov. 14 to 17.

The winners of their respective divisions are seen above among whom are, second from left, T. Asai of Bantam weight, a two straight year champion, and U. Takeda of Welter weight, forth from right.

Professor's Profile (8)

Professor Kibe Masumoto

A typhoon called 'President Eietcion' attacked over our campus several months ago. Almost every student and people who had some relations with the school were interested in who were going to be elected new president. In fact, there were some difficulties and troubles among them. And Mr. Shibata was elected president after all as was reported.

Anyway it was quite sure that Prof. Kibe Masumoto, Dean of the Law Dept., was one of the so-called 'great' men. He was requested to take the post by many persons concerned.

This fact is just enough to reveal his character. He is a man of type to love others and to be loved by others. He is a recognized authority on the securities law and has written many works including the 'Securities Law'.

Born in Hyogo Pref. in 1897, he graduated from the Law Department of Chuo University in

1919, and passed the bar examination. He had not served long at Tokyo Local Court of Justice before he set up as a lawyer.

He went to Germany to study the commercial law in 1924, and two years later he again went to Germany and England for further study.

In 1927, he rejoined his Alma Mater as a lecturer and soon became a professor.

He has been the Dean of Law Department since 1951. And it is also wellknown that he is the owner of the Masumoto Brewing Company which produces 'Hakutaka', famous Japanese sake.

Professor Masumoto is popular with students as he is so humorous and witty in his remarks springing from his deep knowledge and refined character.

His hobbies are reading and playing i-go.

Across the Pacific Ocean

TAO FITS TO ALAN WATTS

From The Chicago Maroon

The English-born Watts, now 42, has spent half of his life in Zen Buddhism. Watts said that the natural way of Tao more suited to his temperament. He, considered with D.T. Suzuki, as the outstanding authority on Zen Buddhism in the United States, said there were no quarrels with Christians, but he felt that Tao was more suitable for his characteristics.

He edited "The Middle Way, a journal of Oriental philosophy and religion until 1938 and thereafter came to U.S. where he studied the Episcopal church, and served as chaplain at Northwestern university. Watts left the church in 1950.

After his breach with the church Watts joined the Faculty of American Academy of Asian Studies and became dean of the Academy in 1953, but retired from it last year to devote full of his time to independent research, writing and lecturing of Zen. Recently Watts has been on lecturing tour throughout England and U.S.

His writing works of Zen Buddhism started at the age of 20 with "The Spirit of Zen".

Coming Graduates—

(Continued from Page 1)

tend to achieve a full employment."

Continuing further, Mr. Ichikawa said, "Although I've always been repeating, the most important is to study foreign language much harder than ever and to give a neat appearance. And I should advise to all undergraduates, who, sooner or later, will face this problem, that they will extend a scope of their studies even to the subjects they are not majoring in."

Watts' most recent published works are "The Way of Zen (1957) and "Nature, Man and Woman" (1958).

The Chicago Review calls Watts "one of the more colorful and individualistic scholars of the century."

NUCLEAR PHYSICS INTERESTS QUEEN

From The Chicago Maroon

Queen Frederika of Greece upon her arrival in the United States, expressed herself as "A modest student hoping to learn something about Atomic energy on a six week tour," reported Chicago Maroon.

On her personal visit to the United States on Nov. 4, she described of her interest, in the press interview that America is the best in learning her nuclear physics in which she is interested.

MISS CONTEST AMONG UNDERGRADS

From The Chicago Maroon

Mademoiselle College Board contest opened to undergraduates at the beginning of December. The tryout assignment tested not only women's outlook but also their ability in writing art, advertising, promotion, merchandising, or publicity. And only undergraduate women under 26 are qualified to participate.

Winners will serve for a month on the staff of Mademoiselle magazine as guest editors. The top 20 guest editors will be sent to New York next June to help for the August "college" issue. While in New York each editor will interview a celebrity in her chosen field, attend theatres and fashion show, and visit manufacturing houses, stores and advertising agencies.

This peculiar "Miss contest" was the story in the Chicago Maroon.

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Student Movement In The Philippines

By Albert de Joya

Professor of Law in University of Manila

Dr. Albert de Joya, leader of the Filipino student delegates to the International Student Conference staged in Japan this summer, is a professor of University of Manila lecturing on laws. He is a graduate of Yale University in the U.S.

After the conference, a reporter of Hakumon Herald asked him a contribution on the subject of 'Students Movements in the Philippines.'

Nowadays the student's movements are controversial and they are the focus of talks all over the country.

Then we hope this contribution will be a supplemental stuff for your talks.....Ed.

Extra-curricular activities have in recent years formed as an important phase of education and leadership training in the Philippines. Filipino students are by nature gregarious, which characteristic is believed

to have given rise to such movements. It has become recognized that these student movements constitute a good training ground for leadership where the youth can be trained to assume national leadership. A study of the lives of contemporary leaders in the country reveals that they were diligent student leaders who took active part in organizing student movements during student days. It is the belief that their training in student leadership contributed much to their prominence in national leadership.

Student movements in the Philippines embrace varied activities within and without the campuses of colleges and universities all over the country. These movements portray clearly the kind of extra-curricular activities that our students of today are fond of engaging in. Student movements within

the campus center on social, political, religious and cultural activities. Clubs, fraternities and sororities at the beginning of the school year are organized for the accomplishment of enterprises which are social, political, religious or cultural in nature.

A group of students may organize themselves for the enhancement of student social welfare. This group holds programs within the school premises where speakers who are often government officials are invited to discuss student problems before the entire student body. Such groups may also hold dances, formal or informal, and other socials where students can get acquainted with each other or may undertake excursions to educational or recreational places where students can have pleasant relaxations from strenuous and tiresome

school work.

Students who are politically minded inspired by common political ideals and principles may organize themselves into student political parties for the purpose of securing the election of some of their members to important offices in the student government of the school. Such political parties which are patterned after our national political parties are given colorful names such as "The Idealistic Party", "The New Deal Party", "The Progressive Party", "The Youth Party", and so on. During campus elections these political parties storm the school campus with their campaign propaganda. They hold rallies where candidates deliver their campaign orations. They print bills containing party platforms, pictures and qualifications of candidates.

To Be Continued

Japanese Classics (14)

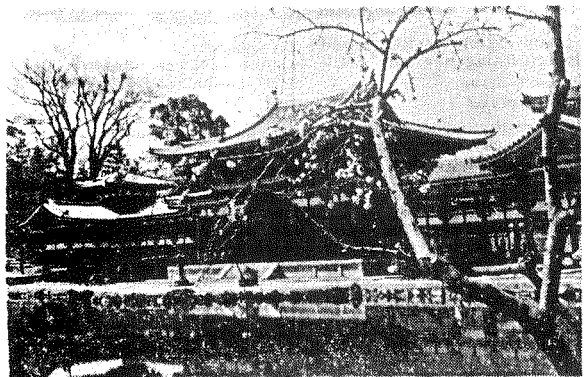
Architecture

By Kiyoshi Akimoto

Our ancestors have left many artistic beauties, among which we find architecture. Many of them have been destroyed for a long while, but some still remain and are as old as some hundred years or even more than one thousand. Japanese architecture is chiefly wooden one. This is because Japan is a mountainous country and even today about 60 per cent of its total area is covered with forests. Japanese architecture is, therefore, of wooden character. From the historical point of view, the residential architecture in the present day is built in the Shoin-style of the Kamakura Period (1185-1334). In

Horyu-ji is designated as a national treasure holding many Buddhist statues in it. The style of architecture seen in Horyu-ji shows the strong influence of many Buddhist temples constructed in China. No doubt, it was transmitted to Japan by way of Korea, with which Japan was at the time in close contact.

In Nara there also remains another remarkable monument showing the early stage of Japanese Buddhism. It is the Hall of the Great Buddha (Daibutsuden) at the Todai-ji, and is so called as it houses a colossal statue of Buddha. The building now standing was once



The Howoden in the Byodoin Temple.

this respect we want to review the history of the Japanese architecture.

Japanese architecture developed in the style of Buddhist monasteries from the time the Buddhism was introduced to Japan. You may easily understand how Buddhism was imported if you do not mind to look up this column of Hakumon Herald No. 7. The monasteries built at that time were Shitenno-ji (destroyed by an earthquake and a fire and rebuilt in the 18th century, the Edo Period) in Osaka and Hoko-ji in Kyoto. Hoko-ji had the distinction of being probably the earliest and completely built monastery in Japan. In the 17th year of the Empress Suiko's rule (607), the world famous Horyu-ji was built in Nara by Prince Shotoku. This is the oldest wooden architecture in the world and is still holding its original form unchanged throughout 1,300 years.

reconstructed and is smaller than the original one constructed in the 8th century, but it is still the largest wooden building in the world.

Pagodas (Toh) are outstanding in the Japanese Buddhist architecture. They are an outgrowth of Indian Stupas which themselves originated as a monument to house the relics of Buddha. The Stupas were built of stone or brick in India, but as Buddhism spread across China a wooden one was created. Pagodas were imported to Japan together with Buddhist architecture and erected in many ancient monasteries. The oldest pagodas standing today is the five-storey pagoda at Horyu-ji. It was built more than 1,300 years ago. The tallest one now standing, a five-

storey structure at the To-ji in Kyoto, is 9.5 square metres at the basement and 55.7 metres high. In Japan one of the purposes of building pagodas was simply to demonstrate the power of the temple, parting away from its original meanings.

In the Kamakura Period, the refined Kara-yo (Chinese Style), characterized by neat shape and thin timbers, was widely adopted as a standard for Zen temples. This style was imported to Japan accompanied by the newly introduced Zen Buddhism. A representative of Zen building is the Shari-den of the Enkaku-ji Monastery in Kamakura. This was built in 1281. Though the main buildings of this monastery were all lost, its Shari-den (Reliquary Hall) is still in existence and stands as an example of the genuine Kara-yo style.

The residential architecture known as the Shinden-style in Japan developed originally as dwellings for court nobles known in the Heian Period (794-1185). The characteristic points of this style are that a mansion surrounded by an enclosure consists of many buildings, all of which are different each other in its use, and used for bed rooms, for meetings, for dressing, for tea ceremonies and other purposes and every room is linked to each other by corridors.

When the warriors came into power in the middle ages, they adopted or rather imitated this style to their dwellings in their conscious attempt to keep up their appearances as members of the dignified class. This was natural when we think of the fact that they did not have any cultural background of their own.

This came out to be the Shoin style which is the origin of the present residential architecture. The Shoin style was more complicated with many partitions. The interior was provided with "the elevated section (Jodan)", "alcove (Tokono-ma)", "shelved alcove (Tana)" and Shoin window with paper spread on wooden frame (Shoji) all of which were the characteristic elements of the Shoin style of residential architecture. "Sliding doors (Fusuma)" and Tatami mats, characteristics of the present Japanese dwellings, began to be used in that age. In the Togu-go of Jisho-in built in 1480 in Kyoto, sliding doors are,

used and the tatami mats, which in the Shinden-style were used to cover only a small portion of the floor, are spread over the floor of the rooms.

The Shoin style, thus perfected, was adopted throughout the



The five-storeyed pagoda of Horyuji Temple.

Edo Period (1603-1867) as the standard architectural form in constructing homes for the daimyo (feudal lords). With an increase in the financial power of the people, this style, although becoming more simple, came to be used in the dwellings of merchant clans in urban areas, and for the rich in rural districts.

The Japanese are one of the peoples who love nature most. Therefore, Japanese people harmonize nature to their dwellings; for example, the Japanese houses are divided from the outside by sliding doors so as to admit fresh air.

Another example is that they use wood without painting for white walls and white paper for Shoji, which means the Japanese like plain colour. These are quite different from the highly mechanized lofty buildings. The Japanese residential architecture is indeed pure and simple which is characteristic of wooden architecture.

This was a result of Japanese climate, racial characteristics and tradition. Here, therefore, we may well be proud of our ancestor's artistic sense of beauty by looking at Horyu-ji, Katsura Detached Palace and Howodo of Byodo-in in Uji and many other old buildings.

On the SCREEN

In Love And War

20th Century Fox



From left to right, Bradford Dillman, Dana Wynter, Jeffrey Hunter and Robert Wagner.

"In Love and War", which is to be released early next January, is the story of three young marines who struggle with their personal problems amid the chaos of war. This film is based on Anton Myre's best-selling novel, "The Big War", and is directed by Philip Dunne.

Three young men land at San Francisco on their last leave before combat—Frankie O'Neill (Robert Wagner) Nico Kantaylis (Jeffrey Hunter) and Alan Newcombe (Bradford Dillman).

Frankie heads for his family's shack in the slum, Nico for his small fishing village and Alan for his huge Newcombe mansion.

Frankie is warmly greeted by his family, but emboldened by wine, he fights with his vicious step-father and leaves home.

Nico on visiting his girl, Andrea (Hope Lange), finds her to be pregnant and he insists upon an immediate marriage, though her mother opposes their marriage.

Alan meets his fiancée, Sue (Dana Wynter) a lonely, spoiled rich girl, who is diverting her loneliness with drink. Alan is a wealthy intellectual who is seeking to test his personal philosophies in fire. But more head than heart, he can not offer a helping hand to the tormented girl.

Nico and Andrea come to a hotel in San Francisco on their honeymoon, but are embarrassed to find every room occupied. There in the same hotel Alan and Frankie are preparing to hold a party of themselves.

Seeing them embarrassed,

Alan gives them the key of the room which he has intended to use for the party. Afterward, Frankie's girl, Lorraine (Sheree North) comes to the hotel with Kalai (France Nuyen) a French-Hawaiian nurse.

They hold a party at girls' apartment, where Frankie becomes blind with drink and Kalai confesses her love to Alan and makes him embarrassed.

After their leave, Frankie, Nico and Alan join in the landing operations to a certain island in the Pacific.

Meanwhile Sue, Alan's girl, is as usual leading an imaginative life over wine and Andrea, Nico's girl arguing with her mother, runs to Nico's mother.

Later Sue dies from excessive drinking, blurring out Alan's name.

At the battlefield, the severer the operations become, the more Nico and Alan are tormented by the doubts about the War. Kalai, a military nurse also knows the intensity of the War looking at a number of the killed and wounded. Frankie, at first, under the pressure of the War, gradually finds his own inner strength, runs in the face of fire and receives a letter of approval.

Alan becomes brave by and by and Nico, challenging to the tank for himself, dies a heroic death. Alan and Frankie find the key of the hotel in Nico's pocket.

After the War Frankie calls on Nico's wife, Andrew with his remains.

Alan, married to Kalai, goes up the stairs of his Alma Mater leading to the library.

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Chuo Ball Team Toppled; Dead Heat Comes On Toto

The Chuo Baseball team has missed its two consecutive victories in Toto Big 6 University Baseball League Championship after close matches.

The Gakushuin's victory in this league took a long time and the team had to appear in a total of 11 games including three for the championship which lasted two weeks among Gakushuin, Nihon and Chuo Universities.

This league had many close games lasting for about three months, and finished on Nov. 24, they were played at Meiji Shrine Stadium and Komazawa Stadium.

The third decisive game for the pennant was held at Komazawa Stadium on Nov. 24. Chuo was defeated by Gakushuin who showed great fighting spirit. The Chuo batters could not rob the effective hit of Gakushuin's hurler Nedachi and only two scattered hits were made until the end of the sixth

inning. In the seventh inning Chuo gained two points by Ota's hit and captain Kuwata's big three base hit in its offensive against the rival. But Chuo's rude batting did not bring any points thereafter.

Thus the Chuo nine had to give up its victory to the Gakushuin team with a 5-2 score. SCORE:

GAKUSHUIN 010 004 000: 5
CHUO 000 000 200: 2
(Chuo P.) Wako and Oguri

The second decisive game was staged at Meiji Shrine Stadium on Nov. 20, 21. In the Chuo-Nihon match, Chuo ace Oguri was knocked down by Nihon whose batters scored both long and single hits in the 5th and 6th innings. Finally Chuo was defeated one-sidedly.

The Chuo-Gakushuin game was a desperate one from the first inning. If Gakushuin won, it would gain victory and if Chuo lost, its hope for championship would be gone.

The Chuo nine had only one chance in the 6th inning, but rejected the Gakushuin's victory. On that day, the Crown Prince was present together with some 5,000 Gakushuin students and fans, to encourage his school's team to victory.

Chuo Pair Wins Doubles Title

The Chuo pair in doubles took a title of the men's doubles by defeating that of Nihon Univ. in the All Japan Table-Tennis Championship staged in Omiya city on November 22.

In the finals between Chuo and Nihon, the Chuo pair captured its first set, 21-17. But the second one was tangled to 18 points tie. Narita (Nihon), champion in the men's singles of the championship, brought the Chuo pair into a crisis, but the good combination of the Chuo pair smashed down the Nihon pair.

The semi-finals of the men's doubles was fought between Chuo pairs, Ishibashi-Yamamoto's couple and Tanaka-Umehara's one. And the latter was bowled up with a 21-14, 21-15 score by the champion.

Meanwhile, in the men's singles, Tadashi Tanaka (Chuo) was defeated by the champion, Narita, 21-14, 18-21, 12-21, 21-10, in spite of his good fighting. Tsunoda, a veteran and Chuo graduate, disappeared away in the earlier rounds defeated by young Ando of Nagoya Denki High School.

Sumo Team Gets Victory

The Chuo Sumo Team captured the fourth victory in the All Japan Student Sumo Championship held at the Osaka Gym on November 29 and 30.

The Chuo wrestlers who remained in the third in the East Japan Student Sumo Championship this October, showed their true power and led the team to the victory.

The finals of this tournament were fought between Chuo and Nihon universities. The Chuo team which was defeated by the Nihon team last year, had a hard time of it, but Chuo's veteran Hamano pushed out his rival Hayakawa and decided its victory with a 3-2 score.

Results:
Chuo 4-1 Meiji
Chuo 4-1 Kwansel Gakuin
Chuo 3-2 Nihon

SCORE:
N: 000 024 000: 6
C: 001 000 000: 1
(Chuo P.) Oguri, Wako and Ishida
G: 100 000 010: 2
C: 000 003 00x: 3
(Chuo P.) Wako

The first championship game was held at Komazawa stadium on Nov. 12, 14.

Chuo got down Nihon 10-4 in the first decisive battle, but was denied its victory by Gakushuin with a 2-3 score in a similar game held at Komazawa Stadium on the following day.

In this game Chuo held its full power until the 8th inning, and seemed to win easily, but was overpowered by the rival's good fighting spirit and lost the game.

SCORE:
N: 100 003 000: 4
C: 320 500 00x: 10
(Chuo P.) Oguri
G: 000 000 110: 2
G: 000 000 021: 3
(Chuo P.) Wako and Oguri

Four Chuo Players Okayed For Best 9

The Toto Baseball Association announced the best nine of this league after the finals finished on Nov. 22.

According to the announce-

Kuwata Signs With Whales

Takeshi Kuwata, captain of the Chuo Baseball Team, who is to graduate next March, has officially signed up the pro-baseball team, the Taiyo Whales.

The contract was signed on November 26 at the Grand Hotel in Tokyo with Mr. Mori, president and manager of the team, Mr. Kinoshita, Whales' representative, and his parents attending.

Kuwata, 22-year-old, played an active part as one of the regular players since his freshman days in the Toto Big 6 University League, and led the Chuo Team to the spring time victory this year and was selected as the most valuable player.

The righthanded slugger stands 1.79 meters and weighs 78.8 kg. During his eight seasons, he marked above a .300 batting average throughout the five seasons, slugging four 78.8 kg. out of his eight seahomeruns.

He is expected to cut a prominent figure in the pro-world.

ment, four players were picked up in this list from the Chuo team. Second baseman Honda, 2nd of best ten with a .321 batting average, and outfielder Suzuki, in the sixth place of that with .295, were selected unanimously by all the voters.

Nishiyama, nice catcher of the Chuo, was seen in the list consecutively from this spring, and first baseman Ota was also one of them.

Statues In Tokyo (4)

Last year Tokyo celebrated its 500th birthday since the foundation of the Edo Castle by Dokan Ota. The commemoration was held in the capital on 1st last October, and all the citizens kept a grand festival for it.

Meanwhile the statue of Dokan was remodeled in praising his merits by Mr. Fumio Asakura (one of the most famous sculptures in Japan), and it stands now in front of the Metropolitan Government Office.

Dokan Ota, a tycoon in the age of civil wars (1467-1600), served under Sadamasa Uesugi, contributed a great deal to the rise of the Uesugis in Ogiya (Kamakura district), and repressing Harukage Nagao and Koin Chiba, later he controlled the Kanto districts. He also built up the Edo Castle in 1457 and removed there.

He came from the family of a warrior, but was excellent in literature, specially in composing 'tanka' (a 31-syllable Japanese poem) under the influence of his father, and often gave the meeting of composing tanka.



Statue Of Dokan Ota

Later he became a believer of Zen Buddhism and set up Seishoji Temple in Tokyo.

He was killed in 1486 by Sadamasa who believed in the stratagem of Yamanouchi.

Enjoy Winter Sports The Myoko Heights

The winter sports season is drawing near. It is the time for us to make plans for enjoying winter sports. Fortunately Japan has many resorts suitable for skiing and skating.

Hakumon Herald will introduce you this time the famous skiing resort, the Myoko Heights, which has been recently designated for a National Park as a part of Jo-Shinetsu National Park.

It is a vast area blessed with plentiful snow and an Alpine atmosphere.

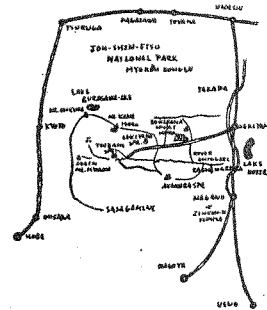
Every year from mid-December there are two or three feet of snow. By the end of the year

there is usually five or seven feet and after February the snow becomes firm and the weather exhilarating. Spring skiing can be fully enjoyed until April. Sakiyama sports

Hotel is located in the center of this area. You will find fine skiing grounds around the hotel. It takes twenty minutes to go there from Sekiyama Station on Shinetsu Line by bus. The map below shows the details of this place

Here we will show you the skiing grounds around the Sekiyama Hotel.

Front Ground
This is the ground for women



the north, Mt. Asama to the south, and the Myoko mountains to the west.

Mt. Kanna Skiing Lift

The Mt. Kanna Skiing Lift (350 yards) for experts skiers is 20 minutes' walk from the hotel and five minutes' ride on wiesel.

Tour Course

A two-hour-course for middle-grade skiers runs from the Sekiyama Sports Hotel to Akakura Skiing Ground via Sekimi Pass, which is famous for its beautiful view.

Mt. Kanna

A spectacular downhill course is some 1,200 yards from the top of Mt. Kanna, a course unparalleled for thrills. Everyone knows that skiing is the most exciting among every kind of sports. Enjoy it to the full extent of excitement.

The hotel provides transportation with two wiesel to and from the nearest railway station which is two and a half miles away from the hotel. Even beginners, however, can easily reach one of those grounds on ski.

and beginners. A rope tow and flood-lights have been installed to permit skiing at night, and it is something new and exciting.

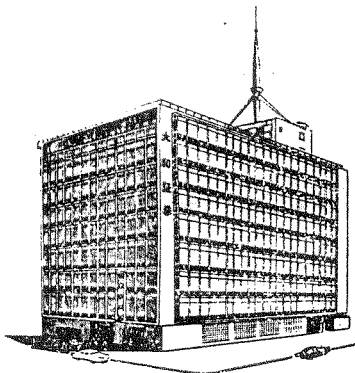
Myofin Ground

You are invited to enjoy this vast and tricky slope which was especially made by clearing the forests around the hotel.

Tubodake Ground

Every type of slope for everyone from beginners to experts starts in various directions from the top of this hill, which is located about 400 yards from the hotel. Sado Island lies to

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