

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 17

Friday, May 29, 1959

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Ballots For Officers To Be Cast June 9

Ballots for electing officers of the Students' Self-Government Association are scheduled to be cast on June 9, it was announced by the Election Administration Committee on May 18.

236 Elected; SSGA Officers

New 236 committee members of the Night Student Self-Government Association were elected in the general election held from May 7 to 13, it was announced by the Election Administration Committee on May 15.

An official announcement was made of the schedule of the election by the committee on May 1. Campaigns started with the announcement and lasted six days the day before the polling.

Meanwhile, only 50 students at first ran for the election in which the fiscal 1959 new committee members of the association were chosen. The election administrative committee had to make much effort to draft more students for the election.

Attention in general were not paid to the election by the students.

Prof. Kingo Fuse Takes Office

Professor Kingo Fuse was elected chairman of the Teachers' Co-Operation of Chuo University in the general meeting of the co-operation held on April 26.

Professor Fuse has lectures in literature course in Chuo University.

The co-operation established last year is the focus of persons concerned with Chuo University.

New executive members of the co-operation were elected in the same meeting as follows:

Vice-chairman
Eikichi Takagi
Fujitaro Oshima
Etsutaro Yajima
Chief secretary
Saburo Kuwata
Secretary
Yoshihiro Yokoi

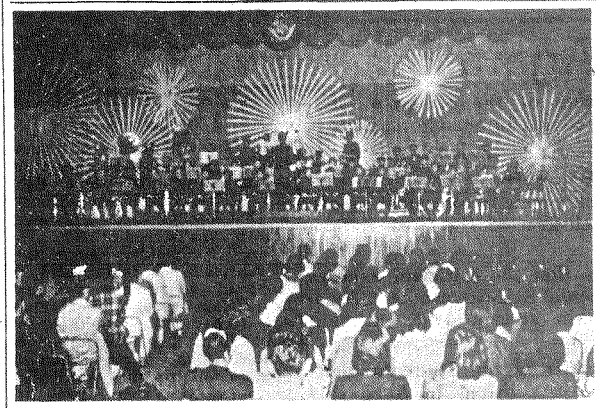
Yoshiteru Moriya Gets Off Head Of Student Dept.

Professor Yoshiteru Moriya resigned from his post, chief of the Student Department of Chuo University on the background of his bad health.

The professor who has lectures of American law in the university was appointed the dean of the Correspondence course by the president Koshiro Shibata.

New chief of the Student Department is being watched with keen attention as the school is confused.

Student Rally Checked; 'Group' Urged to Dissolve



Twelve University Music Concert was staged at the Waseda Memorial Hall in Waseda University on May 23, jointly sponsored by the Students' Cultural Association in Kanto district and Tokyo Education Committee.

Chuo Brass band took part in the concert and its refined performances attracted the audiences' attention.

Smooth proceedings of the students' rally held at the auditorium on May 23 was checked by a group of some students.

Some 3,000 students in the rally agreed to dissolve "a group aimed at normalizing the Students' Self-Government Association" which was established last month and has opposed to the association since its establishment.

The auditorium was overcrowded with students who paid much attention to troubles between the Students' Self-Government Association and the newly born group.

The group members who took the front seat in the auditorium clamored through loudspeakers against the executive members steering the rally.

Especially, when electing the speaker of the rally was left of the executive members of the association, the group members climbed up the platform in excitement and tried forcibly to take the speaker's seat. The auditorium was plunged into confusion.

The speaker realized that the rally can not be held longer. The rally came to an end with resolution that "a group aimed at normalizing the Students' Self-Government Association" should be dissolved immediately.

Students who caused confusion in the rally is now the focus of criticism.

Cultural Association Issues Statement Against "Group"

A general meeting of the Cultural Association was held on May 18 at the conference room in the basement of the new annex with representatives of 28 member societies participating.

It was decided that "a group aiming to improve the Students' Self-Government Association"

be broken up immediately, and the representatives attending the meeting also agreed to issue a statement against the group as a means of carrying out the decision.

The meeting opened with a general report on activities of the association for the past two months by Takeo Iwaki, chairman of the association.

Discussion was focused on confusion which "a group aiming to improve the Students' Self-Government Association" caused in the student rally held at the auditorium on April 28.

It lasted 30 minutes and the meeting came to a decision to issue statement through the committee of the association.

Anti-SSGA Group Urged to Break Up

An extraordinary meeting of the Students' Self-Government Association was held at the conference room in the basement of the new annex on May 6.

Some 30 students attending decided that "a group aiming to improve the Students' Self-Government Association" should be broken up soon.

The group which was recognized by the school authorities last month has opposed to the Students' Self-Government Association and attracted the students' attention.

Its executive members who forcibly carried out a students' rally held on April 28 were the focus of the Association's criticism.

Wonderful Letter From U.S. 10 Dollars Donated by Lady

The Student Section of Chuo University received a wonderful letter from an American lady on April 24.

Mrs. James Van Vechten who lives in California donated ten dollars to a needy but good student of Chuo University.

The letter from Mrs. Paul C. Ulbrick who lived in Japan with Mrs. Van Vechten for two years reads, "the university will receive a Bank Draft for ten dollars. I was given this money, to send to your university, so that you, in turn, can give it to a good student who is having a difficult time getting alone financially."

The letter adds more "If this needy but good student will write a letter of thanks to Mrs. Van Vechten he might interest her enough so that she might send him more money to help

him through school." The Student Section is looking for the student meeting her wishes.

"I hope she will be so pleased by the letter of thanks that she will help him through the rest of his school years."

The lady who gave the money to Chuo University is

Mrs. James Van Vechten
1180 Tamacha Road
El Cajon
California
U.S.A.

Bulletin

A column "Letters to the Editor" is set up on the paper from this edition on.

The main purpose of setting up this column is to principally provide the readers with opportunities to express their opinions on "Hakumon Herald."

You might possibly write in Japanese as well as in English.

Athletic Festival To Be Held at Nat'l Stadium

An annual athletic festival of Chuo University is due to be held at the National Stadium on June 7, it was announced on May 8 by the school authorities.

The Committee for Athletic Festival, composed of representatives of the General Affairs Section, the Students' Society, the Student Section, the Stu-

dents' Self-Government Association and each faculty, had its first meeting at the University Hall on May 9 and decided details of the coming fete whose expenses are estimated 1,000,000 yen.

According to the announcement of the committee, the athletic events are hardly different from the last year's ones.

Program of the coming fete involves a record contest by Chuo veteran athletes and invited O.B.s.

The best poster for the festival was selected from among the Chuo students and staffs.

Mr. Okada Awarded

Mr. Tadaomi Okada was awarded with the first prize for the best poster.

He now services in Library of Chuo University.

Inter-High Speech Contest By Chuo E. S. S.

The 3rd Inter-high School Oratorical Speech Contest is due to be held on June 20 at the auditorium of Chuo University under the auspices of English Speaking Society of Chuo University.

It will be also jointly sponsored by the Mainichi Newspaper, Obunsha, Kenkyusha and Institute of English Education.

While the subjects of speeches are at the participants' choice, and their contests are not to be longer than five minutes.

Welcome Festival Observed; Freshmen Enjoy Folk Dance

The annual welcome festival for freshmen was held at the auditorium for three days from May 8 to 10. It was jointly sponsored by the Students' Self-Government Association, the Academic Association and the Cultural Association.

The main event was an evening concert of classic music staged at the auditorium on the second day. Some noted classics were performed by members of the Tokyo Concert Orchestra headed by Mr. Koreaki Kitamura.

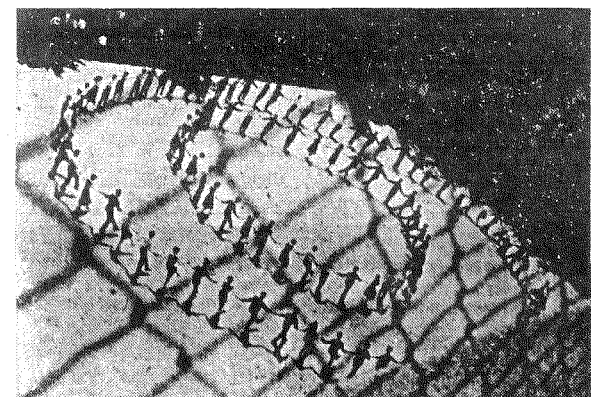


Photo shows links of gay freshmen who are enjoying folk dance on the campus ground.

On the other hand, a folk dance party was enjoyed on the campus ground. Many girl students participated in it.

However, conventional events in the festival which was not much different from last year's were felt as needing great improvement next year.

It was doubted whether or not the festival was held on the appointed day, because the Athletic Association and the Consumers' Co-Operation of Chuo University refused to take part in and the school authorities denied to give monetary help to it.

It is hoped that the festival of this type will be observed as smoothly as possible in the future with both school authorities and students acting as one body.



Mr. Aoi, Chairman of the Day Student Self-Government Association, (left) and Mr. Kubo, a member of "the group aimed at normalizing the D.S.S.G.A.," (center) made speeches before students who gathered on the campus to listen to their respective opinions to the point.

The Law of Commerce in Japan and America

By Robert Braucher

Fulbright Visiting Lecturer at Chuo Univ. and Professor of Law in Harvard Univ.



Prof. Robert Braucher

Born in New York city in 1916, graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1939. He is now a professor of Harvard University and majoring in Commercial Transactions.

Prof. Robert Braucher came here last Feb. as a Fulbright exchange professor.

He is now teaching at Chuo, Tokyo University, etc. He has a wife and four children now living in Tokyo. His hobbies are "squash", tennis and swimming.

Since my arrival in Tokyo last February I have been making a comparison of the law of commercial transactions in Japan and the United States. I

have been assisted by a very distinguished group of Japanese, judges and men of practical affairs, with whom I met regularly during the period between school terms to discuss selected problems in the sale of goods, the mechanics of commercial credit and the use of negotiable instruments. Since the beginning of the new school year in April I have been testing my tentative impressions in seminars for graduate law students as well as in informal discussions with experts. The resulting observations may well have some interest for law students who have taken the trouble to learn to read academic English.

First, Japanese students must bear in mind some fundamental differences between Japanese and American law. An American law school is more like the Legal Research and Training Institute of Japan than the law faculty of a Japanese university; law students in America are university graduates, preparing for the legal profession. There are perhaps ten times as many lawyers per capita in America; many lawyers rarely appear in court, and most legal work consists of giving advice in advance of any lawsuit; yet litigation in court is far more common. Our judges are not selected as young men; they are politically chosen, usually after many years of law practice. Most American law is the law of some one of the fifty

states; when we speak of a "majority view" or "prevailing view", we are counting the number of states in which the view is followed by the courts.

Second, Japanese scholars often exaggerate the extent to which American law is common law, made by judges rather than legislatures. Our federal government has its United States Code and many of the states have similar comprehensive codes, including all permanent legislation. These codes are plastic; they are continually amended and revised, but systematic and logical arrangement is preserved. In the field of commercial transactions the common law has been largely displaced by uniform statutes, adopted in many states, which were developed inductively as codifications of prior judicial decisions; these statutes are far more comprehensive and detailed than the Japanese statutes. Moreover, the basic American private law is overlain by a vast body of regulatory statutes, affecting nearly every American transaction.

In contrast, Japanese law seems underdeveloped, although Japan is by no means an underdeveloped nation. The basic codes are now some sixty years old; they were copied from Germany at a time when the development of modern industry had just begun in both countries. In the law of commercial

transactions, the principal modernization has been the adoption of the Geneva Uniform Laws on checks and on bills and notes, more than 25 years ago. In situation after situation we found that the basic Japanese law was unwritten law, based on custom and tradition rather than on positive legislation. Numerous special statutes have been enacted, but they have not been integrated into a coherent whole. And it seems that regulatory statutes, to the extent that they exist at all, often merely confer discretionary power on some official without establishing any rational body of principles for him to follow.

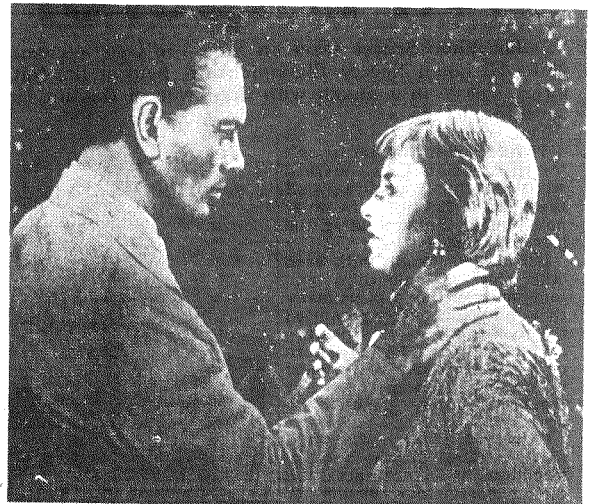
When all this has been said, it may be difficult to believe that my most important impression of the Japanese law governing commercial transactions is that there is an amazing similarity, as compared with American law, both in the problems to be solved and in the lines of solution. Before I left the United States, without reference to Japan, I selected for discussion a series of problems which are difficult, controversial and significant in America today. For each problem the Japanese scholars found an analogous Japanese problem, and it also was often difficult, controversial and significant. In some cases the differences were no greater than those I would find among

(Continued on Page 4)

On The SCREEN

The Sound And The Fury

20th Century Fox



The photo shows Yul Brynner (left) and Joanne Woodward (right).

"The Sound and the Fury" is to be released in the middle of June. It is based on a best-seller under the same title by Nobel-prized William Faulkner.

The film describes the story of an old and once proud Southern family, the Compsons.

The head of the family is an adopted son, Jason (Yul Brynner) who has a strong, earnest and hard-hearted personality.

Quentin (Joanne Woodward), a member of the family, is a lonely teen-age girl who was deserted by her mother, Caddy (Margaret Leighton), shortly after her birth, which brought shame on the Compson family.

Caddy has two brothers, Ben (Jack Warden), an idiot and Howard (John Beal), an alcoholic.

Quentin, 17, is resentful of Jason, as he pays no attention to her sentiment and feeling, and furthermore, he always restricts her conduct. She longs for her mother and her love.

The agony drives her to become rebellious to Jason. In order to divert her loneliness and anguish, she comes to have an affair with a carnival worker, Charlie (Stuart Whitman) who has a splendid physical beauty. Meanwhile, Quentin's mother, Caddy returns after 17 years. On glancing at her in the street from the car window, Quentin knows by intuition that she is her real mother.

Caddy, tired with her long loose life with men, begs Jason to let her live in the Compson mansion again.

On the day she returns, Quentin is so glad that she asks

for Caddy's affection and protection. The girl, however, is shocked to find her mother living in a world different from hers.

The girl thinks that her mother is just dreaming of the good old days of the Compson's and repining at the present circumstances of the family.

One night Quentin sneaks out of the house to see Charlie, because of Jason's unbearable attitude and of disappointment towards her mother.

Charlie and Quentin promise to run away together. When she comes back to the house for money, Ben, the idiot, clutches her by the neck. Jason comes to her help at her scream.

Next day Jason is out to take Ben to a mental hospital, when she runs away from the house with 3,000 dollars stolen from Jason's room. But they are found by Jason who came chasing them.

He tells Charlie to choose either her or money. Charlie exposes his true character, saying he will take the money and makes Quentin forget him.

Quentin who has become aware of life, becomes quite different from what she was before. She has met life's challenge and has cut through it.

She has now discovered the secret of life and understood where true love lies. Jason is happy to see his fruitful efforts to make her stand on her own feet.

Color by Deluxe

Japanese Classics (17)

Japanese Garden (2)

By Susumu Hiyama

One of the most conspicuous differences between the gardens prevalent in the Kamakura Period and those in its previous period was that the former was graceful and expansive; a place in which official ceremonies were frequently observed, while the latter was far less spacious and simpler a place where people enjoyed their life. It is possible to say that gardens in the Kamakura Period were arranged mainly to be looked at and enjoyed. This era, as compared with the prior one, saw many things considerably renewed and much simplified. Even so, however, it does not follow that the garden style was altered all of a sudden and completely renewed. Therefore it is not correct to think that a new style garden in the early Kamakura period was perfect.

him are the gardens in Keirin-ji, Zuisenji, Toko-ji, Tenryu-ji, Saiho-ji, etc. It is to be noted that all these gardens were arranged in temples.

As shogunates began to live on tatemachi in the Muromachi Period (1338-1573), the shinden style faded and instead the samurai style, mixed with the Zen Buddhist style, developed as a new style (the shoin style). Among the representative gardens of this age are the gardens in Togudo and Kanonden, so-called Ginkaku which were owned by Shogun Yoshimasa. A typical shoin style garden has something in common with one owned by aristocrats in the previous era. Its components are a grove, stream, pond, bridge and some rocks. What is different between the two is

necessarily large.

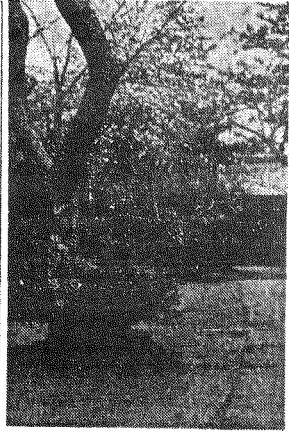
The garden of Higashiyama-dono which was later called Jishoji depicts what a typical garden of that age looked like.

Another thing which deserves our close attention in this period is the establishment of Karesansui or a dry landscape style which had long been known and was first taken into a garden style. A garden of this style had nothing unessential and in order to simplify its appearance all adornments were curtailed except for those fundamentally needed. Therefore it looked plain and monotonous at a single glance, but seemed to imply something deep internally from a different point of view.

The world famous stone garden of Ryuan-ji belongs to this type. The garden, encircled with a wall, has only fifteen rocks, small and large, in groups each with three or five on the glittering sand. There is nothing but white sand suggesting water. Rocks signify islets or in a wider sense land. To brief the garden history of the Muromachi Period, varied styles of gardens were made in parallel with varied styles of buildings.

The long Turbulent Era which lasted for nearly one hundred years from the beginning of the 15th Century was terminated as Tokugawa Ieyasu succeeded in taking rein over the country. Peace resumed all over the country, and castles and mansions on a large scale were constructed one after another. A few of them remain nowadays which are splendid and gorgeous enough to boast how their owners were powerful. Accordingly the gardens arranged in the castles were such ones as befitting to their magnificent and powerful surroundings. The gardens in Fushimi Castle, Jurakudai owned by Hideyoshi, and in Edo Castle, Nijojo Castle owned by Ieyasu are some of the representative castle gardens made in this period.

Besides the castle garden, there are two styles of garden which were completed first in the Edo Period; one is a tea



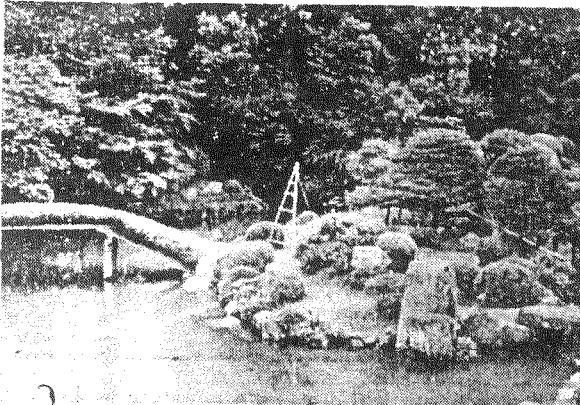
TEA GARDEN—It is a narrow garden attached to a tea house. The tea ceremony was prevailing at the end of the Muromachi Period.

garden, and the other is a tour garden. The former is a narrow garden attached to a tea house. The tea ceremony was prevailing at the end of the Muromachi Period, and it was established for the first time in Momoyama Period by Sen no Rikyu.

Lots of technicians were employed in a tea garden in an attempt to reflect the beauty and greatness of nature in a narrow space. At first stress was put on its practical point more than on its aesthetic point, but later the latter point was more strongly emphasized.

A tour garden is another style of garden appeared in this era. It is more spacious than a tea garden. The dry landscape style garden, mixed up with the tea garden, developed into one in quite a new style where the practicality of the tea garden, and the beauty of the dry landscape garden were subtly mixed and embodied in a gardeous style of the shinden garden. One of the most excellent gardens in this style is Katsura Rikyu, or Rikyu Detached Palace. In the center of

(Continued on Page 4)



FOUR GARDEN—This garden of Sampo-in is one of typical tour gardens. The beauty of the dry landscape garden are subtly mixed up and embodied in a gardeous style of the shinden garden.

It was presumably Muso Koku-shi who worked out a solution to this hard task of gardening much later at the end of this era. Among the works done by that the bridge style showed a slight change, the shape of ponds became rather complicated and the grove was exaggerated as the rocks became un-

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Chuo Eleven Miss Out 39th Emperor Trophy

The Chuo Soccer team on May 6 missed a chance to win Emperor Cup at the 39th All-Japan Soccer Championship held at the National Soccer Stadium in Koishikawa, Tokyo in a match with the Kwansai Gakuin University's eleven who won the seventh victory.

The score was 1-0. The Kwansai Gakuin team's precious point was marked when the Chuo players were off their guard. It was in the latter half and 22 minutes after the games started.

Both teams fought with each other for championships and came near getting a point many times but Chuo finally permitted the rival to get the first point.

The Chuo team, looked superior to the Kwansai Gakuin team which included some OBs, had the better of the game in the first half.

Chuo's 11 kickers, after all, were defeated by the veteran team, and could not check the second consecutive victory of the rival team which captured the Emperor Cup seven times hitherto.

RESULT

Chuo	0	0	1	Kwansai Gakuin
	0	1		

Table-Tennis

Chuo Team Defeated By Meiji Paddlers

The Kanto Intercollegiate Table-Tennis League was opened on May 16, at the Jyufyo Paper Manufacturing Gym.

The Chuo team, that was expected to get championship before its opening, was defeated by the Meiji University with a score of 1-4.

Meanwhile, Miss Setsuko Ogawa (Sophomore, Commerce) of Chuo women team got down Senshu's Matsuzaki, World Champion in Dortmund, with a 2-0 (21-16, 21-10) score.

Main Results;

Men Team;

CHUO	4	0	KEIO
CHUO	1	4	MELJI
CHUO	4	1	WASEDA
CHUO	4	1	NIHON

Wrestling

Chuo Beats Rivals

The Spring-Time Intercollegiate Wrestling Championship in Kanto district started with the Chuo—Keio game at the Aoyama Gym. on May 9.

The Chuo wrestlers beat down their rivals in the Chuo—Keio game with a 8—1 score.

Other two games, Chuo—Hosei and Chuo—Senshu, were held respectively on May 10 and 17. The Chuo team got two gay winnings, 9—1 with Hosei and 7—3 with Senshu.

The team is expected to capture the 8th victory in the championship league which is due to be closed with a game between Chuo and Meiji University.

RESULTS

CHUO 8 — 1 KEIO

Fly Weight

*Imazumi - draw - Nakanishi

*Ninomiya - decision - Umezawa

Bantam

*Kazawa - fall - Naito

*Sugawara - fall - Hayakawa

Feather

*Sakamoto - draw - Igarashi

*Soneda - fall - Shimomura

Light

*Sakauchi - fall - Enaka

*Nakamura - decision - Higuchi



LOOK AT MY STONY PATE!

Chuo's LI Chida failed to get a point, though his bold heading shoot, in the finals between Chuo and Kwansai Gakuin Univ. Photo shows Kwan-Gaku's goal keeper, Kamo, and Chuo's fighter, Chida, from left to right.

Photo by The Asahi Shimbun

Nine Athletes Ranked First

The 22nd Tokyo Athletic Meet was held at the National Stadium on May 8, 9 and 10.

Many of the Chuo athletes got higher ranks in every event. 18 Chuo's men and women ranked the first, the second and the third. Their records, however, was below standard because of very bad drizzly weather condition.

Chuo's hopeful runner, Yokomizo in a 5,000 meter-race could not take part in because he was injured in his foot.

The main results of Chuo athletes are as follows:

Men Team;

100 m. dash

(3) Nishikawa 11"2

800 m. dash

(1) Watanabe 1'59"5

(2) Saeki 2' 0"6

1,500 m. race

(1) Watanabe 4' 0"1

400 m. relay

(1) Chuo team 43"9

1,600 m. relay

(1) Chuo team 3'25"7

Broad jump

(1) Hara 6.94 m.

Shot put

(3) Itokawa 13.45 m.

Hammer

(1) Ishikawa 57.28 m.

(2) Hanamura 56.13 m.

(Both new record in this meeting)

High jump

(3) Tsuboyama 1.85 m.

Pole jump

(2) Otsubo 4.10 m.

(tie record)

Hop Step Jump

(2) Shibata 15.38 m.

Women Team;

High jump

(2) Yokozawa 1.35 m.

Shot put

(1) Matsuda 13.44 m.

(new record in this meet)

Discus throw

(1) Uekawa 44.52 m.

(new record in this meet)

Broad jump

(1) Masuo 5.37 m.

(3) Yokozawa 5.36 m.

Welter

*Mita - fall - Urayama

Middle

*Takeda - fall - Wada

Light Heavy

*Nikaido - fall - Hasegawa

CHUO 9 — 1 HOSEI

CHUO 7 — 3 SENSHU

CHUO 10 — 0 NIHON



I'M A WINNER!

Chuo's Morimoto (200) interfered with his Chuo's friend, Watanabe (210) who won a victory, in a 800-meter-dash finals. Morimoto was disqualified by the crossing.

Photo by The Asahi Shimbun.

Boxing Team Captures Two Straight Victories

The 13th Intercollegiate Boxing Championship League in Kanto district had its first game at the Korakuen Gym. on May 5.

The Chuo University Boxing team, which won the two straight victories in the All Japan Intercollegiate Boxing Championship, held last year, knocked down completely the Hosei University team with a 9-0 score.

The Chuo team is expected to get the championship of the league.

MAIN RESULTS

CHUO 9 — 0 HOSEI

Fly weight

Miyazaki - decision - Noguchi

Hanabusa - decision - Shimizu

Bantam weight

Kato - KO - Gamo

Sato - decision - Endo

Feather weight

Yokoyama - decision - Kamata

Haga - TKO - Nakamura

Light weight

Okada - decision - Hayata

Light welter weight

Watanabe - decision - Takahashi

Welter weight

Takahashi - abstention - Odagiri

CHUO 9 — 0 WASEDA

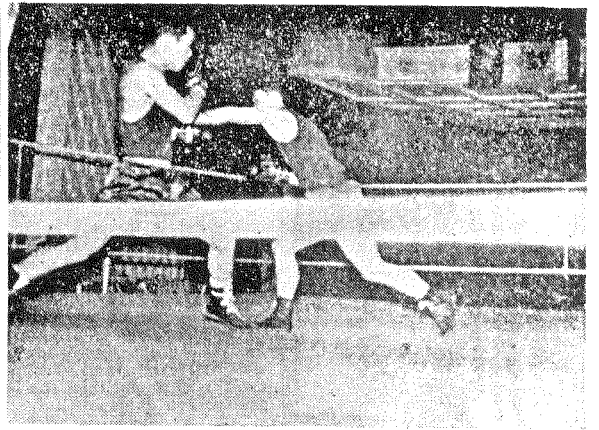


Photo shows Chuo-Hosei match held at the Korakuen Gym on May 15.

Law of Commerce —

(Continued from Page 3)

the various states of the United States. Some of the suggestions which have been made to me about the role of law and the role of the academic community in Japan may be of interest. I have been told that the law of banking and commercial transactions is peculiarly underdeveloped, less modern for example than corporation law; that academic opinions in the field of civil law are sometimes unrealistic when applied to commercial questions; and that the relation between the Civil Code and the Commercial Code needs more thought. Students, it is said, take their professors' opinions as law, but become more realistic after they leave the university for business or government or the legal profession. Most important, and to me most encouraging, I was told that in the future professors are likely to be in better touch with the commercial community than in the past. If so, I think their work is likely to be both sounder and more influential in courts and legislature. A legal opinion which is out of touch with actual practice is often incomplete, unworkable or wrong. And a legal opinion which can never have any practical result is like some of the useless resolutions which are passed by American legislatures, designed solely to demonstrate the righteousness of the framers. Finally, I have been cheered to find in Japan an active interest in the problems of installment selling and in transfers of corporate stock; neither is a problem for an underdeveloped agricultural nation, or for a nation which is sharply divided into the very rich and the very poor. Both topics are aspects of the credit system, and the credit system is essential to industrial democracy. Without credit, a system of private property easily become crystallized into a stagnant caste system. With credit, energetic, able and honest people who can inspire confidence in others may achieve a position of influence comparable to that given by inherited wealth.

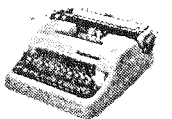
Japanese Garden —

(Continued from Page 3)

the garden there is a pond and developed into a style we see nowadays through this extremely brief history of the Japanese garden. This might be too brief and incomplete to meet the purpose I at first wished to reach. What may be said at least, however, is that the Japanese garden was at any ages in the past an embodiment of power boasted by the reigning classes of the ages. Things, however, have completely changed with the lapse of hundreds of years and our gardens of modern age now required to be such ones as most befitting to the circumstances in our daily life. We have seen how Japanese gardens were given birth to

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