

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 25

Wednesday, May 11, 1960

PRICE: ¥10

Suma Leaves for U.S. To Show Chi's Works

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Permanent Director of Chuo University, left Tokyo International Airport for San Francisco by a Japan Air Line plane at 10:30 p.m. on 28 April to attend the Chi Pai-Shi exhibition in the de Young Memorial Museum in San Francisco, California.

The exhibition is expected to open on April 3 at the de Young Memorial Museum sponsored by Dr. Walter Heil, director of the Museum, and to last July 6.

The de Young Memorial Museum has held exhibitions for many famous artists every year, last year Van Gogh was selected and this year Chi Pai-Shi, internationally known Chinese painter, has been chosen.

Mr. Suma also received an invitation to a reception scheduled to be held in San Francisco, attended by Dr. Scalapino and other distinguished persons.

Director Suma found Chi Pai-Shi while staying in China in 1924, and his collection of the Chinese artist's works amounts to 150 pictures including color and vertical scrolls in black and white.

An exhibition booklet issued under the title of "Hakuseki" or "Chi Pai-Shi", Mr. Suma is also very enthusiastic to open the exhibition for his collection of

Chi Pai-Shi's works. Chi Pai-Shi was born in 1861 in Hsiangtan, Hunan, China as a poor peasant, and lived about one century.
See Page 2

Instructive Speeches By Three Professors

Advisory lectures were given by three noted professors at Chuo University in a meeting held at the auditorium on the afternoon of April 19. The meeting was to make new entrants understand how to spend a useful college life.

The lecturers were Permanent Director Yakichiro Suma, Professor Kiminori Hashimoto of the Law Department, Tsutomu Kuwaki of the Literature Department and Professor Tadashi Hanai, the former Attorney-General.

The lecture meeting for the freshmen was held from 3 p.m. to 5, sponsored by Hakumon Suigyo Kai, a joint organization aimed at the development of closer relationship between students and teachers at the university.

Prior to the lectures by three teachers, Permanent Director Suma, who is also President of the organization, made his speech on his trip to the United States scheduled for late April. Prof. Hashimoto, Prof. Kuwaki and Prof. Hanai gave their respective lectures to some 600 students under the titles of "Democracy in a True Sense", "Way of Campus Life" and "Returning from Europe and America".

It was the second time for Hakumon Suigyo Kai ever to hold lecture meetings of this type since it was founded in January 1959.

Prof. Nakajima Passes Away

Professor Hiromichi Nakajima of the Law Department died of cancer of the stomach at 8:05 a.m. on April 20 at the Tokyo Hospital of Jikei Medicine College in Minatoku. He was 74 years old.

The distinguished law professor, had been hospitalized to undertake surgical operations since last year.

The late professor Nakajima, an authority on the civil law, had sat on the bench for 30 years since he graduated from Tokyo University in 1911. He also played an important role as a judge of the Supreme Court some years.

Meanwhile, he taught civil law at the Law Department of Chuo University between 1921 and 1959.

Chuo University gave him a degree of Doctor of Law for his excellent studies on the civil law in 1949.

It is well known that Dr. Nakajima, who was a gentle and respectable teacher, gave his lectures to law students in a pretty strict way.

The late professor liked "Kabuki" best and he was well informed of Japanese various plays, such as "Kabuki" and "No".

Otsuka Makes Debut As a Professional

Susumu Otsuka, the former captain of Chuo Sumo club was enrolled in professional sumo world on May 6.

He made his debut as a sumo apprentice from the summer grand sumo tournament opened at Kuramae Kokugikan.

Otsuka belongs to the Tokitsukaze Camp headed by that great former grand champion Futabaya, now Tokitsukaze.

He easily triumphed over Tashiro of Makushitakaku Takedashi on April 8, marking his first victory as a professional wrestler.

Young Men's Statues To Be Set Up This Fall

A pair of "Young Men" statues are planned to be set up on the campus this autumn, the Group For Building Young Men's Statues announced on April 13.

The plan will cost close to 2 million yen, the announcement said.

In order to raise the necessary fund, the group has been and is selling used materials or sponsoring lecture meetings or concerts.

The sum collected as of end of April is little more than 40,000 yen and each member of the group is asking the co-operation of the rest of the students.

A movement for building the statues started last October based on the proposal of senior Akihisa Okamoto who contributed to the group a prize money of 10,000 yen he had obtained in a poem composition contest for a student song of Chuo University.

It was on Dec. 17 last year that the group was organized to promote the movement under the permission of the school authorities.

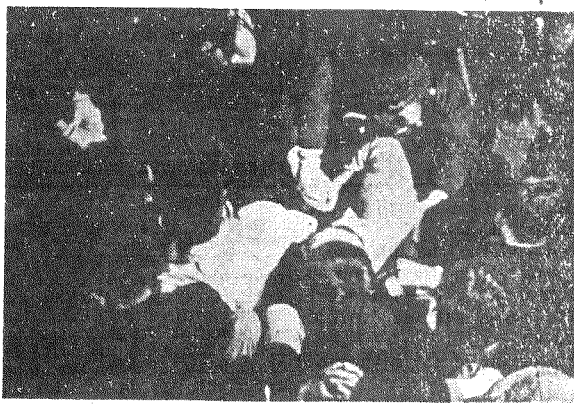
The pair of young men's statues are supposed to be made of bronze and be carved by Mr. Shin Hongo, a well-known sculptor.

It is not yet to be decided in what part of the campus the bronze statues will be erected.

There is at present a plan to build a "green belt area" around the statues.

Leader Okamoto of the group consisting of some leading students and eight bodies including the Day and Night Student Self-Government Associations, said, "I hope all students will get in contact more closely with each other through the campaign for setting up the statues, which will be new symbols of the university."

Students Clash With Cops Around The Diet Building



Ultra-leftist students were bodily lifted by policemen one by one out of the way in front of the Diet front gate.

3rd Warning to University Issued by Education Ministry

Vice-Minister of Education Shinichi Ogata delivered a note under the title of "An Irrational Student Movement" to the national and private universities on April 30. This was the 3rd warning issued by the Ministry.

According to the gist of the instruction the universities are requested to control an unlawful student movement which is likely to occur in future.

In spite of the successive

warnings by the Education Ministry, student movements caused a series of unhappy incidents in recent student demonstration centering around of the Diet in which many persons were injured.

The Education Ministry expressed regrets over the increasing distrust of society in the guiding principal of university as a result of lawless acts by students.

In view of the demonstration of the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations (Zengakuren) around the Diet on April 25 against ratification of the revised U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and many other movements, the Education ministry asked for special consideration of the school authorities concerning the unlawful organized movement of students which is feared to occur in the future.

Welcome Party to be Given Late in May

A grand Freshman Welcome Party will be given this year on May 20, 21 and 22 with six student bodies participating.

The party, one of the largest of its kind in Chuo University, annually helps the new entrants to get accustomed to a school life.

The program of the party includes dramas featuring great political affairs in postwar days, a jazz performances, shows and concerts, which will be presented by various student clubs at the auditorium.

A highlight of the event will be gay singing by all students around a fire on the campus ground on the evening of the final day, it was revealed by the Party Committee consisting of six student bodies—the Day and Night Student Self-Government Associations, the Culture, Athletic and Academy Associations and the Consumers' Cooperative.

"Be conscious of the traditional spirit of Chuo University" is one of the slogans for the party.

20 Students & Police Seriously Injured

The democratic student movement suffered a setback as the result of a hysterical riot by extreme leftist members of the Zengakuren (National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations) outside the Diet on April 26.

During the riot more than twenty students and policemen seriously injured and an untold number of bruises and bloody noses were suffered by both sides.

The Zengakuren mobilized some 6,500 students from 19 universities in Tokyo and neighboring prefectures including 800 non-member Chuo students to stage a "forcible" petition demonstration to the Diet, opposing the ratification of the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

The students gathered in front of the Diet building, already guarded by armored cars, trucks, and some 8,000 policemen.

By around 3:00 p.m. the road to the Diet had been jam-packed with the demonstrators holding red flags and placards which read: "Against the New Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, and 'Let's Crush the Kishi Cabinet.'"

The 6,500 students launched a "sit-down" rally on the pavement with a barricade of armored cars and trucks facing them.

Radical leaders of the Zengakuren made "agitation" speeches before the crowd, shouting "Let's march to the Diet by crushing the police barricade before us." Meanwhile police repeatedly gave warnings urging the demonstration students to adjourn the rally to avoid violating the Metropolitan Security Ordinance and the Traffic Law.

Despite this police action the "sit-down" rally was continued for an hour and came to an end at 4:10 p.m.

Around 4:20 p.m. students in the front row with a "war cry" started to climb over to the armored cars lined up across the pavement.

The first bloody clash took place between police and those students who clambered over the cars, and then with others who followed in a series of waves.

There were fierce scrimmages between some 600 policemen and outnumbered students in-between the armored cars and the second blocking trucks.

Some students and policemen were seriously injured, a lot of students suffered bruises and bleeding noses, and their suits torn off.

Meantime, attempting to get round the armored-car-and-truck barricade, some 500 students flanked their way toward the former Chapel Center, on the left side, while other 200 toward the Ozaki Memorial Hall on the right.

However, firm policeman-barricades checked the 700 students to appear on the pavement.

The bloody battle, lasted for a half and an hour between the riot police and Zengakuren students, while stones were thrown at policemen by some students who had clambered over the last barricade of trucks.

During the half-an-hour battle, some 1,500 students formed a

(Continued on Page 4)

Governor Yamagiwa Stresses Necessity Of International Co-operation In Trade

Mr. Masamichi Yamagiwa, Governor of the Bank of Japan emphasized the necessity of international co-operation in the economic field on the occasion of a public lecture meeting held at the Chuo University's auditorium on April 28.

Liberalization of trade entering around European countries is satisfactorily going and international co-operation based on many treaties and agreements including GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and Marshall Plan have and are playing a great role, he pointed out.

In 1930, he said European countries suffered a bitter economic panic and each country rushed to raise its tariffs. This economic state is now known as "Economic War". After the economic war, the countries made great efforts to make their economic improvement.

The Governor added that each country, more or less suffered from the plight of inflation before it stepped into the liberalization of trade.

Explaining the economic structure of Japan from prewar days up to today under the title of "Trend of liberalization of world trade and Japan's economy", he told the audiences of the two aspects of Japan's economy pointing out the recent stability of economic contents which has brought about an increase in

production, higher level in consumers' life, and a freer economic system from the controlled economic system.

In 1950, Japan's production reached the prewar level or has exceeded the prewar level in recent years. As a result the country has become a leading nation in the field of electronic enterprises and shipbuilding he went on.

Citing a remarkable progress of Japanese economy, Mr. Yamagiwa said, the Japanese living standard has risen 30 per cent in comparison with the prewar level, and the amount of equipment investment encouraged by the automatic management of enterprises has increased \$5 billion compared with 1957 and 1958.

It is very important for Japan to note that the tempo of liberalization of trade in European countries is somewhat faster than that in Japan, particularly in restoring currency convertibility.

But they took a long time in preparation before they resorted to trade liberalization, he continued.

Unless Japan enters a regional block as seen in Europe, liberalization of trade may prove an obstacle to Japan. In a large sense, he emphasized regional blocks are not obstacles to many countries, but are a step toward full liberalization of trade.

In view of these facts, the Governor said, Japan should

open our doors easing her import restrictions and establishing firm and stable monetary policy which will serve to stabilize her economic condition more in international trade.

The point we have to bear in mind, he said, is the fact that Japan's recent economic development has mainly contributed to the increase of export. Therefore, unless her parochial attitude toward trade and her opposition to the international trend of trade liberalization are discarded, Japan will become a backward nation in the economic field falling in the end to catch up with highly advanced countries.

For all these reasons it is very important for Japan, particularly at this time to jump in to be courageous enough to follow the world trend in which trade competition is experienced, to improve substantially her economic condition.

Athletic Meet Slated For June 12, Sendagaya

The annual athletic festival will be held at the National Stadium on June 12.

¥800,000 is financed for the festival by the school authorities.

A special event of challenging Japanese records will also be carried out at the stadium.

Full details will be revealed on May 11.

Hakumon Herald

Established 1956.

Published monthly during the academic year by the English Speaking Society of Chuo University: 3-9, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Honorary President: Prof. Magoichi Uchikata
 Inspector: Ryoichi Ichikawa
 Advisers: Prof. Koichi Watanabe, Mr. Shinsho Nakajima
 Editor-in-Chief: Toshimasa Shimizu
 Business Manager: Yoshikazu Ozawa
 News Editor: Kenshou Kusumi
 Feature Editor: Yoshiaki Muraoka
 Sports Editor: Yukio Suzuki
 Reporters: K. Hasegawa, K. Fujitani, C. Takashima, M. Otsuka, A. Komai, Y. Kato, T. Yumoto, T. Kumamoto, N. Tanaka
 Photographer: Makoto Hirai
 Treasurer: Yokichi Ando
 Copy Reader: Haruo Shinozuka
 Senior Editors: Takashi Terauchi, Toshiyuki Taniyuchi, Tsunehiko Suzuki, Ryohai Kaishita, Masakatsu Wakimoto, Toru Miyajima.

EDITORIAL

Student's Moral Sense

Why do we have to listen to lectures in smoky classrooms?

This is a question which has been often raised by perplexed students always attentive to what their professors lecture after careful preparations.

Tobacco was originally produced for the purpose of relaxing strained feeling or stimulating their nerves. Therefore, it is quite natural that the more the world becomes tense and full of complexity, the more people look for relaxation or stimulation.

In this respect, we are not hesitant to admit the need for cigarettes.

However, we want to suggest the students who have a strong weakness for smoking in classrooms, to keep in mind some etiquette especially as smokers.

In no other countries, a man or woman is given the right to disregard others' trouble by smoking at a place where such habit is not desired or prohibited.

Unfortunately, in our University, students have formed a bad habit to smoke in their classrooms in a recess. We do not mean to ask them to stop it during that time since they are entitled to it, but what we want to suggest them is "please not in the classroom".

A certain professor complains of his smoky classroom whenever he enters it a bit behind time and even criticizes its atmosphere as that of a local tea shop or cabaret where usually a large number of people are packed in to indulge in smoking. He says in such a classroom he has no inclination to give lectures which is his job and at the same time it is the duty of students to listen to them.

Studying in a smoky classroom, it goes without saying, is very much harmful to one's health which is already recognized by students whose common sense in highly developed unlike children.

Students seated in the back rows of a classroom are often hardly able to read small words written on the blackboard because of smoke hanging low.

If this bad tendency continues, it will be impossible to improve school conditions for studies however we may strongly press the school authorities for the improvement. Such being case, we sincerely hope that smokers will be more discreet enough to stop reckless smoking in classrooms.

On the other hand, there are two reasons for students indulging in reckless puffing in their classrooms. One is that several professors come to their classrooms two or three minutes behind time, irritating their nerves. The other is that they take to smoking in order to divert themselves from constant strains resulting from studying their difficult lessons day after day.

According to the latest theory concerning the effects of cigarettes on cancer, it is said their relations have become closer as evident from an increase in deaths over those by tuberculosis which once used to show the highest rate of death in Japan. It is also said that smoking in an irritated state of feeling or in a crowded classroom is extremely harmful to health.

On the contrary, smoking for relaxation or in conversation for "a break" is not harmful, but proves beneficial.

Regardless of the merit and demerit of smoking, let us try to make our classrooms free from smoke as much as possible. This effort is not for others, but for your own benefit.

Mr. Suma's Profile

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Permanent Director of Chuo University, left for America with his wife by a Japan Air Line plane on April 28.

His visit was made on the invitation of Mr. Walter Heil, Director of the de Young Memorial Museum in San Francisco to display his biggest collection of works by Chi Pai-shi, a noted Chinese painter.

Mr. Suma is a diplomatic and political senior as well as a recognized collector of works of art and he himself is a good painter.

He graduated from the law department of Chuo University in 1919 and upon graduation he entered the Foreign Office.

Mr. Suma enjoyed the 32-year-long diplomatic career and acted as the Japanese Ambassador to Spain in prewar days.

In postwar days this veteran diplomat had seated in the House of Representatives and played a great role in promoting good-will and friendship between Japan and the United States.

During his long diplomatic career Mr. Suma spared his time to collect works of art in different countries.

Recently an exhibition of his collection took place in the gallery of the Shirokiya Department Store, Tokyo, ending in great success with thousands of spectators visiting the exhibition.

Among Chi Pai-Shi's paintings to be displayed at the de Young Museum by Mr. Suma during his one-month stay in America are ones first discovered by Mr. Suma, while serving as the second secretary of the Japanese Embassy in China.

He made the discovery when he noticed them left unsold in an art exhibition in Peiping in 1927. The veteran diplomat was so much impressed with them that he described them as works

by a "Cezannes of China." However, as far as politics are concerned, this veteran politician takes no "appeasement" attitude toward communism, and he was once described as an Anti-Communist by an American newspaper under the headline of "Japan's Strong Man Suma Hits Red China."



Director Suma

Mr. Suma always appears to take it for granted that art has no ideological boundary and is proud of being the discoverer of Chi Pai-Chi, whom he calls as the greatest Chinese artist in the world and loves his works best.

The 68-year-old director, with a healthy reddish face and broad shoulders, has made energetic efforts to promote the international position of Chuo University since he became a permanent director in 1958.

Mr. Suma, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Japan Private University Federation, has contributed a great deal to the educational improvement of private universities.

Professor's Profile (15)

Philosopher of Chuo

By Yoshiaki Muraoka

As vicious crimes by minors rise in number, the necessity of moral education has come to be advocated by many people.

This is a very good trend, reflecting the deeper recognition of the importance of ethics.

"Ethics is based on philosophy, and it is a science of practice adopted in human society," Mr. Tsutomu Kuwaki, a professor of the literature department recently said. The 46-year-old scholar of existential philosophy in his talk also pointed out the necessity of moral education with his bright eyes set behind the spectacles.

"After the big war such as World II, people have suffered from social disorder, and their sense of morality declined. The cause of juvenile crimes is due primarily to the bad influence of mass-communication which has remarkably developed. I know well the necessity of moral education, but I think the most important thing is to protect these minors from the bad social influence."

Professor Kuwaki has a class of existential philosophy advocated by Karl Jaspers, a great German philosopher.

He had a hope of becoming a professor in his childhood, because his father was a professor of physics at Kyushu Imperial University.

The middle-aged professor is neither too tall, nor too small, and his forehead is high.

Graduating from the literature department of Kyushu Imperial University in 1937, he became an assistant at the same department.

He studied in Germany as one of the students exchanged between Japan and Germany in 1939-41.

Soon afterward, he went to Finland to give a lecture on the history of Japanese culture at Helsinki University.

He was decorated with the

"Soumen Leijonan Ritarikunnan I ritarimerki" by the Finnish Government for his efforts in



deepening friendly relationships between Japan and Finland.

One day, he lectured about Japanese women's virtue — femininity, tenderness, modesty, etc.—in the Kamakura era.

As soon as the lecture was over, women who had listened to his lecture, become polite to him, and started to take the trouble of helping him to put on his hat and overcoat.

Their kindness amusingly surprised him. The professor, now beginning to have a "Thinly thatched dome, if not shingled", came to Chuo University in 1945, when the literature department was founded.

"I extremely get mad to see a few students leaving their classes, and always call upon them to stay," he said, criticizing their attitude toward their classes.

He spends most of his time in writing manuscripts and taking care of his pets, a dog and birds.

Professor Kuwaki lives with his wife, a son and a daughter in Ogikubo, Suginami-ku, one of the best residential quarters in Tokyo.

Across the Pacific Ocean

New TV Tape Class Hits Attendance Peak

From the Daily Trojan

The man who recorded on TV tape the famous kitchen debate between Vice President Richard Nixon and Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union at the recent American exhibition in Moscow lectured to the largest night class ever enrolled at Southern California.

Joseph Roizen of Ampex Corp. was the second of 14 lecturers teaching the nation's first class in video tape editing. The course, with 350 men and women enrolled, will run through June 9. The class is co-sponsored by the Society of Motion Picture and TV Engineers in cooperation with the Motion Picture Film Editors.

The course was designed to meet an urgent need in the film industry to extend technical competence in the use of video tape.

One year in preparation, the course consists of field trips on lectures by experts from the motion picture and TV industry on all phases of video tape.

A new thermoplastic film to be manufactured by General Electric will be discussed during the course.

Students in the 18-week class are technicians, creative artists and managers.

Tuition Board Charges to Rise

From the Wheaton Record

Beginning September 1, tuition will increase from 20 dollars an hour to 25 dollars. This accompanies a similar increase of 40 dollars a year for board.

According to Harold G. Faulkner, business manager, the increase in rates was necessitated by rising costs of education and was needed to balance the budget.

The student pays approximately 60 per cent of the cost of his education. Interest from the supplies another 20 per cent and the remainder comes from individual gifts.

According to a recent survey, colleges in the Midwest whose size and facilities compare with Wheaton's, charge predominantly higher rates than Wheaton. Last year the average yearly tuition rate was \$17 dollars.

Faulkner points out that Wheaton, even with the increase, will still be lower than the average rate last year.

In addition to the raise in tuition and board, the student employees on campus will receive higher wages. The new scale, which has not yet been determined, will go into effect with the start of summer school.

Concerning the raise in tuition one student comments, "If they need it and they've gotta have it, they do, I can't complain. Well I can, but I won't."



"Will you tell me the way to the cafeteria?"

More than 40 Student Councilors helped newcomers to get accustomed to their college life in many ways from April 9 to 28.

祝御入学御進級
 読みやすく親しみやすい読売の英字新聞

THE YOMIURI ¥300 per month

ニューヨーク・ヘラルド・トリビューン・エコノミストと特約
 ウォルター・リッパマン等一流外人記者の権威ある論評

大学生活の友としてあなたの語学力の向上に

お申込は本社又は読売販売店へ
 東京 (561) 1111 読売新聞社 大阪 (362) 1111

Tankers & Freighters:
 The Biggest Owners in Japan!

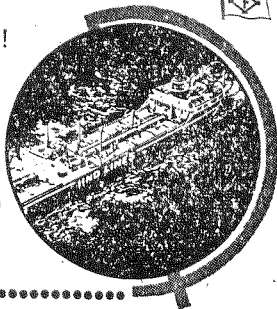
Regular Cargo Liner Services:
 Japan/New York & Europe Canada
 Japan/Western Australia
 Japan/Hongkong & Bangkok
 Japan/Korea
 Japan/India, Pakistan & Persian Gulf
 (The above under the name of I.N.P. Line)
 Worldwide Tanker & Tramp Service.

IINO LINES

President: KINSUKE MATANO

IINO KAIJUN KAISHA, LTD.

Head Office: Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
 Cable Address: IINO 10410



TOA NENRYO KOGYO
 KABUSHIKI KAISHA

Oil Refining

Head Office: 3, 1-chome, Ote-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
 Plants: Shimizu, Wakayama

利 KAJIMA CONSTRUCTION
 COMPANY LIMITED

General Constructor

Head Office: 3, 5-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Japanese Classic Art ---- Ukiyo-e

By George H. Sheeks

We have tried to introduce Ukiyo-e to foreign countries from the view of foreigners.

We are please to present this article based on his long stay in Japan and his collection of many Ukiyo-e.—Ed.

In a slanting rain at dusk a young woman with a half closed umbrella hurries past a red "torii" leading to the shrine, on a furtive errand. Her kimono is shaped into flowing lines by the wind, which bends the trees in the cedar grove and almost extinguishes the flickering light in the paper lantern which she holds in her tiny, delicate hand. One can almost hear the clicking of wooden clogs as they strike against the cobblestone street and feel the wind as it whips past.

Whatever the prayer in her heart, here in the lonely temple precincts in the driving rain her face betrays little of the tense drama of the situation, and we are left to wonder what is waiting for her ahead.

This is the essence of the art form known as "ukiyo-e". Another vignette from the life and times of the Japanese people of three hundred years ago is recorded for future generations of art lovers throughout the world. During the flowering of the Edo period in the 17th century of Japanese history a new kind of art form appeared.

These paintings and wood-block prints took their inspiration from the theater, the gay quarters, the restaurants, the wrestling arenas, and the other centers of ephemeral pleasure in Edo (Tokyo).

These places, with their re-

tinues of actors, courtesans, merchants, dissolute samurai, and so forth, constituted what was known appropriately as the "floating world" (ukiyo), and pictures of life in this demi-monde were called "pictures of the floating world", or ukiyo-e. It was these rather than the more subdued and tasteful works of traditional artists that captured the imagination of the common man in the city.

An art for the masses, however, required not only new subject matter, but a means of gaining wide circulation. This problem was solved in the middle decades of the seventeenth century by a painter named Moronobu Hishikawa, who hit upon idea of printing his pictures in quantity with the use of wood blocks.

Thus, ukiyo-e became both plentiful and inexpensive, and during the succeeding century alone thousands of them, mostly pictures of actors and beautiful women, were produced so that all could enjoy what only the nobility had known before.

During the early days of ukiyo-e red and green were the only colors used aside from the black outlines, but Harunobu Suzuki invented a method for printing more than ten different colors. At the same time, he introduced more complex subjects than had so far been the rule. His beautiful love scenes, with their incredibly graceful human figures and detailed settings, made his pictures so popular that the last few years of his life are called the "Harunobu Period" in the history of ukiyo-e.

Kiyonaga Torii adopted much from Harunobu, but changed his

doll-like heroines into health grown-up women, and Utamaro Kitagawa, who followed Kiyonaga, was even more successful in conveying the sensual elements in feminine beauty. A number of other artists of the day concentrated on the faces of actors instead of women. Of these, none excelled Sharaku Toshusai who, during a short period of activity in the years 1794 and 1795, produced some of the most powerful and individual ukiyo-e of all.

Probably the most famous of all ukiyo-e artists is Hiroshige Ando, whose landscapes reproduced the sentiment of Japanese scenery with unexcelled originality, beauty, and humor.

His views of the fifty-three posting stations along the main highway from Tokyo to Kyoto where the great processions of the lords stopped on their way to and from the capital are well known in the West. Among ukiyo-e artists of his day Hiroshige was unusual because of his literary knowledge and tastes.

He was a man of facile pen for in his diaries are apt descriptions and occasional snaps of cynicism, all of them delightful because they were casual and informal. Had he pursued literature with the enthusiasm that he applied to art, he would undoubtedly have become a famous writer or poet.

If one were to observe the unique process by which the Japanese color prints of that bygone day were made, their popularity throughout the world would be readily understood.

The ukiyo-e was the result of the intimate blending of the skill of three different artists—the

painter, the woodcarver, and the printer. The painter first drew his picture in black and white on a piece of translucent paper, which was pasted, face downward, on a block of wood.

The carver incised the outline first with a knife and then removed the spaces between the lines with chisels. To print the block the paint was applied with a brush and the impression made by hand assisted by a kind of pad. It was on the skillfulness with which the pressure was applied that the beauty of the print depended in large part. Gradations of tone and color were produced from any given block, and a good deal of artistic feeling was expressed in the latter operation.

Unquestionably the most important factor in the flowering of ukiyo-e was the appearance of painters of exceptional ability and skill, but we must not forget the admirable cooperation of carvers and printers in the effort to produce the most exquisite of prints.

Thus, when designing and producing a wood-cut, the painter would act as the "Conductor" of the ensemble, taking into full consideration the ability of the carver and the printer so as to enable them to express their powers to the best advantage.

He would draw his lines and curves in such a way as to enable the engraver to produce, by his skillful handling of the knife and chisel, the designs most appropriate to wood-cuts. The colors, too, were chosen and utilized with an eye to simplicity rather than to blends which would be admired in a hand-painted picture. The artistic excellence peculiar to wood-block prints consisted in the fact that they were unique in regard to the use of these elements.

At first glance, the Western eye may not see ukiyo-e in the same manner as would, for example, a Japanese, whose heritage and culture have shaped his artistic tastes along different lines. The ukiyo-e artist made use of lines, curves, and colors to achieve an effect, to create a mood, or to convey a feeling. He was not concerned with the recording of things as they were. Not the mere photographic reproduction of Nature but the addition of something artistic to Nature's image—herein lies the essential difference between ukiyo-e and the art of the West. It was this difference that enabled the ukiyo-e artists of that by-gone era to show themselves to the best advantage and to which they owe their continuing popularity through succeeding generations.

On The SCREEN

Beloved Infidel

20th Century Fox

"Beloved Infidel" has been released at the Shochiku Central since April 27. The story tells of the bitter-sweet love affair of F. Scott Fitzgerald and his beloved infidel, Sheilah Graham, a native of England, who has

is introduced to F. Scott Fitzgerald (Gregory Peck). They soon fall in love each other.

Sheilah later knows that Scott has a beautiful wife now in a lunatic asylum, and a little girl, Scott, always worried how to



Encouraged by Sheilah (Deborah Kerr, right), Scott (Gregory Peck) made his mind to be a writer again.

devoted herself for four years to his recovery from alcoholic poisoning and disappointment.

Scott Fitzgerald spent a brilliant life as an American novelist in the 1920's.

The producer is Jerry Wald who once presented "Payton Place." This story is a joint work by Jerald Frank (the author of "I'll cry tomorrow") and Sheilah Graham who actually exists in 1959.

Gregory Peck plays the role of Scott Fitzgerald in this film, and he has acted "On the Beach". A beautiful woman, Sheilah Graham (Deborah Kerr) leaves England for America in 1936 with a great hope to become a columnist.

She was born in London and when 6 years old, she was taken into an orphanage. At Southampton Harbor, Lord Donegall, Sheilah's fiance, comes to see her off.

As soon as she arrives in New York, she visits John Wheeler, and she becomes a columnist of Daily Mirror through his recommendation. She writes gossips of cinema actors and actresses in Hollywood as a paragon, and creates a sensation in movie's society.

Janet Pierce (Karin Booth) hates her extremely. She receives an invitation to Bob Carter's Party, where she

make money for hospital charges and school expenses of his daughter, gets drowned in wine out of desperation.

Scott confesses his love to Sheilah at the Maribu beach and she confides her real name and younger days to him. After his confession, uneducated Sheilah is taught everything by him.

Sheilah is deeply in love with him but she finally breaks off her engagement.

When Scott learns that his scenario is not adopted, he loses his hope to be a scenario writer.

He breaks his oath not to drink which he has kept for a long time, when he flies to Chicago with her.

Being encouraged by Sheilah, he again decides to be a writer, and rents a villa, at Maribu.

In this villa, he begins to write a novel, "The Last Tycoon", laid in Hollywood. Scott intends to publish it in a magazine, but there are no agents that purchase his novel.

This is so unbearable to him that he again soaks in wine. When the Christmas time comes near, a fortune smiles on him with the news of his agent publishing his novel.

Scott expresses his gratitude to her in his delight and promises to repay for her love.

When he sits at his desk, heart failure suddenly hits him.

Universities' Current Situation

By Tsutomu Kuwaki

Professor of the Literature Department

This is an article contributed by Mr. Tsutomu Kuwaki (Literature Dept.) over the mission of university.—Ed.

A report issued in April by the Education Ministry says that the number of universities in Japan amounts to 520; 96 national, 72 public and 352 private schools. When we exclude the junior colleges from the total, we have 244 universities; 72 National, 33 Public and 139 Private universities. This remarkable increase in universities is no doubt a reflex of democratized university education which gives everyone an equal opportunity to enter these institutions.

But most of the students who do not want to go to local universities come up to Tokyo, which occupies thirty-four per cent of the total universities, forty-eight per cent of all the students and ten per cent of Japan's population, and face a fierce competition in entrance examinations.

Even after passing the examination through such competition, they can not enjoy a comfortable life in Tokyo.

Some half of these students must seek side jobs to cover the shortage their school expenses.

This situation clearly indicates the financially strained circum-

stances of their parents, and even if it is admitted as a reflex of democratization, the increase in the number of poor students who have to spend their time in side jobs, is undoubtedly one of the reasons which makes human relations in schools loose and contributes to the success of extremely leftist political movements.

Almost all students are adults with the right to vote, and they should not, be indifferent to their government, but when they think of their real purposes as students, they have to be wiser about the limit of their action.

By the way, the university has two phases as the highest seat of learning which are self-study and education. The former is adopted in graduate schools and the latter in colleges. In both schools students make an effort how to become highly-cultured citizens. At present the graduate schools occupy less than two per cent of the total universities in Japan.

Therefore, Chuo University can have a pride in this point. It, however, must carry out its education in accordance with the academic principle of the "universality of university" as stressed in the medieval period of Europe.

When we go into the special-

ties of Japanese universities, we can perceive that private educational institutes are influenced by industrial society and face the problem of being adjusted based on business principle or sometimes on state principle.

From the university standpoint, it is desired that measures be taken for international cooperation as such are certain to contribute to mutual understanding with nations and in large sense, to world peace which leads to the happiness of human beings.

When scholars are awakened to the mission of universities that asserted Studium against Sacerdotium and Imperium in medieval times, they will be able to enlighten politicians.



President Hiroshi Okawa

Toei's Business Lines: Production, Distribution, Exhibition, Export and Import of Feature Films, Educationals, TV-Films, Animated Cartoons, etc.



TOEI MOTION PICTURE CO., LTD.

ASIA'S BIGGEST MOVIE ORGANIZATION

Head Office: 8, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Studios: Kyoto & Tokyo

COAL MINING MACHINERY

STEEL STRUCTURES

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN

MITSUBISHI SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

MACHINE TOOLS

LAND AND MARINE PRIME MOTORS AND AUXILIARIES

CHEMICAL FIBERS MACHINERY

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING MACHINERY

HEAD OFFICE: Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan

BRANCH OFFICE: Osaka-Kobe-Fukuoka-Sapporo-Hongkong-Duesseldorf

NEW YORK OFFICE: Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, New York S.N.Y.

WORKS: Nagasaki-Shimonoseki-Hiroshima

9th Consecutive Victory Achieved in Track-Field

The Chuo Track-Field squads, men and women, gained the 9th win respectively in the 39th Amateur Track-Field Championship in Kanto district held at the Chuo Univ. Nerima Ground and the National Stadium from May 5 to 8.



The photo shows the decisive moment when Seiji Otsubo, a member of the Chuo Track-Field club, cleared the bar at the height of 4.30 meters in pole jump in the 23rd, Tokyo Track-Field Meet held at the National Stadium on April 24. He marked a new meet record, gaining the second place in the event.

Chuo Hopes Perch Top

Chuo captured the full victory in the Intercollegiate Table Tennis Championship for freshmen in Kanto district held at the National Stadium from April 23 to 25. This is the most remarkable record the Chuo squad ever achieved.

Fighter Kiyoshi Tanaka (Chuo) attracted the people's attention in his technique and fighting spirit. In the finals of men's singles the fighter had a close match with his persistent rival Konaka (Hosei Univ.) who was expected to get the crown in the singles.

Students Clash-

(Continued from Page 1)

new front, sitting down on the pavement before the Pension Bureau building.

Meanwhile 17 leaders of Zengakuren were arrested, including Chairman Kentaro Karoji and Secretary-General Yoshihisa Fuiwa, a Chuo student, of the Young Men's Socialist Federation.

The police were then reinforced by some 2,000 men who were armed with helmets and clubs to take action against the rioting students in front of the Chapel Center and the Pension Bureau building.

At around 7.20 p.m. the police reinforcement simultaneously started to crack down on the students.

Despite the fierce resistance by the students they were forced to retreat.

The Zengakuren's forcible petition demonstration ended at 9.00 p.m. with some 3,500 students heading in a hysterical zig-zag parade for the Tokyo Station.

On the other hand, Masako Seki, freshman, also won the victory in the women's singles over excellent player Fujimoto (Showa Women's College) with her powerful smashes.

The champions are expected to be props of the Chuo team in the near future.

MAIN RESULTS

Men's singles	
Tanaka	{ 19-21 } 2 { 21-19 } 1 { 23-21 }
Konaka (Hosei Univ.)	
Women's singles	
Seki	2 { 21-19 } 0 { 21-18 }
Fujimoto (Showa Univ.)	
Men's doubles	
Segawa	
Miki	2 { 21-18 } { 19-21 } 1 { 21-16 }
Ota (Nihon Univ.)	
Asaki	
Women's doubles	
Seki	
Koyama	2 { 21-10 } 0 { 21-16 }
Kushida (Senshu Univ.)	
Ichinose	

Three Pugilists Ranked First

Three Chuo boxers knocked down their competitors in the 3rd Tryout for the coming Olympics held at the Korakuen Gym. on April 22.

Lightweight boxer Hideo Suzuki fought well with Masayoshi Otake (Nihon Univ.) through out the match. In the last round his powerful hook hit his rival's face, sending down one-sidedly, the persistent competitor to the mat.

Masahito Kawaguchi (featherweight) had a close match with veteran pugilist Saburo Tsukahara (Ritsumeikan Univ.). In the second round he made the rival get into a scrape.

Southpaw Isamu Hisamori won with a decision against Manzo Kikuchi (Korakuen Boxing Club) in featherweight who came to victor in the final round in the Hokkaido Preliminary match.

Left-handed Hisamori was more stronger in his left straight punches than his rival Kikuchi, and his straight and stiff strokes led to his final victory.

RESULTS

(Red Corner)		(Blue Corner)	
Light weight			
Hideo Suzuki (Chuo Univ.)		Yoshimasa Otake (Nihon Univ.)	
Bantamweight			
Kunikatsu Yamagishi (Chuo Univ.)		*Takachi Hoshino (Meiji Univ.)	
Featherweight			
Masahito Kawaguchi (Chuo Univ.)		Saburo Tsukahara (Ritsumeikan Univ.)	
Isamu Hisamori (Chuo Univ.)		Manzo Kikuchi (Korakuen Boxing Club)	

Netmen Get Full Victory

Full victory was achieved by the Chuo tennis squad in the 3rd Toto University Soft-Ball Tennis Championship held at the Chuo University Tennis Court on April 23 and 24.

In the Chuo-Nihon finals of the championship, the Chuo team which won the victory in the first meet in 1959 smashed down its rival with a 4-3 score. Active plays by Chuo veterans, captain Endo (senior), fighter Hatayama (junior) and Ono (sophomore), brought the crown to Chuo, especially the captain excelled other netmen in technique and fighting spirit, attracting the people's attention through the matches.

1. Chuo Team	7-0
2. Chuo Team	6-0
Tokyo Univ. of arts and science	
3. Chuo Team	5-0
Nihon Gymnastic Univ. Team	
4. Chuo Team	7-0
Tokyo Univ. Team	
5. Chuo Team	7-0
Aoyama Gakuin Univ. Team	
6. Chuo Team	4-0
Nihon Univ. Team	

Hope of this Month

"Black Shot"

By Yukio Suzuki

Kiyoshi Tanabe (sophomore), All Japan Amateur Flyweight Champion, is one of the excellent members of the Chuo Boxing Club, and at the same time, is most hopeful to be sent to the Rome Olympics.

Though he is small, he has a splendid physique, weighing 53.5 kg. and 195 cm tall and likes to listen to modern jazz as a hobby.

Whenever he has no training, he listens to music over a radio.

Brimming with amiability he is quite modest and never takes pride in his wonderful strength.

Japan's Amateur boxers are better in basic techniques than professionals, but they have less experience, in fighting than foreign boxers.

He established a record of 38 straight victories in the 3rd Boxing Olympic Tryout held at the Korakuen Gym. on March 25 this year.

He has never been defeated in his boxing career. He is powerful in the cross-counter of his right hand after consecutive clouts with his right and left hands.

His weak point is that he has no decisive socks which he says he has to strengthen in training.

Tanabe entered the Amori Engineering High School in 1956, and started training, motivated by an amateur boxing meet of the high school.

It is his most pleasant memory that he gained the title of the All Japan High School Flyweight Championship in 1958.

On the other hand, it is the most bitter memory through his boxing life that he had no coacher in his high school days, and that he was not taught true boxing technics. After school was over, he always trained himself alone in order to become a strong boxer.

Upon graduation from the high school, he entered Chuo University last year.

On entering to the University,

he became the All Japan Amateur Flyweight Champion, to the amazement of his many boxing fans.

He has recently become dignified himself as a sophomore.

At present, some of his powerful rivals to Tanabe are Tsutsumi (Waseda Univ.), Kato (Nihon Univ.), Goto (Waseda Univ.), who have taken to hard training to be elected as representative of the Rome Olympics.

Touching on his life in future, he said "I don't want to become an ordinary salaried man in future," bashfully scratching his head with his right hand. He



continued "though I am fond of boxing, yet daily training is very hard for me, but I am convinced that it will prove useful after my graduation from the university, where at the same time want to study as much as possible."

This powerful little boy is now anxious to participate in the 17th Rome Olympics, and in order to realize his heat hope, he spares no efforts in daily training, especially in manual work after his regular training.

He is expected to be chosen for the 17th Rome Olympics as a representative of the Japanese participants in the last elimination contest to be held at the Korakuen Gym at the end of June.

NITTO BOSEKI CO., LTD.

President: EIICHI SHIMADA

HEADQUARTERS: 1 Yaesu-6, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
OSAKA OFFICE: 90 Kitahama 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka

日本で一番使われている……

コメダモーター

日本石油

Your Party & Banquet

鳳月堂

Special Service For Chuo Students

Main shop newly enlarged
Capable of 100 persons

MAIN SHOP: 18, Hiotsuguchi-cho
TEL. (481) 3886

Branch: Sano Shita Dori
TEL. (481) 2020, 7530

1 A. C. & D. C. GENERATOR	7 CIRCUIT
2 A. C. & D. C. MOTOR	8 SWITCH BOARD
3 DYNAMOMETER	9 SWITCH BOX
4 MERCURY RECTIFIER	10 ELECTRIC HOIST
5 TRANSFORMER	11 HOUSEHOLD MERCHANDISE
6 INDUCTION REGULATOR	

Meidensha Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd.

New Ohtemachi Building
4, 2-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo, Japan
Tel. Tokyo (211) 3111 Cable Address: "Meiden Tokyo"

観光バスの御用命

池袋営業所 電話 (983) 2160
練馬営業所 電話 (991) 4566-8

西武バス

SHOP AT SOGO

No Tax Section on the 4th floor for Foreign Visitors, with a broad range of famous Cameras, Transistor radios, etc., attractively displayed to make your shopping easier.

TOKYO YURAKUCHO
TEL. (231) 6711