

## Satoshi Aoi Re-elected Chairman of S.S.G.A.

Satoshi Aoi, (senior in the politics course), was re-elected Chairman of the Day Student Self-Government Association in a general meeting held June 17 and 18.

The general meeting was the first one since the general election for the committee members of the D.S.S.G.A.

The two-day session of the general meeting attracted public attention on the campus.

Attention was particularly drawn to the election of Executive Committee Members, from two different groups—an "orthodox" group and a "group aimed at normalizing the D.S.S.G.A." Their posts were for Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, and Secretary General. On the other hand the "group aimed at normalizing the D.S.S.G.A." whose members usually take a quarter of the whole seats of the general meeting, demanded that the financial book of the D.S.S.G.A. be made public at the general meeting. At the June 17 session a tense atmosphere was created between the "orthodox group" and the "group aimed at normalizing the D.S.S.G.A."

Amid this atmosphere, the policy of the S.S.G.A. for the next term, as submitted by the executive committee was discussed.

It was approved at the general meeting with a great majority. The general meeting was then thrown into confusion, but the financial report was approved.

On the second day the election for the 45 executive committee members including chairman, two vice-chairmen and secretary general was held, attracting much attention.

Satoshi Aoi was elected Chairman for the next term, Shingo Mural and Masafumi Imura, Vice-Chairmen and Keizaburo Onishi, Secretary General.

## Mr. Teller Donates For Essay Contest

Mr. Sedney A. Teller, professor at University of Chicago, suggested the need for holding an English essay contest and said it be carried out by members of the English Speaking Society of Chuo University.

The professor who visited Japan on his tour around the world made a lecture under the title of "Youth at the cross road" before some 500 Chuo students participating in a lecture meeting held at the auditorium on June 2, under the auspices of the E.S.S.

Professor Teller took part in a welcome reception for him after his lecture, and made a suggestion on an English essay contest by the members of the E.S.S. to Prof. Magoichi Uchikata, President of the Society.

He donated 1500 yen to the society and said, "I suggest that an English essay contest be held on the subject: 'Why I first want to visit...' From the written essays, the five best are to be selected, then, at a meeting of the society the five writers are to read their essays and the best spoken one is to receive the prize of 1,000 yen and the second best 500 yen. All rules and judging are to be decided by you and Mr. Ken Nakamura a graduate of Chuo University.

"I hope that the essays of the winners will appear in the Hakumon Herald published monthly by the society."

Prof. Uchikata was willing to accept his suggestion and he himself donated 1,000 yen for the contest.

Mr. Nakamura and the committee members of the society are preparing to hold the contest.

## Kohei Goshi Encourages Senior Students

Kohei Goshi, director of Japan Productivity Center, encouraged senior students who are eager to secure their occupations.

Mr. Goshi made a speech under the subject of "Revolution in technique and management" before some 1,500 Chuo students in a lecture meeting held at the auditorium on June 5. The meeting was sponsored by the Placement Section of Chuo University as one of measures to cope with employment problems which are most serious to senior students.

The speaker stressed that development of the Japanese economy depends upon that of the medium and small enterprises, and pointed out the need for their remarkable progress in productivity so that the Japanese economy world can rank with America and the European countries.

"It is not too much to say that the development of Japanese economy depends upon you to a great extent," he said.

See Page 6

## Summer Seminary By Student Dept.

The first summer seminary of Chuo University will be carried out at Karuzawa for five days from July 18 to 22 under the auspices of the Student Department of the school.

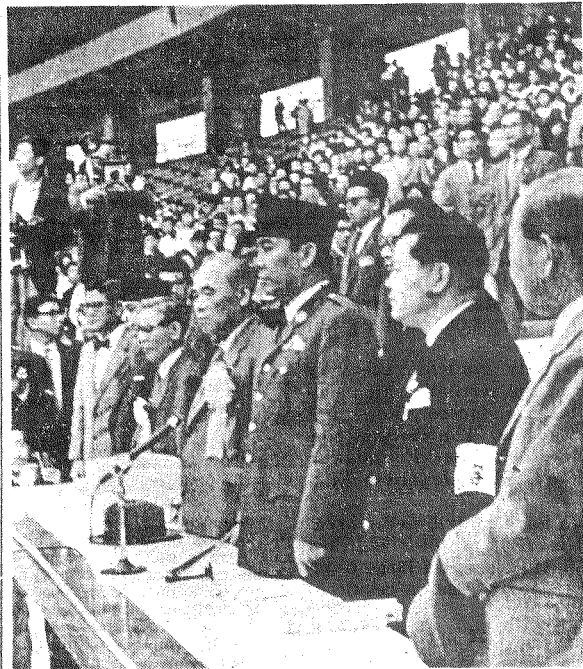
The Seminary for Chuo Students is aimed at promoting their mutual understanding and university life. It will be participated in by twelve professors who have much experience in school life and in society.

Some of the professors in the seminary are scheduled to make lectures on university life in order to let students understand its significance.

However, participants will be limited to 50 Chuo students whose theses have been admitted as successful by the department.

The result of the coming seminary is now the focus of the students' attention.

## Athletic Festival Ends; Yokomizo Marks 14'27"6



Indonesian President Sukarno was greeted enthusiastically by Chuo Students who participated in an annual athletic festival held at the National Stadium on June 7.

## Commerce Wins Victory

Some 10,000 Chuo students enjoyed the annual athletic festival held at the National Stadium on June 7. It was also participated in by students of two high schools.

The commerce department won the victory with a total 47 score over others. Professor Igarashi, dean of the commerce dept. was awarded the championship flag in the closing ceremony.

The festival opened at 8:30 a.m. with president Koshiro Shibata's address.

The students were free from their daily hard work for the day and enjoyed various events in which their friends and teachers took part.

Simple-minded children, including two foreign children, who participated in races attracted the spectators' attention.

A special event for challenging Japanese records was carried out at the place. It was participated in by athletes specially invited for the event.

Saburo Yokomizo (sophomore, law) marked a tie with the Japan record, 14'27"6, in the 5,000 meter-race event, and Kunio Watanabe also set the best record of this year at the year at the 1,500 meter-race.

Noboru Kasamatsu, Japan record holder at the high jump event, was expected to break the record of 2.06 meters set by him at the opening meet of the 3rd Asian Games last year, but he could not live up to the spectators' expectations.

The festival was closed successfully at 5:30 p.m.

## Komatsu Leaves For U.S. To Take Part in Seminar

Tozaburo Komatsu, Secretary General of Chuo University, flew to America on June 19 by PAA plane to take part in a special summer session for university managers.

The special summer session under the auspices of Stanford University in California will have its first day on June 27 at the university, and is scheduled to last forty days.

The conference is under the direction of Mr. Oswald Nielsen, prof. of accounting, and will open June 22 at Stanford University with a two-week seminar on the various aspects of university administration, including taxes, purchasing, fund raising, and plant maintenance.

Professors in the postgraduate course of the university will have classes of school management. All expenses that the session requires will be born by the Rockefeller Foundation.

15 administrative officers of Japanese private Universities will make a summer tour of the U.S. to learn American University procedures, sponsored by the Stanford University Graduate School of Business under a \$66,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

They will then embark on a cross country tour.

They return to Stanford in August and after a final briefing, return to Japan.

This is the 2nd in a series of Stanford-coordinated orientation courses for college-level Japanese school administrators.

The secretary generals of Waseda, Hosei, Keio and St. Paul universities were also invited to participate in the meeting.

Mr. Komatsu is due to return to Japan in the beginning of September.

See Page 3

See Page 2

## Cyclist in Death

A Chuo's cyclist died on June 5 from coming into collision with a stopping automobile at Numazu city in Shizuoka prefecture.

Masakazu Sumikawa (freshman, Eco.), a member of Chuo Bicycle Club, was participating in the Tihrd Tokyo-Osaka Intercollegiate Road Race sponsored by the Mainichi Shimbun.

The Chuo team, thereafter, waived its right to continue the race.

## Speech Contest Finishes; Seikei Boy Captures Trophy

Tadaaki Shimizu, a representative of Seikei High School in Tokyo, was awarded with the President Trophy of Chuo University.

The first prize winner made a speech under the title of "A Fallen Sparrow Told Me This" in the 3rd Inter-High School

English Oratorical Contest held at the auditorium on June 20 under the auspices of the English Speaking Society of Chuo University.

The contest was participated in by 18 high school boys and girls. It was supported by the Mainichi, the Obunsha Publish-

ing Co., the Kenkyusha Publishing Co., and the Institute of English Education.

In the opening ceremony of the contest Mr. Yakichiro Suma, permanent director of Chuo University, gave a congratulatory address before some 1500 students in behalf of President Koshiro Shibata, encouraging the young contestants to do their best.

In his speech Mr. Suma said, "It is not enough to speak in English. What is more important is to speak out in English what you have in mind." He hoped that the annual event would be held with better results.

The 18 high school boys and girls made enthusiastic speeches before a large number of audiences who packed the auditorium.

The contest was held under the chairmanship of Kozo Arai and a panel of five judges, Mr. Simmons, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Donchez, Prof. Sudo and Prof. Uchikata, and lasted two hours, coming to an end at 4:00 p.m. with the closing address of Tozaburo Komatsu, a member of ESS.



16 contestants and judges are seen in the picture. Five prize winners are Mr. Yosuke Uehara, Miss Hiroko Ito, Mr. Tadaaki Shimizu, Miss Takeko Ikeya, and Mr. Shuji Morimura (left to right).

## Sukarno Greeted Enthusiastically

The visit of Indonesian president Sukarno has undoubtedly promoted friendly relations between Japan and his country.

Mr. Sukarno who was welcomed on June 6 to Japan as state guest visited the National Stadium, giving a message to some 10,000 students participating in the annual athletic festival at the stadium on that day.

The president was greeted enthusiastically by Chuo students as he appeared at the honorary guest's seat at 10:30 a.m.

Mr. Sukarno stated, "I am very happy to have an opportunity to meet Japanese youths here. I believe my today's meeting with you will serve to promote friendly relations between Japan and Indonesia."

"I came to Japan to inspect sports facilities in Japan, especially the National Stadium where the third Asian Games were held last year."

"The Indonesian people are making preparations for the 4th Asian Games which are scheduled to be carried on in our country in 1962," he explained.

The distinguished visitor left the National Stadium at 11:00 a.m.

# Hakumon Herald

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## EDITORIAL

### Seminary in U.S.

Sixteen representatives of the Japan Private University Association left for America by PAA plane to learn American university administration.

A special seminar for administrative officers of Japanese private universities opened on June 22 at Stanford University. It was sponsored by the Stanford University Graduate School of Business under a 66,000 dollar-grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

We, Japanese private university students are very much anxious to get the results of the seminar which will last forty days. At the same time, we sincerely hope that the seminar will end in a great success. The seminar this time clearly indicates how the Rockefeller Foundation and Stanford University are interested in Japanese Education.

Private universities in Japan have contributed a great deal in raising the educational level of people since they were established. They have also turned out a large number of useful and distinguished persons as a result of their best educational policies.

It is said, however, that the level of private schools has fallen sharply in comparison with pre-war days, and they are assuming a character of public schools, losing their own traits.

Japanese private universities are now at the stage where they can make remarkable progress in the near future.

In this sense, the friendly gesture of the Rockefeller Foundation is well-timed and is sure to propel the development of Japanese education. The epochal event is also expected to promote not only friendly relations between Japan and the United States but also among various other nations.

The more frequently this kind of international meeting is held, the stronger will become world peace eliminating possible international conflicts.

### Way To Job

The employment condition of this year is said to be better than that of last year, because the economic condition is going to take a favourable turn in comparison with last year's.

It is dangerous, however, to have any optimistic views on the employment problem.

The university graduates have always difficulty in securing their jobs by which they must make living through their life.

It is necessary for university students, particularly private university students, to choose the most rational way after careful consideration so that they may secure their much-coveted occupations in the near future.

They must not make vain efforts in getting jobs which are not within their reach.

It is natural that all of the university graduates want to enter the so-called first class companies which offer them favorable conditions, including high salaries.

They, however, must bear in mind that it is most important for them to select a job which does fit them, especially from the stand point of their personality.

The so-called first class companies may not be always the first class ones for individuals who have their own various terms and wishes.

Society requires men of personality in addition to their being diligent and healthy.

To fit the demand of society, students must not neglect club activities in their university life.

They should make efforts to develop their merits through the activities.

On the other hand, university graduates should not hesitate to leave Tokyo without particular reasons in order to secure their jobs.

If they do so hesitate, they make their own employment difficult themselves.

Since it is very difficult to obtain occupations, a well-planned preparations must be made for them.

Therefore university students must work out the most rational way for obtaining jobs.

# Personal History Of Secretary Gen.

Tozaburo Komatsu, a permanent member of the board of directors and secretary-general of Chuo University is now attending the seminar at Stanford University in the U.S. representing his school as one of the administrators.

Born in Nagano Prefecture August 18, 1902, he entered the Law Course of Chuo University where he graduated in 1927.

Soon after graduation, he joined the political department of the Hochi newspaper where he was promoted to the chief

of the same department in 1936. With the outbreak of the China Incident in 1938 he concurrently held the post of chief of the Foreign News Department.

After joining the Cabinet Information Bureau of the Government in December, 1940, he held important posts as a naval administrator in the Pacific War theater.

In April, 1952 he joined his Alma Mater, holding the present post. Mr. and Mrs. Komatsu have three sons and two daughters.

## Across the Pacific Ocean

### College Professor Stresses Early Preparation for Marriage from The Daily Texan

"The student marriage is said to be a typical one. But it isn't. It has its own problems," says Henry A. Bowman, associate professor of sociology.

Prof. Bowman is guiding the Family Life Course whose purpose is to help prepare students for marriage.

He hopes the married students that they won't try to "squeeze a traditional marriage into an untraditional mold."

"Some of the prerequisites for the success of any college marriage are a highly co-operative couple not afraid to work, able to live on a limited income, free of the traditional limitations and prejudices regarding 'man's work' and 'woman's work,' each able to recognize the importance of what the other is doing whether it be wage earning or studying."

The professor says, "all a man needs is a desire to marry, a prospective spouse, someone to officiate at the ceremony, and a dollar or two for a license."

However, he stresses the importance of preparation, including the discussion of several topics which he feels every couple should talk over before they are married.

Such topics include whether the wife should work; whether the couple wants children; who is going to handle money in the family; religion, and if there is a difference of religion, the couple should decide which way the children will be reared; where the couple would like to live.

Prof. Bowman, in counseling University students concerning marriage, has separated them into two groups, those who have definite problems, and those who do not have serious problems but who want to see if they have missed something in their discussion of marriage. It is to the latter group that Dr. Bowman suggests topics for discussion.

### University Differences Observed from The Stanford Daily

Dr. Ivan Artobolevsky, a Russian visitor to the U.S. and Stanford campus, told that two main differences between U.S. and Russian universities are in

entrance requirements and in secondary school preparation.

In the Soviet Union, especially in Moscow University, there is a serious approach to entrance exams because there are ten times as many applicants as there is room available.

In the U.S., however, it is much easier to be admitted to universities.

Meanwhile, about the secondary school preparation, the doctor stressed that he felt the secondary education in the U.S. did not prepare students in theoretical science, especially in mathematics and science.

This wouldn't make too much difference, he said, if the students continue their education for advanced degrees.

Dr. Artobolevsky is a Russian professor of theoretical physics visiting the United States under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and has published several books on the theory of mechanisms.

When questioned about student exchanges, Dr. Artobolevsky stated that not only students should be exchanged, but people from all walks of life-but especially young people. "For these young people are our future. Steps taken in this direction will have great consequences."

### American Friends of Middle East From The Student Mirror

The "American Friends of the Middle East" are trying to find jobs for Middle Eastern students returning to their homes from the United States. The organization has started this task in Iran, which last year provided 1,478 of the 6,100 Middle Eastern students in the United States. Later it expects to spread its activities to other parts of the Middle East. The privately financed organization Management Corporation of Long Beach, Calif.

The management concern said in its report a lack of economic opportunity was a major problem for many of the returning graduates of American schools. According to the survey, the ability of American industry, which is the greatest single factor in many Middle Eastern countries, to absorb students returning from the United States, has not been clearly established.

## Professor's Profile (10)

### "Good Mixer"

By T. Shimizu

"I want to be like a good mixer in my daily life". This is what Prof. Sato frequently says.

She likes to meet as many people as possible, if possible peoples of different countries and of races.

Born in San Francisco, the woman professor graduated from the University of Southern California where she majored in the English language.

While teaching English conversation in Chuo University, she is anxious to learn every detail of Japanese custom and manner as well as the traits of her people. This seems to be one of her hobbies.

It is said that she even once tried to make a trip to the holy city of Lhasa in Tibet to meet the Tibetan though they are in no way her lovers. She, however, gave up the idea for no other reason but that the country is far away from Japan and moreover she is too busy. But it appears she still hopes to see them in the future if circumstances permit her.

Being a cultured woman, she is very much interested in clothes, so I understand.

Once she said she was very much "impressed" by the taste of Japanese women when she first came to Japan, which was a pretty long time ago. It was when she was in her early twenties with the rosy cheeks of a young lovely girl.

One of her bad impressions, if any, of Japanese women in



those days was that they chose patterns and color for their clothes which did not fit their personality or their character. Some of them merely followed "fashion" in their idea that would make them look far better without knowing that the very contrary was the truth.

She advises the members of the fair sex of Japan to wear clothes typical of their country including "Kasuri".

Foreign students studying in Japan often visit her and ask her to take over Tokyo, but she usually takes them to her home or to the country instead of modernized Ginza of Tokyo which looks like an import from a foreign country.

The reason she prefers the country to a noisy city, that is, there she can find something unique and something Japan has not lost yet. In a sense a true style of Japan, which she loves.

## Letters to the Editor

### Let's Reconsider the Aim of University

To the Editor:

The more we talk about finding a job, the more strongly we feel that we have become senior students.

We find ourselves in a position where we have to struggle with this problem and at the same time we are compelled to face with the powerlessness of ours.

However, it's nonsense to ask to ourselves now whether our school life has been and is significant.

All that is required of us as students, under the system of massproduction, is to enjoy our school life in studies.

However, it is undeniable that we often come to loose our expectations little by little in school life.

We, therefore, must try our best to build ourselves as much as possible by our hands, discarding the overestimation of our own ability as it is not helpful to us.

On the other hand it is necessary for students to select their teachers as their influence on them is very strong in many ways and to perfect the educational position of the university.

Munehiro Kumata  
Economics, Senior

### Establishment of Humanity

To the Editor:

I have strongly felt the necessity of enriching the spirit of humanism in our heart through the two years' university life.

I cannot emphasize enough

the importance of studies. But unlike so-called white-collar class, we have enjoyed our privilege of putting into exercise whatever we want to do.

Nothing is more important on this occasion for us who are on the way of paving our way to the world than to build up the spirit of humanism in our mind and to foster the attitude of seeing things from a broader scope.

We, Chuoians, under the present system of so-called mass-production like in other universities, are unconsciously apt to neglect a calm reflection on our daily life and to make a constant effort to establish the spirit of humanism in our mind.

It is the essence of university life to study with those who have the same interests, to promote our friendship by talking about joy and sorrow of life, and to derive the hiding virtues of our friends, etc., which, to our regret, we often find quite apart from us.

These merits of school life should never be put aside as they surely help to better and enrich our daily life.

There is another thing on which I want to put stress. It is the importance of keeping a close contact with as many persons in various fields of society as possible.

I think this will surely help us understand those controversial problems around us.

In this sense, it is needless to say how important the effect of taking a broad-minded attitude is and what a large part it will play as the mainspring for tomorrow's activity.

Setsuko Ide, Junior,  
Economics

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# A FALLEN SPARROW TOLD ME THIS

By Tadaaki Shimizu

The First Prize Winner in the Third Inter-High School English Oratorical Contest

Newspapers and radios tell us almost every day of the sad news of people who have made away with their own lives. Nothing is more pitiable than this. Why do they kill themselves, I wonder? Life is valu-

able whether it is of man, or of beasts, birds or any other living creatures. Life is as precious for any living thing as it is for myself. But then why are there so many sad cases of

murder and of suicide? It may be a very simple wish, yet it is my sincere wish to realize a world where there is no violence on the life of others nor on our own.

This may sound strange, but hear, speak and laugh! What a difference! We may have a hard time, a dark hour, surrounded apparently by insurmountable difficulties. Yet remember that the night is long that never finds the day, that is to say, that day will dawn upon any night, however long it may be. Wait for the light to shine upon you. Rather, seek the light, so that we may renew the courage to live on in this world, realizing the value of all living things. It was the tiny death of a sparrow that told me this much of life.

It was late afternoon last spring. My house is located on a hill in the western suburbs of Tokyo. From this house we can see the magnificent evening sky when it is clear. I was walking around the garden on that afternoon. Soon my attention was caught by something lying at the foot of a fir tree. I saw what it was at once. It was the body of a sparrow fallen dead—eyes closed, and legs doubled up. Picking it up I gazed on it. It was cold, with no sign of life, although apparently it was not hurt at all. I touched its head. It turned as it was pushed. It was as though it said to me: "That is death!" I wondered how it fared while alive. Poor bird! Perhaps it could not find

enough to feed on, or it may have been chased by man, by heartless man.

The mountain range to the west was beautiful against the crimson sky. The day was just going, when a pair of sparrows flew past toward the glowing sky. I held the still body on the palm of my hand, and then followed the flight of the sparrows disappearing in the distance. The last rays of the sun were upon both the still body and the flying. However, there was such a difference between life and lifelessness.

I hate to be lifeless as the little bird I held in my hand. There is indeed no care, no toil, nor suffering in death, while there are so many occasions of pain, fear, or labour in life. Is it because of this that some of us choose unnatural death? But life is worth living for all the pains or work required. We should not die before we have done what we could do in this world. Do not the lives of great men all remind us that everybody can make his life sublime by patient labour and faithful work? The fallen sparrow recalled to me what the poet sang:

Let us, then, be up and doing,  
With a heart for any fate;  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learn to labour and to wait.



Mr. Shimizu was awarded Chuo Univ. President Trophy by Prof. Uchikata.

able whether it is of man, or of beasts, birds or any other living creatures. Life is as precious for any living thing as it is for myself. But then why are there so many sad cases of

this is my advice to you. If, by any chance, you feel like killing yourself stop to think of the difference between the dead who do not move and the living who breathe, move and work, who

## Japanese Classics (18)

### Ukiyo-e (1)

By Susumu Hiyama

There may be many people who have ever seen some of those colourful Ukiyo-e pictures produced by Kitagawa Utamaro, Katsushika Hokusai, etc. And there may be also as many people who have been enchanted by those beautiful pictures painted by Degas, Manet, Cezanne, and other painters of the Impressionistic School. But few people seem to know the relation between these two types of pictures; one in the Orient and the other in the Occident.

Between the two, however, exists some relation; one at least greater and more important than we can imagine. It is widely admitted in the sphere of picture that the above-mentioned European painters owed much to the exquisite effect of the colours in which most of the Ukiyo-e pictures were painted.

It is worth while, therefore, to know how the Ukiyo-e pictures grew up to an established art so powerful as to exert a significant influence upon the European pictures.

To begin with, Ukiyo-e as an art was first produced among the middle class and later became one of the chief entertainments of the people of Edo. In order to make clearer the characteristics of Ukiyo-e, it is better to see first of all the

brief history of Japanese painting.

For convenience' sake, we shall start with the Momoyama Period, for the history prior to that period seems tedious and more than necessary.

After the Turbulent Period which was terminated by powerful tycoons such as Nobunaga and Hideyoshi came the Azuchi-Momoyama Period in which the Samurai class was most predominant. Accordingly, the popular style of building in this period was a castle style which seemed to symbolize the might of the dominant class.

It is quite natural, therefore, that most of the picture produced in this era were such ones as befitting to grand and gorgeous castles.

The Kano School was one of the most prosperous painting schools of this age, and many beautiful masterpieces were made by the painters of this school in a bold style. They were chiefly painted on large panels like sliding-doors and screens.

Meanwhile, the Tokugawa Shogunate was established and the centralization of administrative power was attained around the feudal regime. Deprived of social freedom, people began to seek satisfaction in worldly and

furtive enjoyment. They obeyed their rulers only superficially and their longing for freedom was diverted into private and stealthy things. The fin de siecle atmosphere thus was created among people out of necessity. Such an atmosphere was vividly expressed in the genre-painting which began to prevail early in the Edo Period (1614-1868), and most of its subjects were the delicate poses and voluptuous cheeks of contemporary women.

The genre-painting thus developed would not have won such popularity without the precious invention of wood-cut printing by Hishikawa Moronobu, which enabled the mass production of genre-paintings.

He replaced brushwork painting with wood-cut printing. He loved the Kabuki Theater and Yoshiwara, gay quarters for the people of Edo, and succeeded in depicting them in a romantic style. People of Edo named this new type of genre-painting as "Ukiyo-e" which literally means "pictures of the mundane world".

The subjects which Ukiyo-e painters liked to treat were Kabuki actors and women of the gay quarters.

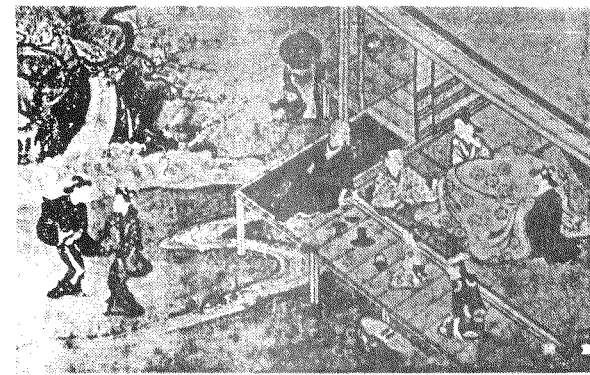
Among the noted painters of that age were Torii Kiyonobu, Torii Kiyomasa, Torii Kiyomitsu, Okamura Masanobu, Furuyama Moromasa, Ishikawa Toyonobu, etc., and they painted

all but same things in the same style. In fact, many of these artists depicted one of two kabuki actors or women standing close to each other, and the styles of their paintings were so similar to each other that it was



HIKONEBYOBU—This is one of the typical paintings in the Azuchi-Momoyama Period. This was named as it had been owned by the Hs in Hikone.

hard to distinguish them. Their similarity was so strong that it may safely said be that there were no outstanding painters. (To Be Continued)



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## On the SCREEN

### The Diary of Anne Frank

20th Century Fox



The photo shows Millie Perkins (left) and Peter Van Daan (right).

"The Diary Of Anne Frank," which is scheduled to be on the screen from the middle of August, is the story of the horror-stricken Jews hiding in an attic room in a Nazi-occupied Amsterdam. The story adds to it the sad love-romance budding of a young Jewish couple.

(Joseph Schildkraut) is a Jew, and their mother (Gusti Huber) a Dutch.

In '42 as the Nazi-Government begins to expel the Jews, Anne's family are compelled to flee from Germany. They take refuge in Holland with Mr. and Mrs. Van Daan and their son Peter (Richard Beymer).

The producer-director of this film, George Stevens, has made outstanding films such as "A Place In The Sun" in '51 and "Giant" in '56. For each he was awarded the Oscar-prize in the field of Directors.

The original book, "The Diary of a Young Girl" has achieved many readers in this country and they have been greatly moved by the touching romance and heart-breaking fear.

Author Anne Frank is a Dutch-Jew girl who suffered bitterly in a Nazi concentration camp during the War and died miserably there.

Acting as Anne is the fortunate new star, Millie Perkins, a pure, blithe yet pensive girl, who has been chosen out of over 10,000.

One day in '45 shortly after the War, Otto Frank, Anne's father returns to the attic room, released from the concentration camp. It is the room where he has been hiding for two years since '42 with his family and the Van Daans in fear and austerity. In the unforgettable room he finds the diary of his daughter Anne, which begins from a day in '42, the year when she became thirteen...

They live in the attic of an office trembling with fears of being discovered. They manage to live on scanty food obtained by a black-market rice-ration book. In the meantime a Jew dentist joins them. He tells them of cruel treatments given to many Jews thrown into the concentration camp. His story strikes them with terror, and they become more and more nervous. One night a queer noise is heard from downstairs, which brings them to a panic. But it disappears when Peter makes a big sound by mistake.

After that they find a typewriter stolen from downstairs. They become worried, fearing that their presence will be detected by the Gestapo in case the thief is caught. Anne, who has attained puberty by this time, assumes a womanly attitude and comes to be deeply attached to Peter. Peter also falls in love with her.

As time goes on, the tide of the War turns in their favor. But in their relief, the ominous news comes to their ears that the thief has been arrested.

One day the gloomy foreboding comes to reality at last. A group of armed police intrudes into the attic. Peter and Anne, now knowing their destiny, kiss each other farewell.

Anne and her sister Margot (Diane Baker) were born in Germany. Their father Otto

PRINCE GLORIA

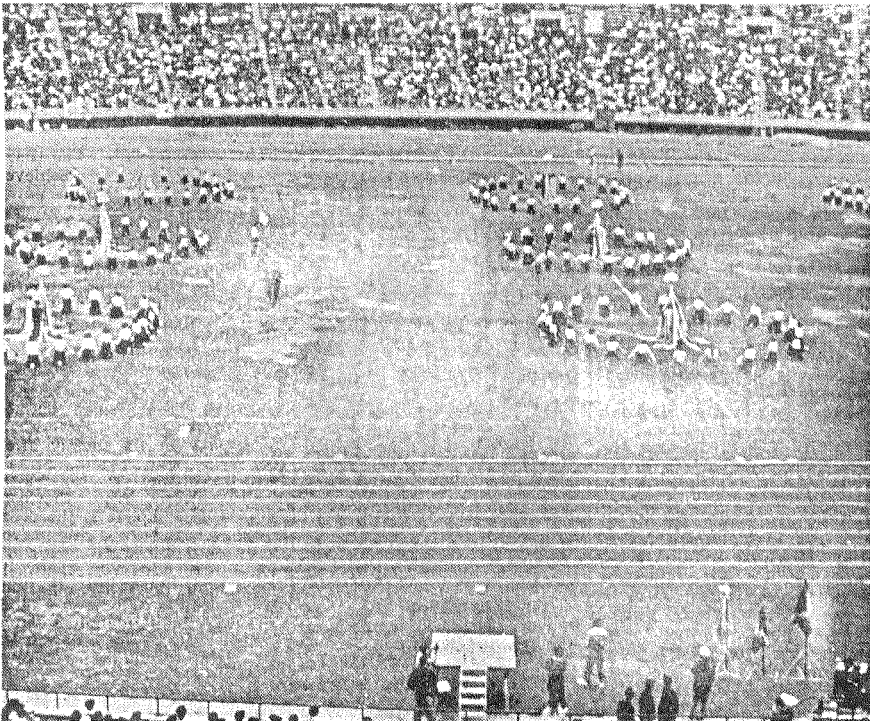
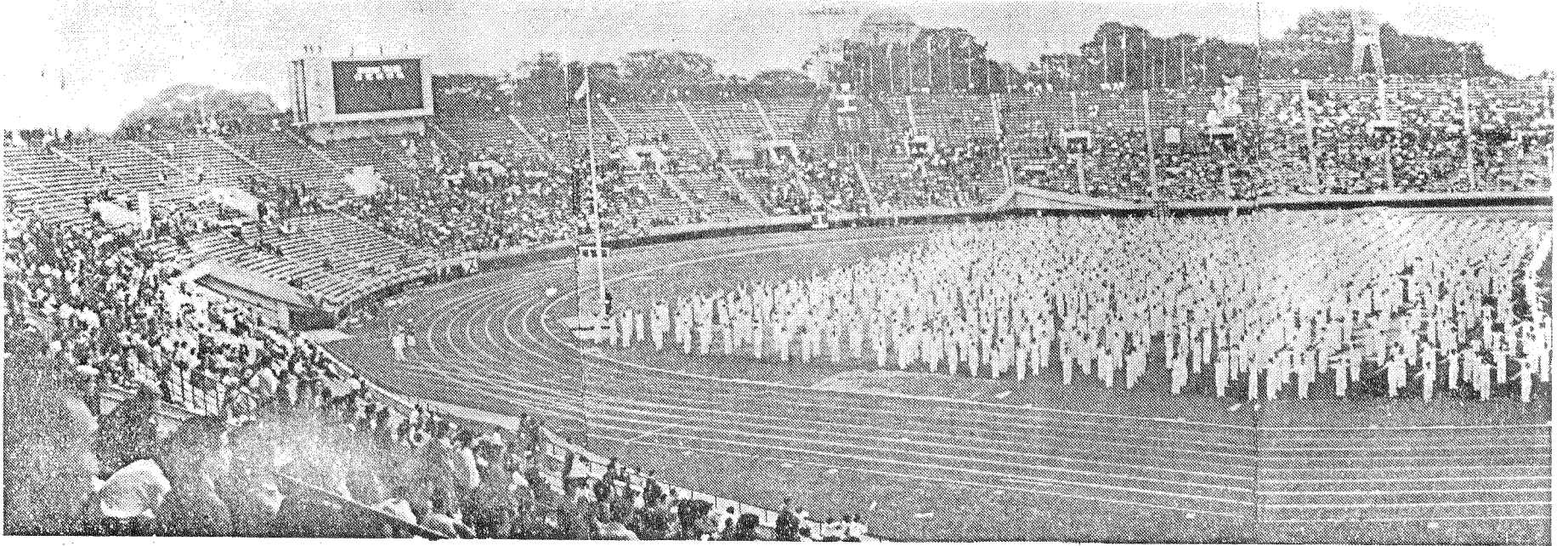
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# PASSIONS OF CHUONIANS FLA



The photo shows girl students dancing in beautiful rings in the field.

Spectators in the stand was attracted with the dancing performed by the girl students, and applauded them with admiration.

## Sukarno Greeted amic

The National Stadium was full of enthusiasm. Sukarno appeared himself among the overflowing crowd on June 7.

His visit to our festival took place on the 7th and was greeted enthusiastically by Chuo students, promoting friendly relationship between the two countries.

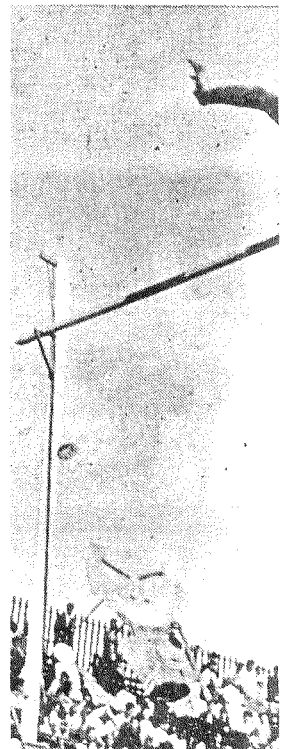
All events in which students and professor cause frequent bursts of laughter among the spectators.

The flowery dancing girl students were among them, including two foreign gangsters, took part in the festival, adding to the atmosphere in the stadium.

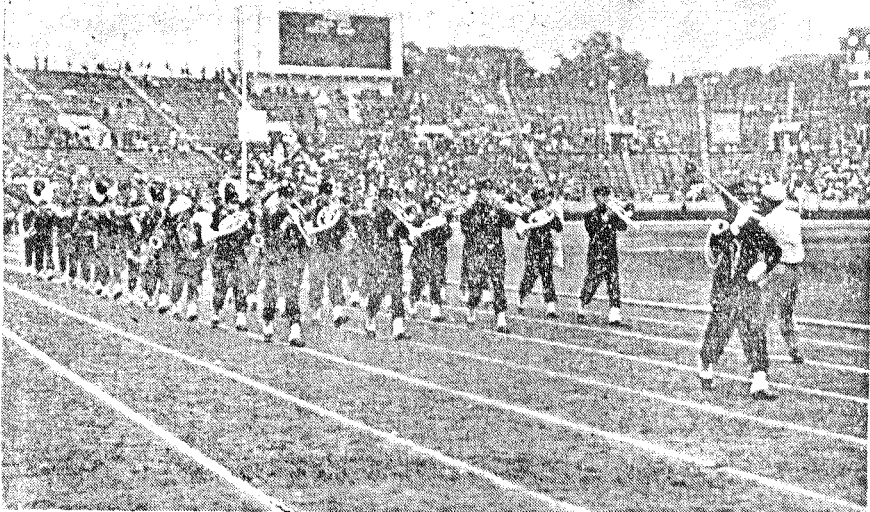
The most impressive event of the day was the 5,000-meter race. Nunogami and Nishimura did not succeed in setting a new tie with the Japanese record in this event.

'To do one thing with many' is more important.

Saburo Yokomizo, challenging 0.1 sec., failed to make a new Japanese record in the 5,000-meter race in a meeting for challenging the record, but he set his best record equal to the Japanese Record of 14'27"6.

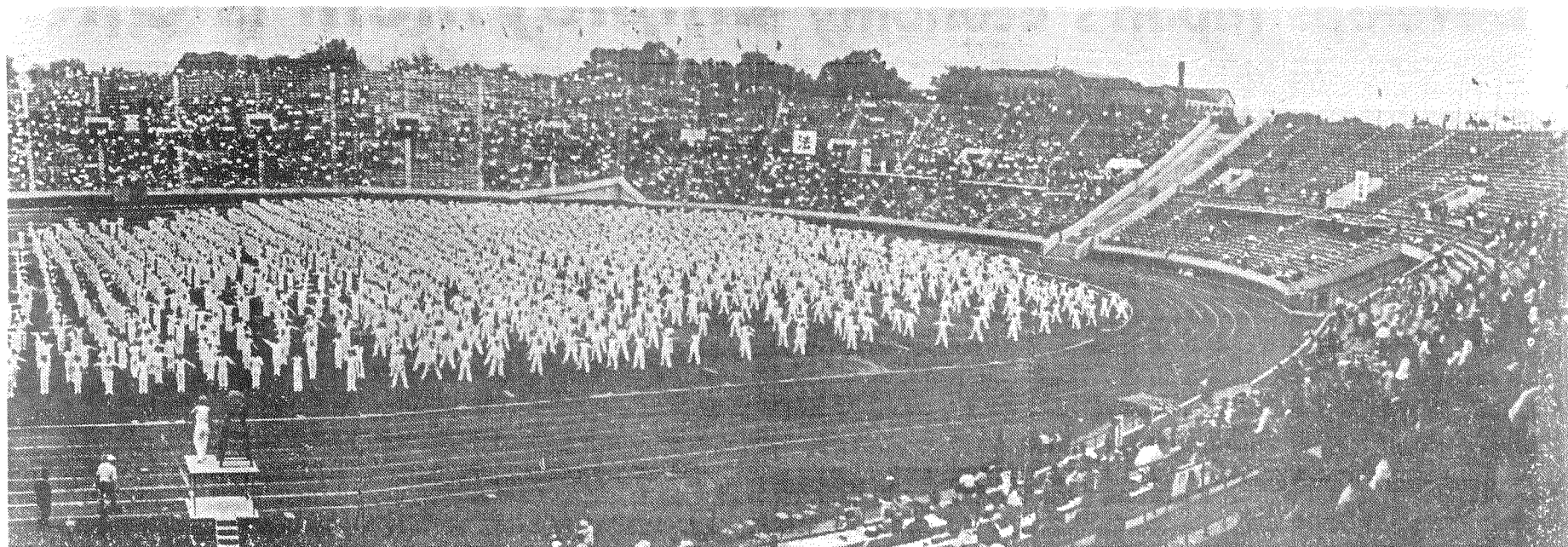


The photo shows the high jumper (Riccar) cleared the bar. He is a silver medalist in the 3rd Asian Games held in Japan.



The photo shows Chuo Brass Band Team parading on the track in the lunch time program. Spectators enjoyed performance staged by the Brass Band blowing musics, jazz and march in the field. The Chuo Band is estimated as first in Japanese universities.

# WE OUT IN ATHLETIC FESTIVAL



## Thunderous Applauses

...ion, passion, and gaiety as Indonesian President Sukarno and his entourage came to see the annual athletic festival held

...sion of inspecting the sports facilities in Japan. In his statement he stressed the importance of sports facilities.

...ok part were interesting and pleasant enough to the President.

...r target of attraction. Simple-minded children, children's running race, and they raised a congenial

...5,000-meter-race by four invited athletes. One of them was the record holder, but sophomore Saburo Yokomizo

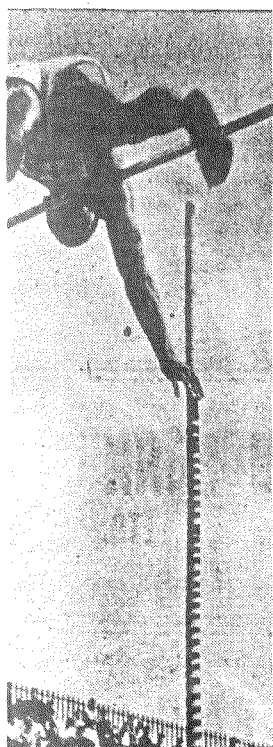
...to us than 'to achieve one' thing alone'.



If a rope is pulled with equal energy on the one side and the other simultaneously, what becomes of it?

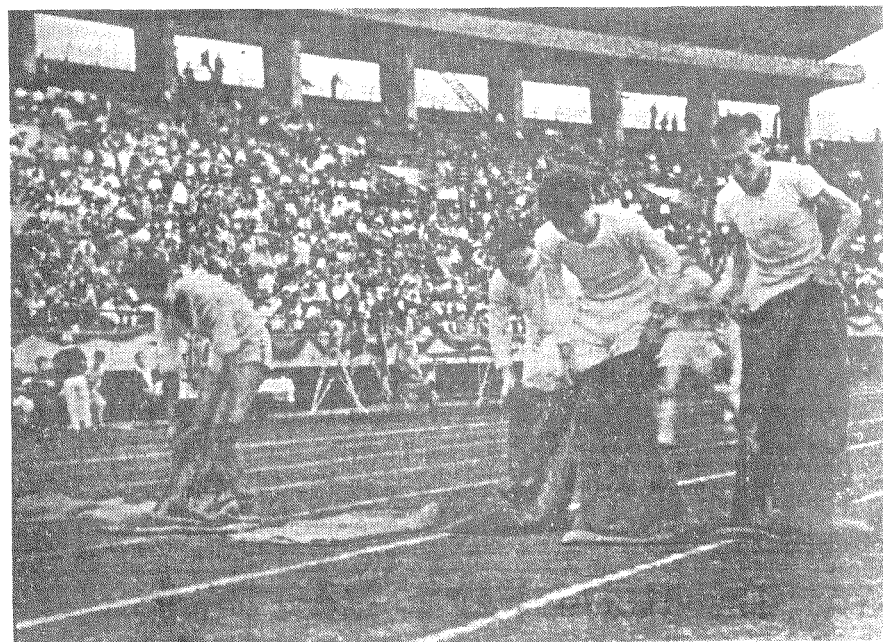
This is not a question of the physics.

The photo shows a rope-rolling match between students of the Law Dept. and the Economics Dept.



...cise moment when Akamaru jumped at the height of 4.10 meters. He was the favorite in the poll jumping in the 1st year in Tokyo.

President Sukarno of Indonesia was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the students when he visited the National Athletic Stadium to inspect its facilities.

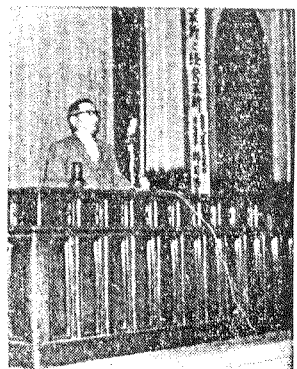


**Fashion is repeated?**  
A fashion of "sack-dress", swayed all over the world last year, fell into the full swing out of time in the 400-meter obstacle race. Contestants who were wrapped in the sacks leaped and staggered strenuously the last 30 meters to the goal, not on the platform in a show room.

# Small & Medium Industry Develops Japan's Economy

This is a summary of the speech which was delivered by Mr. Kohji Goshi, an executive director of the Japan Productivity Center, on June 5 at the auditorium of Chuo Univ.—Ed.

More than six thousand years have passed since men invented tools and began to use them. But in the course of these years their developments were slightly achieved. There was no mutation in them up to the 16th or 17th century.



Mr. Kohji Goshi

A period in which men used tools was very long and their annual working hours per capita were 4,000 in its early days. The four thousand working hours are equivalent to a daily average of more than 11 hours of labor throughout a year.

Today the per capita annual working hours have decreased to some 2,000, which in more advanced countries are being reduced, according to the current tendency.

With development of scientific techniques ever since the Industrial Revolution, industrial productivity has been greatly increased.

Compared which today's, technicians employed in the early stage of the Industrial Revolution were really simple.

After a series of attempts at technical innovation the world has now entered a stage of electronics, called the "age of the second Industrial Revolution."

Modern electric equipment such as radios, television sets, electric washing machines, refrigerators and so forth, which we have used in our daily life were, therefore, never dreamed of some decades ago.

A few years ago nobody expected except scientific specialists that man-made satellites would be circulating overhead as they are doing now.

Recently inventions are soon put into practical use, and they play an important role in our daily life.

Today the words of "Innovation of Technics" are employed in daily usage. Their application appears to be only to technics themselves, but we have to remember that they involve "Innovation of Management" in the meaning. The innovation of management is in close connection with technical innovation.

Technics will be useless unless there is innovation of management accompanying technical innovation.

In this respect problems of technics of management present themselves as important ones. That is because development of technics of management has brought about changes in business as well as in human and social relations.

History has proved that society changes to catch up with development of technics which is a driving force for developing its economy.

For example by applying the

operation research by radar to management, which was made in England during World War II, a big department store in Chicago attained remarkable efficiency in management. The application was made by the store to inventory control and it was able to save an unnecessary output in management.

Management is behind technics in development.

Even in the United States where management is in progress at an amazing speed a problem of "How to keep management with technics in development" has been raised as the first concern of management.

In Japan the significance of management has been recently recognized from the point of view of rationalizing management.

Management by past experience and intuition is no longer up-to-date.

In the United States persons actually working in business circles are re-educated to eliminate demerits in management by past experience and intuition.

Meanwhile, in Japan re-education has been given to business men in a series of seminars, sponsored by the Japan Productivity Center.

Another problem that faces small and medium enterprises in Japan is that they are feudalistic in the organization of their management.

Apprenticeship is still practiced among them, and most of their owners believe that one-

man control is the best in management.

Even in America more than 95 per-cent of the total enterprises are carried on a small and medium scale.

However, the small and medium enterprises in Japan are different and specific entities in economical society and have, therefore, specific problems to themselves.

The Japanese Government has taken measures toward them since 1890, but has failed to solve them up to the present time.

Modernization of small and medium enterprises has made by far less progress than big ones.

The general unbalance between the big enterprises and small and medium ones which has characterized development of economy of Japan has not thus far been overcome.

To overcome it is to modernize equipment in these enterprises and to achieve their higher productivity for which the joint efforts of non-government and non-government circles are considered of paramount importance.

Workers in small and medium enterprises, though they work hours, are unable to get even half of the wages paid to workers in big enterprises.

This is the actual situation in which they are today placed.

This is one of many reasons for the low industrial productivity in the small and medium enterprises.

There would be no development if only large industrial

# Spirit of Pioneer Needed For Devotion To Society

By Magoichi Uchikata

Professor of the Commerce Department

American history teacher in high school used to tell us students this: In New York people would ask, How Much Money Have You Got?; in Philadelphia, What Family Are You From?; in Boston, What College Are You From?; in Chicago and farther west, What Can You Do? This was some 40 years ago, but still these questions may be taken as characteristic of the people in those communities.

Obviously living in a city like New York, the center of international money market the people would be inclined to measure a man's worth in terms of monetary value. Pennsylvania played a very important role in the founding of national independence, hence the people there, particularly of Philadelphia, take pride in their family tree. Great esteem for high education in New England is undisputed.

Motivated by religious fervor Harvard University was founded in 1636, and Yale University in 1718, primarily to train "learned and godly ministers for the Puritan churches of New England."

So Boston, the center of New England, boasts educational institutions. In the far inland from those eastern coastal cities, Chicago and farther west were frontier community and wild unexplored country. The daring spirit of pioneering was indispensable for survival till nearly the end of the turn to the present century. Man of determination, vigor and action only had a chance for life.

Our society is far more complex in its texture having time old culture, customs and traditions long established than those

of America presented above. An answer to any one of those localized questions alone therefore would not suffice us, especially from fresh college graduates just coming out. Prospective employer would combine all those questions except the one of New Yorker's. In its stead he might change it by asking, How much salary do you want? But more probable that he would not touch that question at all, having already in mind what he is willing to offer for a little or inexperienced.

Would the family background whence the applicant hails from count then? It ought to. Home is the place where as a child he first learned the meaning of social life, the relation between ego and the others around him. Home life moulded his character, and once it is formed it may last unchanged for the rest of his life. Hence the value of the training and discipline received in early life can hardly be overestimated.

In our days of specializations college education and trainings would go a long way in helping the youth for his career ahead. Only in choosing the course of studies he should have been assisted earlier based on knowledge what he is best fitted for by natural endowments and aptitudes, along with what he wishes to be. Waste of occupational misfits is not only a loss to the party concerned, but also to the society before and after the training period is over. Probably on account of the old social crust undue importance is attached to the name of the school and diploma. It seems only fair and

# Ichikawa Stresses; Employment Is O.K.

By Ryoichi Ichikawa

Chief of the Placement Section of Chuo Univ.

The Placement Section of Chuo University in a recent message to the Hakumon Herald revealed the employment situation of university graduates this spring.

The message was from Mr. Ichikawa, chief of the Placement Section, and it said as follows;

"I believe, you senior students must have been making great efforts to prepare for employment examinations which are due to be carried out from October 1.

"It is very important for you to select your permanent occupations as they will decide your own destiny unlike jobs.

"Therefore, I hope from the bottom of my heart that you will try hard to pass the difficult examinations leaving nothing to regret.

"Now, the problem in which you may be most interested is how Chuo University stands in regard to student employment. "Chuo started as a law school long ago. So, as a matter of

fact, only a small number of its graduates used to join the business world.

"But after the law school was switched over to a university of a postwar system, Chuo came to have many graduates year by year. So the university authorities set up in 1952 an independent agency dealing positively with employment problems under the name of the Placement Section.

"Thanks to the positive activities of the agency, 95-96% of Chuo students possessing the traditional 'simple and sturdy spirit' find employment annually.

"It is therefore safe to say that the efficiency rate of the school's Placement Section very high, when the employment condition of its students is taken into consideration.

"The 'Diamond company' publisher of economic magazines in a book named 'Guide to the company's employment' reports the employment situation of the students of major universities in a table.

The table (as carried in the message).

Year	1957	1958	1959
School Name			
Waseda	1,216	1,200	861
Keio	695	734	764

companies could achieve higher productivity.

Economy in Japan will no doubt make remarkable progress if this situation in the small and medium enterprises is improved.

To this end graduates from universities who have obtained modern knowledge, are considered to 'contribute a great deal.



Mr. Ichikawa

	354	445	406
Chuo	354	445	406
Meiji	346	256	187
Hosei	78	86	105
Rikkyo	143	153	148
Nihon	186	216	62
Tokyo	860	831	583
Kyoto	451	384	242
Tohoku	314	353	157
Hitotsubashi	306	301	307
The Subject of investigations	600	540	637

"As you easily understand the situation of our university by the above figures Chuo has been ranked third in the past three years following Waseda and Keio, indicating the school's stabilized position."

# Full Employment Assured For Past Three Years

The employment condition of Chuo University has taken a favourable turn for the past years.

It is characteristic that graduates of the literature course still have difficulty in securing their occupations in comparison with other courses whose employment rate is about 98 per-cent.

Generally speaking, the employment rate of Chuo University graduates has increased gradually.

According to a date concerning the employment condition released by the Placement Section of Chuo University, it is safe to say, that almost all of the graduates of law, economics, commerce and technology courses can secure their jobs through the offices of the Placement Section.

Especially noteworthy is the 100 per-cent employment for graduates of the technology course.

On the other hand the graduates of literature course have great difficulty in getting jobs. The percentage of Chuo graduates employment, as men-

tioned above, has lasted for the past three years.

Despite this rising percentage it difficult for them to secure jobs as they wish.

As to the employment situation of business circles, the commercial world has absorbed 37 per-cent of the graduates.

This remarkable increase in demands for graduates in financial and business circles forms the focus of Chuo's attention, particularly some securities companies which have absorbed about 30 of chuo graduates this year.

At the same time a gradual advance into journalism and the publishing world, has been made recently by graduates.

On the other hand those seeking employment as public officials have declined in percentage.

Under the present circumstances the employment condition of Chuo University graduates this year is expected to be better than last year, as Japan is economic situation is taking turn for the better.

Year	1956	1957	1958
Production	29 (%)	24.6	24.6
Financial Business	14	17.9	21
Commerce & Industry	35	37.3	37
Journalism	4.5	4.7	5.7
Government & Public			
Offices and Others	17.5	15.5	11.7

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# Can You Answer The Following Questions?

1956

## I. Translate the following into Japanese:

(a) Heritage is a new periodical in permanent book form published six times a year. It will contain articles on many facets of the country's history and traditions ranging from humorous folk stories to eye-witness accounts of stirring events, illustrated with photographs and full-color engravings, maps, all prints and the like.

## II. Translate the following into Japanese: -

(b) The iron and steel industry, even today, has its old problem of the high price level, especially when considered in terms of international comparison, and the instability of the price of its products. This has resulted largely from the fact that Japan has been, since the end of the war, importing both coal and iron ore from areas at greater distance than the mainland of China.

## III. Translate the following into English: -

人はいつも真実をむねとし、無益の消費を省いて貯蓄をし、有用な人に当てる様に心掛けねばならない。もしこの心がけがなかったら天災にあたり病氣にかかったりすると、すぐに、生活に困り、他人に助けを求めなければならぬ様になるだろう。

## IV. (a) Give the Abstract Nouns for the following words: -

1) rapid ( ) speak ( ) try ( ) refuse ( ) curious ( )  
destroy ( ) false ( ) broad ( ) repeat ( ) observe ( )

## (b) Change the following from direct to indirect narration: -

- 1) I said to him, "When will you return from your journey?"  
2) The teacher said to the students, "Show me your exercise tomorrow."

1957

## I. Translate the following into Japanese: -

The fact that many voices that sounded off in the debate last week were on the side of more credit did not necessarily drive out the voice of experience. The voice of experience said that when credit becomes too inflated, the boom turns into bust. Thus, it was wise to keep credit tight.

## II. Translate the following into Japanese: -

In Afganistan there are virtually no roads; the usual transport is over trails by camel-back and pack horse.

The Afgans need to be introduced to the age of wheel and axle, and to simple hand tools, if they are to begin ascending the economic ladder. The U.S. is trying to short-cut years of such essential development by offering economic aids.

## III. Put into English: -

文法は言語のために作られたものであって、言語が文法のために作られたものではない。文法が言語に対する関係は警官が法律に対する関係と同じである。警官は法律の下僕であって、立法者ではない。

## IV. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives: -

foggy famous  
little loose  
well-known

## V. Keeping the same tense, change the voice of each verb of the following sentences: -

(Write the entire revised sentences.)

- (1) The wise will not rely on medicine for keeping their health.  
(2) That winter will never be forgotten by any of us.

## Answers

1956

(A) ヘリテイジ、は年に六度発行される新しい定期刊行物です。それはユーモラスな民話から人心を動揺せしむる出来事についての目撃者の説明にいたるまで写真、色づり版画、地図、いろいろの版画等で説明して、その国の歴史、伝説のあらゆる面についての記事がのっている

(B) 鉄鋼業は今日ですら国際的に比較した場合の高価格水準と生産品の不安定な価格という昔ながらの問題に悩んでいる。この問題は戦後日本が中国本土より遠方の地域から石炭、鉄鉱石を輸入してきていた事実によりによるものである。

3) Man should aim at plain living. And he must exert himself to eliminate waste and save money so that he may help others.

He will be worse off and compelled to force himself to ask others for their help, if he happens to suffer from unexpected disaster or disease.

- 4) rapidity, speech, trial, refusal, curiosity, destruction, falsity, breadth, repetition, observation.  
(1) I asked him when he would return from his journey.  
(2) The teacher ordered to the students to show him their exercise the next day.

1957

32.33年度のみ中央大学新聞提供

1. 先週の記事で発表された多数の意見は信用(追加信用)の膨張は必ずしも経験(経験者の意見)を無視するものではないとの見解に立つものであった信用の過度の膨張が好況を破滅に導くものであることは経験の示すところである。即ち、信用の健全性を維持することが常に真なる策であるということである。

2. アフガニスタンは道路といわれるものかなし日常の交通はといえばラクダや馬で野道を往き来したり荷物を運んだりしている。アフガニスタンの人達が経済的な発展を意図しようとするならば、まず手始めに簡単な機械や道具類から取入れてゆく必要がある。アメリカは今経済援助の手を差しのべることによって、こうした基礎的な開発を手軽に達成しようとしている。

3. Grammar was made for language, not language for grammar.  
Grammar is to language what the policeman is to the law—the servant of the law, not the law maker.

- 4. foggy-less-least famous-more famous-most famous  
little-less-least loose-looser-loosest  
well-known-better-known-best-known

- 5. (1) Medicine will not be relied on by the wise for keeping their health.  
(2) None of us will ever forget that winter (or We shall never forget that winter.)

1958

## I. Translate the following into Japanese: -

A college student cleared \$500 plus the transportation from New York for his ten week job in Nigeria last summer. But more than the monetary gains he discovered that he discovered that he enjoyed living and working overseas with people of a radically different culture. He also learned the first lesson of how to do the job right himself. And though it costs the oil company a pretty money to send a young man abroad, they too discovered a student with executive talent who could work cheerfully and well overseas-are breed.

## II. Translate the following into Japanese: -

Never was it so urgent that we should approach negotiations with out illusions. We must evaluate the Soviet Union's capabilities and intentions. In time of war there is no more certain road to disaster than to maintain illusions that cloud judgment. In this time of critical decisions, in this period of cold war, the same truth should be recognized.

## III. Translate the following into English: -

- (1) 日本はマラヤ(Malaya)のジャカイも市場から他の供給国をじりじりと駆逐し、年内には第一位の供給国になるだろう、と当地の輸入業者は信じている。  
(2) マラヤは、本年の第一・四半期に3,785トンの日本産ジャカイを輸入した。  
(3) 競争価格とジャカイの産出量の長いとの関係から、日本は完全に地方市場を獲得するのに有力な立場にある。

## IV. Correct errors, if any: - (write with pen and ink)

- 1) He succeeded to gain the prize.  
2) He is more learned and wiser than his brother.  
3) Being in haste, the door was left open.  
4) When he will return, I will tell him everything.

1959

## I. Translate the following into Japanese: -

Industrial management is increasingly alert to the results of studies which have shown that, even in engineering, only 15 percent of one's financial success depends on technical knowledge. The other 85 percent depends on personality and the ability to get along with people.

## II. Translate the following into Japanese: -

The achievement of a self-supporting economy, the elimination of unemployment and the betterment of the nation's living standard the three basic objectives of Japan's economic policy. Similarly, they are the important objectives of her foreign policy. However, since no "economic foreign policy" can exist without political implications, it becomes absolutely necessary to steer the foreign policy in line with a careful appraisal of its relation to either political or economic development.

## III. Translate the following into English: -

- (1) 働き手が病氣にったり、死亡したりした場合その家族はどうなるであろうか。これを考えると、すべての労働者やその家族はおびえるだろう。  
(2) もう一つの心配は、55才ないし60才における退職定年(the retiring age)の接近である。  
(3) 日本は小規模の養老年金(old-age pension)を奨励しているが、金額が少いために各家庭は固定給が停止した場合どうして生活するか、という問題に直面するのである。

## IV. (I) Form Abstract Nouns from: -

curious ; succeed ; deep ; construct ; rapid

## Fill the blanks with suitable prepositions: -

- (a) He lives \_\_\_\_\_ London, \_\_\_\_\_ No. 12, Trafalgar Square.  
(b) \_\_\_\_\_ the previous night the servant was in bed \_\_\_\_\_ toothache.

## Answers

1958

(I) 英文和訳  
昨年の夏、大学生がニグリアで十週働いて500ドルとニューヨークからの旅費とをかせいだ。しかしお金のほかに、全然ちがった文化をもつ人々との外国での生活や(それらの人々と)共に働くよろこびを知ったさらに自らまじめに仕事をすると教訓をもえた。会社としても青年を外国に送るのに相当の経費を払ったけれど、外国で朝からまじめに働く一まればみる種類の一行政の手配のある学生たることを(会社も)発見した。

(注) Clear. 一箱雑費を差引いてお金を得ること Oil company はアルバイト先の会社

(II) 英文和訳  
これほど緊迫したことが、今までになかったから(この際)われわれは交渉するにあたって感かいなどしてはならない、われわれはソ連邦の能力や意図を評価すべきである。戦時においては、判断力を磨かせるような磨きをもつことほど、確実に幸福にみちびくものはない。この重大な決断をなすときにおいて(すなわち)この冷戦期においては同じ原則が(適用するものと)認められるべきである。—32年度の解答は渡辺幸吉商学部教授

- (1) Japan is slowly edging other supplying countries from the Malayan potato market and importers here believe she may become the leading supplier before the year is out (or within the year).  
(2) Mayala imported 3,785 tons of Japanese potatoes in the first quarter of this year.  
(3) Competitive prices and a longer potato season place Japan in a strong position to capture completely the local market.  
(1) He succeeded in gaining the prize.  
(2) He is wiser and more learned than his brother.  
(3) Being in haste, he (or she or they) left the door open.  
(4) When he returns, I will tell him everything.

1959

産業経営者はますます研究の成果に関心を示している。それは工業部門に於いてすら経営者の経済上の成功が専門的知識に依存するのはわずか15パーセントにすぎないことを示している。したがって残りの85パーセントは個性と人間関係を巧みに維持していく能力に依存している。

自立経済の達成、失業の解消、国民生活水準の改善は日本の経済政策の三つの根本的な問題である。同時にこれらは日本の外交政策の重要な問題でもある。しかしながら経済外交政策は政治的介入なくしてはいかなるものも存在し得ないのだから外交政策を巧みに遂行することは絶体に必要なのであり、同時に政治的、経済的発展のいずれに対する関係をも慎重に査定しなければならない。

- (3) What will become of a family when their supporter gets sick or dies? When this unexpected matter is anticipated all workers or their families may tremble with worry.  
2. Another source of worry is the approach of the retiring age limit at the age or 55 or 60  
In Japan an old-age pensions system is enforced but as the amount is small, every family faces a serious question of horror to support its living when the fixed income is cut off.

- 4 FORM ABSTRACT NOUNS FORM:—  
curious→curiosity; succeed→success; deep→depth construct→construction; rapid→rapidity.  
5 FILL THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS—  
a) He lives in London, at No. 12, Trafalgar Square.  
b) On the previous night the servant was in bed with toothache.

# Boxing Squad Perches Top; Excellent three Selected

The Chuo boxing team captured three straight victories over Meiji one in the Intercollegiate Boxing Championship in Kanto district.

Three Chuo pugilists, Takahashi, Yokoyama, and Miyazaki were selected as excellent players in the championship after the tourney.

The finals between Chuo and Meiji universities was held at the Korakuen Gym on June 13. Chuo boxers knocked down one by one their rivals who fought with persistently through the match.

Fighter Tanabe (fly weight), freshman, got the first bout by knocking down Hisamatsu, a member of the Meiji boxing team. His heavy straight from the right hand stroke down Hisamatsu on the mat.

The freshman's overwhelming victory encouraged his colleagues. The Chuo team got three straight wins in decision thereafter.

Yokoyama (feather weight) beat down his rival, Shida with KO decision and brought the championship flag to Chuo.

Takahashi (welter weight),

captain of the Chuo team and a Gold medalist in the Third Asian Games, lost his match in contrary to students' expectation.

Left handed fighter Kawakami (Meiji) picked a fight against Takahashi, who countered attack severely.

Both pugilists exchanged blows strongly and powerfully each other.

Takahashi, after all, was defeated in decision by Kawakami.

**Fly weight**  
 \*Tanabe—KO—Hisamatsu  
 \*Sato—decision—Koide

**Bantam weight**  
 \*Kato—decision—Hoshino  
 \*Miyazaki—decision—Tarayoshi

**Feather weight**  
 \*Yokoyama—KO—Shida  
 \*Haga—TKO—Matsui

**Light weight**  
 \*Okada—decision—Sugimoto

**Light welter weight**  
 \*Tsuwaki—decision—Wakai

**Welter weight**  
 Takahashi—decision—Kawakami

Chuo 3W 1L 66 pts.

Nihon	3W 1L	57 pts.
Meiji	2W 2L	51 pts.
Hosei	1W 3L	46 pts.
Waseda	1W 3L	45 pts.

## Otsuka Leaves For Los Angeles

Susumu Otsuka, a member of Chuo Sumo Club, on June 26 left the National Airport for Hawaii by the JAL aeroplane as a representative of the Japan student sumo world.

A wrestlers' party, headed by Mr. Takizawa, aims to promote friendly relations between Japan and America.

The 12 wrestlers will have matches with the Hawaiian teams at Honolulu, Hilo and Maui Islands.

After fulfilling their missions, they are due to return home on July 31.

## Both Men & Women Take Second Place

The Intercollegiate Table-Tennis Championship in Kanto district had its closing ceremony on May 31 at the Jujo Paper Manufacturing Gym.

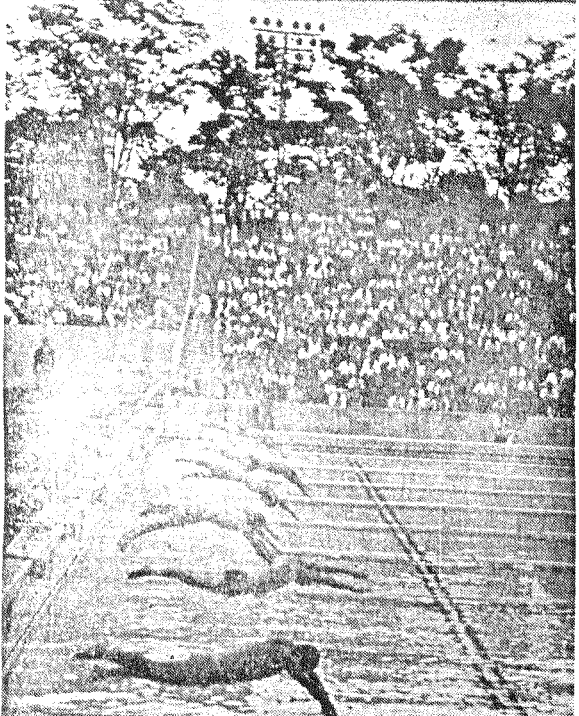
The Meiji team was awarded with the championship flag. Chuo paddlers who were defeated by Meiji players on the second day of the championship kept the second rank over the Senshu team with a 4-3 score on the last day.

Yamamoto, a member of the Chuo team, beat down his rival, Hoshino (Senshu) who played active part in the World Table-Tennis Championship held in Dortmund this year, and brought the victory to Chuo.

Meanwhile, the Chuo women team also ranked second in the tournament though smashed down by the Senshu one which has two excellent players, Miss Matsuzaki, World Champion in 1959 and Miss Murata who kept the third position in the All Japan Table-Tennis Championship last year.

**Results**  
**Men Teams:**  
 CHUO 4—1 NIHON  
 CHUO 4—3 SENSHU

**Women Team:**  
 CHUO 4—3 AOYAMA  
 CHUO 4—0 WASEDA  
 CHUO 4—1 KEIO  
 CHUO 2—4 SENSHU  
 CHUO 4—1 SHOWA W.



The fourth Chuo-Nihon swimming match was held at the Meiji Shrine Pool on June 21 with approximately 5,000 spectators participating.

Hirakida got two wins 100 and 200 meters butterfly events over Masunaga (Nihon University). His marks were 1'02"8 and 2'23"5 respectively.

# Chuo Defeated by Meiji; Ranked in Second Place

The Chuo wrestling team missed championship of the Spring-time Intercollegiate Wrestling Championship League in Kanto district.

The Chuo-Meiji finals which was held at the Aoyama Gym on June 7 was a close game with five draws.

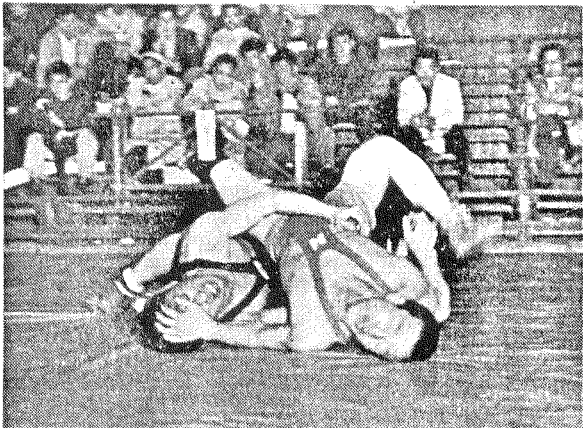
The score was 3-3, but as the Chuo team made less falls than that of Meiji, the first place was awarded to the latter. The decision was made, based on the league's rules.

Three Chuo's fighters, Kazama (Bantam W.), Sakamoto (Feather W.) and Bannai (Light W.) had drawn matches with their rivals respectively.

Takeda (Welter W.), having a key point of the Chuo team, was superior to his rival Ishikura in technique and fighting spirit through the match. His unexpected and repeated misses, however, led him to have a hard fight. The close match ended in draw.

Chuo's defeats in the light weight classes were the factor that the team failed to get the victory in the championship league.

Results were as follows:  
 CHUO 8—3 WASEDA  
 CHUO 3—3 MEIJI



The photo shows a close fight between Ninomiya, a Chuo player, and his rival of Nihon Univ. Photo by the Asahi Shimbun

<b>Fly W.</b>	*Imazumi decision	Matsuki	<b>Light W.</b>	*Mita	fall	Kurata	
Ninomiya	fall	*Abe	Bannai	draw	draw	Araida	
<b>Bantam W.</b>	Kazama	draw	Tamura	<b>Welter W.</b>	Takeda	draw	Ishikura
Kawabe	fall	*Ishizawa	<b>Middle W.</b>	Kozima	draw	Hoshino	
<b>Feather W.</b>	*Kawaguchi decision	Fujita	Nikaido	decision	*Ome		
Sakamoto	draw	Saito					

# 8th Straight Wins in Track-Field; Matsuda Marks New Japan Record

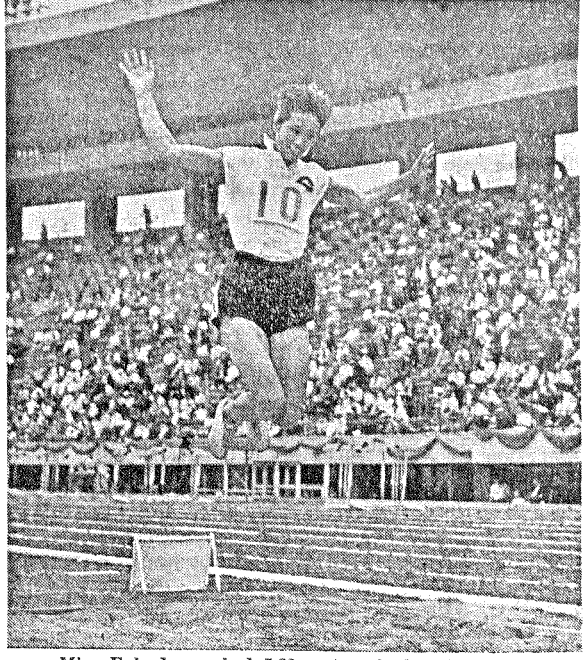
The Chuo track-field club won the 8th consecutive victory in the Intercollegiate Track-Field Championship in Kanto district held at the National Stadium on May 30 and 31. The men and women teams chalked up 147.5 and 86 points respectively.

Miss Yasuko Matsuda (senior, Literature) marked a new Japan record of 13.92 meters in the shot-put event on the first day.

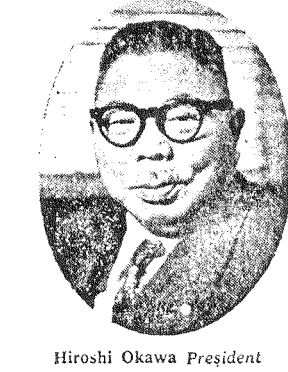
Miss Fukuda (senior, Law) who set a new Japanese record in the pentation last year, captured all the victories of her five attending events, such as 200-meter-dash, 100-meter-dash, broad jump, pole jump and 80-meter-hurdle-race.

The main results of Chuo athletes are as follows:  
**Men Team:**  
 100 m. dash 11"3  
 (2) Nishida

(3) Kido	11"3
800 m. dash	(1) Watanabe 1'56"9
(3) Sakuta	1'57"3
1,500 m. race	(1) Watanabe 4'1"1
5,000 m. race	(1) Yokomizo 14'37"4
(2) Minamidate	14'42"6
10,000 m. race	(1) Yokomizo 30'57"6
Marathon race	(1) Kurihara 2:40'17"
Middle-hurdle	(2) Taniguchi 55"0
(3) Shiozaki	56"1
High-hurdle	(1) Hosoya 15"9
400 m. relay	(1) Chuo team 42"5
1,600 m. relay	(1) Chuo team 3'21"0
Pole jump	(2) Tsuboyama 1.85 m.
Broad jump	(1) Hara 7.23 m.
(2) Shibata	7.17 m.
(3) Okazaki	7.16 m.
Hammer	(2) Ishikawa 58.51 m.
(3) Hanamura	58.28 m.
Hop step jump	(1) Shibata 15.51 m.
Pole jump	(2) Otsubo 4.20 m.
<b>Women Team:</b>	
100 m. dash	(1) Fukuda 12"7
(2) Yokozawa	13"3
200 m. dash	(1) Fukuda 26"3
80 m. hurdle	(1) Fukuda 12"1
400 m. relay	(1) Chuo team 5'0"3
Shot put	(1) Matsuda 13.92 m. (new Japan record)
Broad jump	(1) Fukuda 5.80 m.
(2) Masuo	5.48 m.
Discus throw	(2) Uekawa 42.18 m.
High jump	(1) Fukuda 1.52 m.



Miss Fukuda marked 5.80 meters in broad-jump at the National Stadium. Photo by the Asahi Shimbun



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