

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

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Students Decry The Ikeda Cabinet

The main-stream faction of Zengakuren students on September 15 staged a demonstrative parade with a slogan "Down with the Ikeda Government".

Since the Ikeda Cabinet stands high in public estimation now, only 350 students from 10 universities including some 25 Chuo students took part in the demonstration.

The students rallied in Togo Park at Ichigaya, and marched on to the Prime Minister's official residence.

They were later scheduled to go to the Metropolitan Police Board from the residence to protest unjust oppression but as police obstructed them, the students changed their course and demonstrated to Shinbashi and broke up at 6:00 p.m.

On the other hand, the anti-main faction of Zengakuren, National Liaison Council of Student's self-Government Associations (Zenjiro) are scheduled to conduct united action on September 19 against the Ikeda Cabinet.

First Term Exam Dated for Oct. 11-14

The deans conference decided on Sept. 6 that the examination for the first term will be held for four days from October 11 through 14, and the last term examination from February 6 through 25, it was learned Sept. 9.

Apart of the decision was soon announced later on the notice board of the school.

Earlier the school authorities had announced that classes for the first term would last until October 10, and those for the last term until February 4. According to the school authorities the measures were aimed at conducting supplementary lessons to make up for ten days' loss time caused by the suspension of classes from June 20 to 30. The suspension was due to the worsening of the social situation resulting from a series of demonstrations against the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

The decision, however, is subject to approval at meetings of five faculty professors. All departments gave approval at their respective meetings by Sept. 14.

The formal and final schedule of the school up to February 25 next year follows:

Winter vacation
December 27-January 5
Termination of the last term
February 4
Examination for the last term
February 6-25

Hakumon Festival Slated for Nov. 10-13

An annual Hakumon Festival is scheduled to be held from November 10 through 13 on the school campus.

Preparatory meeting for the festival was given on Sept. 14, attended by five student bodies including the Student Self-Government, the Culture Association and the Athletic Association and decided a rough outline on executing the colorful event.

According to the decision, no new plan which is featured in this year festival is adopted.

An executive committee for the fete, consisting of the five student bodies will formerly organized on Sept. 21.

Hanai may Succeed Chief Justice Tanaka

Professor Tadashi Hanai, an authority on the criminal law and the former Public Prosecutor-General is reportedly the most likely successor to Chief Justice Kotaro Tanaka of the Supreme Court, according to recent Japanese newspapers.

Mr. Tanaka reaches the age limit on coming October 25. The government is looking for a proper person as his successor and is expected to make a final decision by the end of this month.

Among the candidates so far there are Mr. Tadashi Hanai and Tatsuo Sato, who is former president of the Legislative Bureau, from the civil field, Toshiyuki Miyazawa, Sakae Wagatsuma who are both emeritus professors of Tokyo University from the academic field, and Hachiro Fujita who is a judge of the Court from the Supreme Court.

Of all candidates, Mr. Hanai has an enormous advantage in that he has experienced a great deal as a lawyer, scholar and procurator, and at the same time he is considered a man of a gentle personality with almost no enemies.

An association of lawyers in Tokyo has already decided to support Mr. Hanai.

According to the Constitution, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be nominated by the Cabinet and be appointed by the Emperor.

But, actually, the Prime Minister has a great influence on deciding the next Chief Justice.

Mr. Hanai, an authority on the criminal law, has now classes at Chuo's Law Department and takes charge of the Jitatsu-Gakkai (students' Japanese oratorical group) as its chairman. Prof. Hanai was a member of the Board of Directors of Chuo University until last May.

Cultural Class Given in July

Three teachers gave instructive lecture at a "Summer Cultural Class" on the school campus during the summer vacation.

This program was the second designed by the Department of Students' Affairs to enhance the culture of students.

The three lectures were given by Prof. Hideo Tamura of the Economics Department, Prof. Kiichi Inoma of the Commerce Department and Prof. Sadao Yasukawa of the Literature Department every morning from July 1 through 8.

More than 120 students participated in the meeting but their number was comparatively fewer than the first "Spring Cultural Class" held in late last March.

It was due to a lack of sufficient information resulting from a 10-day suspension of lectures which school authorities had to announce in view of the political situation centering the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. Prof. Tamura gave his lecture on Thomas More's "Utopia".

The students who attended Prof. Inoma's class appreciated the records of well-known foreign songs and studied their history.

The lecture of Professor Yasukawa was featured by the genre of Japanese literature, centering around works by the Shirakaba school.

Young Men's Statues

Original of Chuonians' New Symbol Finished More Than Half by Hongo

The original form of two young men's statues will be completed by early October by well-known sculptor Shin Hongo.

Each of the original statues stands about 6 feet and 6 inches and the figures are powerfully and healthfully modeled.

The statues, when completed, will be set up on the school campus.

The Group For Building

Young Men's Statues on September 5 talked on the cite of building the statues, but they did not reach a concrete conclusion, though they are expected to be erected in the courtyard by the end of this year.

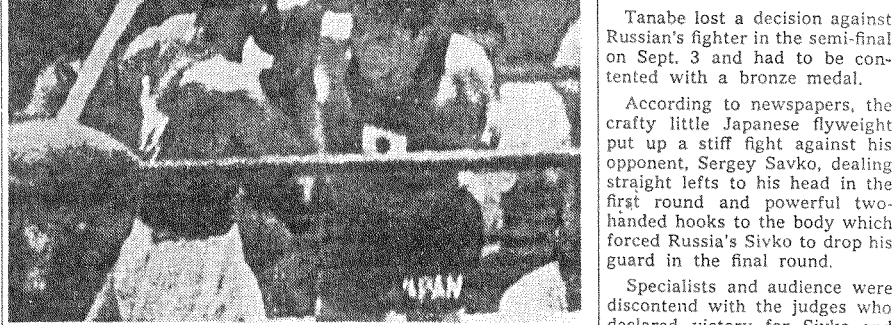
Sculptor Hongo in an interview with the Hakumon Herald said that he intends to make the young men's statues, not in a tragic and religious senses but

First National Flag Raised By Tanabe in Rome Boxing

The first boxing bronze medal was won by tricky fighter Kiyoshi Tanabe of Chuo University at the Palace of Sports, Rome on Sept. 5.

The medalist is popular little flyweight Kiyoshi Tanabe, sophomore of the Economics Department of the school.

Japan's 112 pound title contender made a headway, smashing his three opponents, Aryee of Ghana, Young of Nigeria and Dobrescu of Rumania, in the flyweight tournament before his semi-final match with Sergey Sivko of Soviet Russia.



Japan's flyweight Kiyoshi Tanabe took the fight against Sergey Sivko (U.S.S.R.) in the semifinals, dealing straight lefts and right-handed hooks to the face and body of his opponent in every round. But, unexpectedly, victory was declared for the Russian's fighter.

Dean Okuda Seen to Resign

Goro Okuda, dean of the law department has expressed his intention to retire from his post on account of poor health.

A 10-day suspension of lectures which school authorities had to carry out from July 20 to 30 because of the political movement by Chuo students is reportedly said to be the principal reason for Prof. Okuda's intended resignation.

Professor Nobuo Asakawa, and Ko Harada are considered very powerful candidates for the post of the dean of the law faculty when Prof. Okuda re-

signs. * * *

However, as his successor has not been decided exactly, Prof. Okuda has not tendered his resignation, which he is expected to submit in the near future.

Most students hope that prominent professor will stay in his present post.

Professor Okuda was elected at the meeting of law faculty professors on November 4, 1959.

At that time, Prof. Okuda told Hakumon Herald that he had an enthusiastic idea of promoting seminars in curriculum lacking in the law department, and hoped to have intimate contracts with students.

Good Condition In Employment

More than 850 companies opened their doors to Chuo students as of September 10. It was revealed by the Vocational Section of the school on September 12.

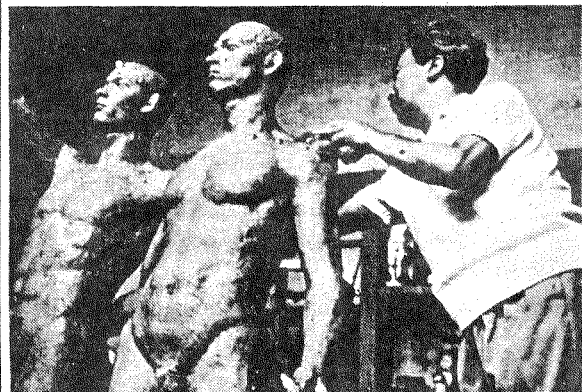
This figure is far larger than that of last year and reflects Japan's favorable economic conditions which have been continued since last March.

In addition to the leading companies which have regularly adopted Chuo students every year, 150 new companies want Chuo University graduates of next spring.

Securities and production companies want a larger number of employees this year as the result of the investment boom.

The number of student seeking employment as classified by industry is

Production	276
Security, and Finance..	588
Business	133
Journalism and publication	115
Public Office	66
Transportation	24



Sculptor Shin Hongo is carving the clayey original of the young men's statues, 6 feet and 6 inches high, with the intention of modeling it powerfully and healthfully.

Tanabe lost a decision against Russian's fighter in the semi-final on Sept. 3 and had to be contented with a bronze medal.

According to newspapers, the crafty little Japanese flyweight put up a stiff fight against his opponent, Sergey Sivko, dealing straight lefts to his head in the first round and powerful two-handed hooks to the body which forced Russia's Sivko to drop his guard in the final round.

Specialists and audience were discontented with the judges who declared victory for Sivko and were unanimous in picking the young Japanese fighter as the winner of the bout, it was reported.

Regarding to the Tanabe-Sivko match, Mr. Tsutomu Yanagiya a coach of the Chuo University Boxing Club, said that Japan has issued a formal document to the International Amateur Boxing Association to protest against the decision in favor of Sivko of Russia.

"I am not satisfied with the decision and the Olympic judges and referees should be selected more strictly," he said.

He also agreed with a reporter of the American boxing magazine "Ring," who wrote that Tanabe's hooks, jabs and straights gave him the first and third rounds without any doubt, while Sivko took a slight initiative in the second.

He believed in his report that Tanabe would come off victorious.

Young Tanabe left for Rome in early August, accompanied by other Japanese boxing delegates among whom were bantam-weight Katsuo Haga and welter-weight Katsuji Watanabe, both are also Chuo students.

Tanabe said, in his letter to the Hakumon Herald, that he was taking his training at a boxing gym for professionals in Rome every day and his condition was getting better day after day.

Shifty, wily flyweight Tanabe had allegedly given all-out fights to his four strong opponents.

The Chuo Boxing Club and other circles concerned are planning to hold celebrations in honor of Tanabe.

A member of the club said Medalist Tanabe has added new glory to the club.

Tanabe, a boy from a northern apple-orchard country, was enrolled in Chuo University in 1958 by the recommendation of manager Muneo Tanaka of the Chuo Boxing Club, manager of the Japan's boxing squad to the Rome Olympics.

In his two-year college life, Tanabe has the best record of 38 consecutive victories in flyweight competitions in Japan.

Brilliant Tanabe is due to return on the morning of Sept. 18.

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EDITORIAL

Build Your Own Faith

Three months have passed since a series of disorderly demonstrations were staged on around June 15.

The nation-wide demonstrations against the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty since mid-May to June 15 were truly unprecedented in the history of Japanese student movements.

A few days after the riotous demonstrations around the Diet, Akira Mitsuhashi, new chairman of the Student Self-Government Association of our university was elected at the general meeting of the S.S.G.A.

It is very significant that the new chairman was elected from among members of the anti-main stream faction which once staged a "Haneda demonstration" when Mr. Hagerty, U.S. presidential secretary, arrived at Tokyo International Airport.

At this juncture we would like to point out a few basic problems that the S.S.G.A. has to reconsider.

Firstly we have so far had a kind of doubt as to the organization of the association which is split into the main and anti-main stream factions.

We believe, that it is very harmful and irrational for the organization to stage demonstration aimed at the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

Secondly, it is very important to note that the underlying thoughts of the two factions are far from what general students can understand, and are feared as leading to Communism.

Furthermore, the new executive committee members point out the necessity of taking up many campus to obstruct Chuo University's democratic operation, insisting that they are entitled to discuss them politically.

What is most important about this problem is that students have to bear in mind that these campus problems must be used as a step to involve general students into political movements as we experienced in the past.

Whether the executive members of the S.S.G.A. are from the main-stream or anti-main-stream faction, it is necessary for students to reconsider their past political activities in that they were often influenced by a single leader of the S.S.G.A.

It is a fact, however that most of the students who participated in the demonstrations have more or less come to reconsider their past behavior as indicated in the "go-home-movement" (Kikyo-Undo), and are making efforts to improve their future activities.

One of many urgent things which both new executive committee members and general students have to do is to work out measures to fill a wide gap between them and to stage understandable demonstrations if needed.

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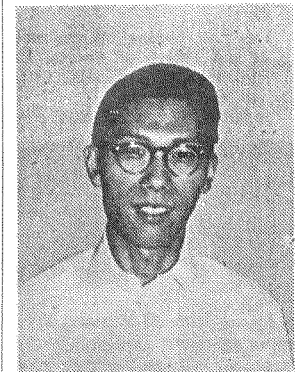
On Student Movements

By Kohachiro Ogawa
Associate Professor of Economics Department

Historic Events

The student movement in the first half of the current year provided an important key to the latest page in the history of the world.

The South Korean student campaign was aimed at the revival and protection of Democracy in that country while that in Turkey contributed a great deal to the establishment of a similar principle. Both campaigns successfully ended as a matter of fact.



Young Associate Professor Kohachiro Ogawa, an authority on Economics, graduated from the economic department of Chuo University in 1951, and became an assistant of the economic department in the same year. Appointed as full-time assistant professor in 1956, he became Associate Professor in 1957.

On the other hand, the Japanese student movement, which was launched with the forcible ratification of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty in the Lower House on May 19 and 20 as an occasion, developed into a series of nation-wide political demonstrations unprecedented in Japan's history of capitalism. Students daily took part in them, contributing a great deal to efforts to protect Japan's democracy. They rose practically all at once in countries whose democracy was in crisis and they took the initiative in protecting the democratic rights of the people. The Japanese student movement since May 19 varied considerably from those in South Korea and Turkey.

The National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations (Zengakuren) which even now forms the mainstay of the Japanese student movement had two aspects.

In other words, the organization did its best to promote the democratic movement of the nation, but hampered the unity and cooperation of various classes of people. Thus, the current Japanese student movement, while holding some improper elements, often went too far in its action.

In South Korea and Turkey, students properly led the people in their democratic movement representing their will. In this respect, their role as intellectuals was given full display. Ja-

pan's student campaign also played an important role in protecting democracy and it is hoped to do so in the future. However, apart from South Korea and Turkey, Japan is a highly developed capitalistic nation and has a Peace Constitution which provides for parliamentarism, freedom of speech, expression, assembling and the renunciation of war. What is more important is that the country has organized labor, now battling hard. Countries where labor movements are guaranteed under democratic principles and the labor class can really display its power are limited to a few advanced capitalistic nations. South Korea and Turkey lack labor movements and they are far from being perfect. But they do exist in Japan. This suggests a difference of capitalistic development between Japan and the two other countries. There is no doubt that Japan's capitalism is far more advanced than South Korea and Turkey both politically and economically.

Under these different circumstances, the role of a student movement naturally changes. For this reason, it is problematical for the Japanese student movement to resort to excessive action implementing in the minds of the people a sense of distrust. We wonder whether leaders of the Zengakuren are well aware of this fact. Any excessive action, separate from

the people, may prove suicidal to the student movement itself. It appears that the Japanese student movement has come to a turning-point while receiving many criticisms. Students engaged in their movement are now penetrating deep into farming villages in their efforts to have local people understand their one-month movement in the past and to obtain data for their reflection through the critical views of these people. In a sense, they seem to be intent on rebuilding democracy from its very foundation. If these moderate efforts are repeated, it may be possible to see a healthy movement in the current student movement again. In this respect, we expect much of a repetition of efforts by students themselves.

Zengakuren Move

The month from the single-handed adoption of the new U.S.-Japan Security Treaty by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party till June 19 when the treaty was ratified was certainly a period which no Japanese would forget, and at the same time it was a month of great events in the history of the Japanese student movement. For at no other time did the Japanese show more serious concern in politics or did

all classes of people take up conscientiously the problem of parliamentarism. The forcible adoption of the new U.S.-Japan Security Treaty by the Liberal-Democratic Party threw Japanese parliamentarism into an unprecedented crisis. The people did not pass over in silence how the parliamentary rules were trampled down by the major political party. A national movement to protect democracy and parliamentarism developed at an amazing speed. The people, as a measure to save parliamentarism, demanded the resignation of the Kishi cabinet and dissolution of the Diet. The growing influence to protect democracy, however, involved the Zengakuren, a group, which disturbed unified action, and the national movement for protection of democracy was often misled by leftists. Force used by leaders of the Zengakuren came to a frontal clash with police and it finally invited an untoward incident on June 15 in which a university coed perished. The drastic use of force by the Zengakuren did not serve to protect democracy, but gave an excuse to pressure organizations denying parliamentarism and suffered severe criticism (Continued on Page 3)

Professor's Profile (17)

"Unaffected Lawyer"

By Yoshiki Muraoka

The two-month summer vacation was over, and a mid-season examination, which is a strong headache for us students, is approaching.

It is well said that every rose has its thorn.

"You should study without thinking only of immediate profits," once said Professor Shigeyori Tsukamoto, Doctor of Laws, a lawyer, who teaches the English law at Chuo University.

"Generally speaking, the English law is not practical to ordinary men who learn it. But you will find it useful, when you study Japanese laws. And even if you think your subject will not help you immediately, you should study it closely. That is because, without doing so, you cannot put to some use a subject which is really useful," remarked the lawyer in a solemn tone befitting a lawyer.

He is rather small and thin. This quite plain, modest man often uses the words of "without a definite purpose."

The professor who often uses these words entered Chuo University "without a definite purpose," and became a lawyer "without a definite purpose."

He graduated from the law department of Chuo University in 1936.

During his school days, Mr. Tsukamoto was active as a member of the English Speaking Society and he is one of the earnest readers of the Hakumon Herald since it came to be put out.

Passing the bar examination successfully in 1937, the small and thin man was nominated a district judge in 1939, and then served at the Tokyo District Court.

Appointed as assistant pro-

fessor at Chuo University in 1948, the 47-year-old lawyer became professor in 1951.

"The educational level under the postwar university system shows a marked fall, compared with that of prewar days," complained Professor Tsukamoto



with a slight slouch. In the present society of Japan, however, capable a man may be, if he has not university education, he cannot get an important position, accordingly many people go to university.

These words of Professor Tsukamoto seem to mean that he himself has admitted the need for the mass-production of university students, judging from the present social situation of Japan.

His desire in future is to write books as many as possible. Professor Tsukamoto is concurrently vice-president of the Shimpokai, preparatory society for the bar examination, and runs a law office with Mr. Tadaichiro Tanimura, a councilor of Chuo University, in Marunouchi-Building.

Mr. Shigeyori Tsukamoto lives in Yotsuya, Shinjuku, with his wife and three sons.

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T.S. Eliot - Guilty or Not Guilty?

By Yasunari Takahashi
Assistant Professor of Literature Department

Let us agree, to begin with, that T. S. Eliot is, or at least has been, undoubtedly the greatest figure in the 20th century literary history of the English-speaking nations. No poet or critic writing today will be so bold as to assert his complete independence from the influence of this Nobel Prize Win-



Mr. Yasunari Takahashi, an authority on literature teaches English and English literature at the literature department of Chuo University. He was graduated from literature department of Tokyo University in 1953 and get a present post in 1958.

ner, poet of *The Waste Land* and critic of *Selected Essays*. Of course there have been recurrent revolts against his pervading authority; especially of late Eliot has been exposed to severe attacks from various quarters, the most successful among them being a witty parody of Eliot's famous poems (titled *The Sweeneyad*) by a pseudonymous writer, Myra Buttler. But the fact that a parody can be so successful only testifies to the

greatness of Eliot's influence. What, then, has Eliot done to revolutionise so decisively the literary scene (or almost sensibility itself) of this century? In order to make this clear, I will speak about my own case. When I first read him, at the age of 19, it was a very disturbing yet fascinating experience. My literary taste till then had been largely fostered by the soft, natural, reflective and palatable poetry of the Romantics (Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley) and Victorians (Tennyson, Browning); and this Eliot ruthlessly and fatally shattered. Intellectual toughness, learned allusions, difficulty and complexity of poetic structure, irony and sophistication — in a word, the genuine "modernity" of his work was a kind of death sentence to the vague attraction which Romanticism and Victorianism had exerted over my adolescence.

But what lay behind this "modernity" and gave it such an irresistible power was Eliot's vision — a terrifying vision of the whole modern culture as the "Waste Land", and of the modern men as the "Hollow Men". Indeed the merit of early Eliot may be summarized thus: he built, in a perfect language, an "image" of the disintegration and chaos which Europe experienced after the World War I. And yet (as he sang himself) "human nature cannot bear too much reality". The Eliot who wrote *Hollow Men* (1925) was already reaching for the conquest of "hollowness". Soon it became apparent that his chosen way was a Christian one. He professed himself to be a "royalist in politics, classicist in literature, Anglo-Catholic in religion". Here it is that many voices

begin to cry against him. It is indeed very easy to criticize his "tradition" and "backwardness" as reactionary from, say, a leftist or positivist standpoint. That would be, however, a little off the point in discussing the Eliotic problem, which lies on a deeper level.

The problem is, before anything else, a spiritual one: the Western Man having come to this sad pass, how can he be saved? By Marxism, or Existentialism, or Catholicism, or Eastern philosophy (Zen)? The irony, a very tragic one for the modern world, lies in this: though we concur to a clairvoyant diagnosis of the disease such as Eliot gave us in *The Waste Land*, no sooner is some cure presented to us than we suspect the doctor.

Besides, I detect other causes for suspicion. Eliot talks about Christian faith and the tradition of European culture. But he does not look like an ardent Christian like Pascal; and he is himself an American, an expatriate one. He seems to be a solitude-ridden outsider trying to get into a larger pattern. I don't say this as a sarcasm, I believe in his sincerity; but a certain self-conscious coldness inherent in his attitude is, if not repellent, at least unattractive.

Again, I suspect Eliot to be a misanthrope at heart. The motivating power behind all of his works seems not to be "humanistic". We don't feel in him that happy union of a pessimistic vision and "love of men" which moves us so profoundly in reading Dostoevsky. It is of course possible that such a misanthropic nature paradoxically contributes to the technical perfection of a work

of art. But it will be a nice point whether such an art can be truly "great".

Be that as it may, the essential task for us is, it seems to me, first to recognize with deep sympathy the nature of Eliot's vision in 1920's; then to see how firm he has been in his decision to conquer the vision and that his is one though only one of the typical modern spiritual pilgrimages; and last to try to find our own way, perhaps different from Eliot's — a way to be fully conscious of human imperfection and yet somehow to achieve the integration of our life.

Is Eliot guilty? No definite answer for such a question. We should at least admit that we owe him (among a few other 20th century geniuses) the revelation of what it is to be "modern", of the glory and also the misery of European culture. As for his Christian orthodoxy, who can blame the belief other people have chosen? We have only to go our own way.

Student Movement—

(Continued from Page 2)

cisms of the people. The true enemy of parliamentarism and democracy is by no means international communism, but fascism which depends on the negation of parliamentarism and is at vie with democracy. The movement after May 19 was a unified national action to defend democracy from the threat of war and fascism. In the movement the Zengakuren, under the name of peace and democracy, disturbed the people's unified action, gave rise to excuses for fascism and finally almost shook hands with reactionary groups.

In the series of demonstrations daily staged around the Diet since May 19, many students participated, but they did not place confidence in the strategy and tactics of Zengakuren leaders nor approved the political theory and the form of movement by the Zengakuren. While taking part in the demonstrations the majority of the students were critical. If the reckless action of the Liberal-Democratic Party on May 19, was left to take its own course, Japan would be back again to fascism and war. At least this kind of sentiment was prevalent in those days. Although a huge number of students was mobilized, yet there was a large gap between Zengakuren leaders and participating students in their consciousness and action. What made the matters worse was that the Zengakuren was split into main and anti-main factions, inviting a lack of unity in the student front line and confusion. The two factions repeated their mutual criticisms and their opposition developed into sentimental attacks surpassing the scope of theoretical disputes, bringing trouble to the general students. However, it must be kept in mind that all this trouble was a problem of responsibility by each individual. For regardless of whether they are members of the main or anti-main faction, it was students themselves who chose their leaders.

On The SCREEN

Sons and Lovers

20th Century Fox

"Sons and Lovers", one of the masterpieces of British novelist, D.H. Lawrence, has been pictured into a film which depicts the life of a youth good at painting.



Paul (Dean Stockwell) brings up a talk of separation to Miriam (Heather Sears) in the climax of "Sons and Lovers."

The director is Jack Cardiff, a famous cameraman in England who has received an Academy Award for the best colour photographing in "Black Nurses" in 1945.

The leading actors and actress are Trevor Howard in "The Key" and "The Roots of Heaven", Dean Stockwell who is called a second James Dean and Wendy Hiller who has received an Academy Award for the best supporting actress in "Separate Tables".

The story begins in 1910 at the coal mining village of Bestwood in the industrial Midlands where the Morel family lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Morel (Trevor Howard and Wendy Hiller) have three sons. William (William Lucas), the eldest son, working at a service company in London, Paul (Dean Stockwell), the elder, desiring to become an artist, and Arthur (Sean Barrett), the youngest, being a pit-worker like his father.

Mrs. Morel loves Paul most of the three, but her drunkard husband wants Paul to be a pit-worker. So the parents are on bad terms each other and he always shouts to his wife in one way or another.

Paul has a girl friend, Miriam (Heather Sears), who is the daughter of a farmer living near Bestwood and is shy, sensitive and loves literature.

One morning, Paul and Miriam are talking about their future when an explosion breaks out killing Arthur working in the same coal mine with his father.

On account of this tragedy, Paul decides to work against his will at Jordan company which makes medical instruments.

When William who has come back for Arthur's funeral returns to London, he tells his mother that he has engaged himself to a woman.

Paul, on the other hand, never forgets to please his mother,

saying that he will not marry and make her happy.

Next day, Paul takes his mother to an exhibition of pictures held at Nottingham and shows her a portrait of his

father, but both mother and son find Miriam there. Mother is not glad of Paul who becomes intimate with Miriam.

Paul receives a prize for his exhibited work and a rich man named Henry Hadlock (Ernest Thesiger) becomes his sponsor.

Hadlock encourages Paul to go to London and to study art, but as his mother is cruelly treated by his father he gives up going to London.

Paul who has been employed by Jordan Company is attracted by Clara Dawes (Mary Ure), elder woman. She has a husband working at the same company, but she lives separate from him.

On Christmas Day William comes back with his fiancée, Lousia (Rosalie Aseley) and Paul who has seen this happy couple gets disappointed with the non-reactive attitude shown by Miriam the other day, proposes to say good-bye to each other.

A few days later, Paul meets Clara engaged in movement for women's suffrages. Soon he gets acquainted with her and falls in love.

On the second time they met, Clara reveals that they will be in danger if her husband notices their relations.

Then they take a week-holiday and go to the beach, but Paul finds something short to satisfy his wants in his relations with her.

On his way home from the station, Paul is wounded by Clara's husband who has noticed their relations.

When he comes home, his mother is ill in bed. She says that she wants to die after seeing the blossoming of daffodils in spring.

He begins to paint a picture of them, but she dies before it is finished. Disappointed Paul after comforted by his father, leaves Bestwood alone for London, hoping for a new life in future.

Trade Liberalization in Japan

By Rokuro Tsuchiya
Associate Professor of Economics Department

(Continued from last edition)

Three main arguments over the liberalization of trade in Japan were explained in the last edition, namely an outer pressure opinion, a strategic opinion and voluntary opinion.

Should our country have to shrink from these outer criticisms?

To some extent, it is necessary for Japan to step into free trade to cope with the world trend, as the country is considerably backward in free trade in comparison with foreign countries.

Once, however, a plan for liberalization of trade is started, it may not be carried without many sacrifices in the domestic economy.

The import restrictions continued till today have played a big role to protect both the balance of international payments and the domestic industry as they have been more effective to check the supply of foreign goods and to help Japan's industry by maintaining the prices of its products on a higher level than the international one.

Should these restrictions be abolished, the domestic price will soon be on the same international level, and Japan will competitively face a great crisis.

Some domestic industries which have adopted the ration-

alization of enterprises may tide over this crisis, but most industries which have failed to do so may not.

For example, the coal mining industry.

A unit cost in our country is evidently higher than these in foreign countries and in the coal mining industry there exists the fact that the calory of coal is inferior to that of other fuels, especially heavy oil.

If coal and heavy oil are imported freely from foreign countries, this tendency will become more serious for the coal mining industry of Japan which confronts a business depression to a certain extent.

Similarly textile and machine industry will suffer to a certain extent from trade liberalization, as well as agriculture.

On the other hand a prudent opinion asserts in this respect that, as Japan has large population, should these important industries be knocked down in the current world economic competition, she will have to face a serious problem of unemployment.

When the country considers this crisis, it is very difficult for it to give a conclusion on the liberalization of trade, for or against it.

There are many grounds for opinions except those expressed

in the last edition. For instance, some people in favor of a positive opinion for the liberalization of trade think that if it is carried out, they will be able to import raw materials at low price, and cultivate competitive power in the world market which may lead to lower costs of commodities.

Other people in the prudent opinion group insist that trade liberalization may sacrifice the underdeveloped countries which have no strong competitive power in the market.

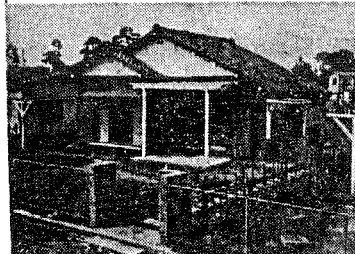
What we must keep in our mind at present is that it is impossible for Japan to carry out complete liberalization of trade, and the perfect protection of Japan's trade is not guaranteed.

The fact that each country has continued the protection of its agricultural industry is recognized in GATT as an exception.

After all, Japan's economy may have to carry out the liberalization of trade and foreign exchanges in the near future, but before that time comes, she must carry out a sufficient investigation of influences which exist both at home and abroad.

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Chuonians Fight out 18 days in Rome

The glorious 17th Rome Olympics ended with success in the beautiful Italian capital. Rome was wrapped in a festive mood through 18 days. Both of spectators and participants were overflowed with irrepressible joy to the Olympic games. The sacred-fire which was sent from Greece continued to blaze up under the clear sky every night and day.

At many stadiums and gymnasiums including the main stadium, some 7,500 representatives from 84 countries showed their youth in the 18 events.

214 powerful Japanese players fought with all their might over the 18-day Olympics.

Generally speaking, Japanese teams ran counter to the Japanese people's expectations.

The most hopeful events for Japanese teams were swimming, wrestling, weight-lifting, boxing and gymnastics. But their results were worse than the Japanese had expected.

The Hakumon Herald spotted the Chuo players in the Rome Olympics.

Chuo University dispatched 27 participants including graduates, Munee Tanaka (the Olympic boxing manager), Fumio Nishiuchi (track-field coach), Katsuo Nishida (marathon coach), and good coach Shozo Sasahara, who was the gold medalist in the feather-weight wrestling in the Melbourne Olympics.

From among Chuo players, six went in for track and field, three for swimming, seven for wrestling, three for boxing, three for fencing and one for weight-lifting.

The most expected non-graduate players were Tamiji Sato (wrestling, feather-weight) and Kiyoshi Tanabe (boxing, fly-weight).

Sato ranked fourth

The fighter Tamiji Sato gained the fourth place by throwing many strong rivals in the feather-weight. Really he was the most hopeful wrestler in Japan.

In 1958, he graduated from Mashike High School in Hokkaido, which is famous for wrestling and has produced a large number of renounced wrestler.

Among them there are Mitsuo Ikeda (the 16th Melbourne Olympics welter-weight champion, Chuo graduate), Kazuo Katsuramoto (fifth place in the middle-

weight in the Melbourne Olympics, Chuo graduate) and Tadashi Asai (the fourth place in the bantam-weight in the Melbourne Olympics, Chuo graduate).

The wrestler Sato entered Chuo University in 1958.



Tamiji Sato

He had no experience of fighting with a foreign wrestler. But his sharp tackle covered his green experience. Though this mighty tackle has now only a little effect to Japanese wrestler, it was very strong arm to foreign wrestlers who fought with him for the first time.

Elected as a delegate, he came for the first time to be noticed by Japanese wrestling fans.

When the Rome Olympics' first elimination was held last July, he gave a full play to his strength. He rose to the first rank in the feather-weight after this meet.

In his high school days, he was instructed by Tadashi Asai. He is said to have a hard training even at home.

The first medalist

The ever-smiling boxer Tanabe established the first brilliant record in boxing history of Japan as he was awarded the bronze medal in the fly-weight.

Tanabe was a very happy boy the referee raised his arm after he developed a cross fighting with the veteran boxer Dobrescu of Rumania in the quarter-final match.

The progress Tanabe recently made is very conspicuous. Most of Japanese boxers have very good footworks, though they lack in powerful punches.

However his punch is much more powerful than any other boxer in Japan.

This powerful little boy enter-

ed the Aomori Engineering High School in 1956, and started to training, motivated by an amateur boxing meet in his high school days. For he had no coach who teaches him true boxing technics.

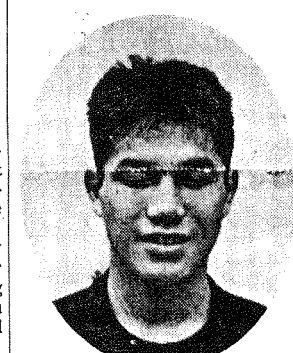
But after he entered Chuo University, he rose step by step to gain the first rank in the fly-weight under a good coaching of the Chuo boxing coach Tsutomu Yanagiya. He has a powerful counter-blow with his right-hand after consecutive clouts. Also his straight-blow has a immense power.

On 25th last March, he established a hard-broken record of 38 straight victories in the 3rd Boxing Olympics Tryout at the Korakuen Gym.

It is said of all sports that "The best way to defend is to attack." He always puts into practise this important principle at every fighting. He fights out through all three rounds of a match.

His present record is 45 wins and 2 defeats. He weighs 54 kg. and stands 159 cm. tall.

The veteran southpaw Katsuo Haga was also very hopeful. But he was beaten down in the quarter-final match. It is a pity that he could not get a winning prize. This buntam-weight boxer was pre-eminent above the rest in stamina, footwork and especially in short-blow. His footwork as a southpaw bover is the best one in the Japanese Amateur Boxing world and was



Kiyoshi Tanabe

splendid in the Olympics.

All Japan light-welter champion Katsuji Watanabe, who weighs 65 kg. and is 170 cm. tall, fell short of Japanese fan's expectations.

For there were many other

strong boxers in the light-welter weight class in European countries, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

The Chuo track and field players ended in a complete defeat. For Japanese track records are much lower than those of foreign countries, especially as compared with the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

But if the veteran hope-step-jumper Hiroshi Shibata could mark his own best record, he might have get a winning prize.

In hop-step-jump, Japan has a well-admitted long tradition;



Katsuo Haga

in 1928 in the 9th Amsterdam (Holland) Olympics and in 1932 in the 10th Los Angeles Olympics Mikio Oda and Chuhei Nambu won the gold medals in the event respectively, followed by Naoto Tajima getting the gold medal in the 11th Berlin Olympics in 1936. At that time, Naoto Tajima marked 16 meters in the hop-step-jump for the first time in the world.

Okazaki in finals

Broad-jumper Takayuki Okazaki's record, 7.63 meters, is much lower as compared with excellent jumpers in Europe, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

Among the three Japanese broad-jumpers, only Okazaki passed the elimination and went on forward in the finals.

But at the last moment, he was seized with cramp, he had hardly run 10 meters when he turned aside from the course. At last he regrettably lost the chance of jumping in the finals. Dragging lonesomely, he disappeared from the grounds. This was also a pity to many Japanese fans.

Fencers were very strong in

France, Italy and Hungary. Especially France was prominent in foil and Italy in epee. Hungary was very powerful in saber.

The young fencer Heisaburo Okawa took part in this European born game for the first time. Consequently he was disqualified before he gained a chance to fight in finals.

In the 18th Tokyo Olympics, he will make the best use of his experience in the Rome Olympics.

At the same time, weight-lifter Yoshinobu Fujishima (feather-weight) also could not meet fan's expectations. Judging from his past records, to get a medal was hard for him.

In the swimming event, Tatsuo Fujimoto and Koichi Hirakida (butterfly) participated in the 800-meter freestyle relay and the 400-meter medley relay respectively.

Fujimoto played an active

part as anchor swimmer and the Japanese team gained the silver medal.

In 400-meter medley relay in which Hirakida participated, Japan got the bronze medal.

It is said that there were some misjudges in boxing and wrestling in this Olympic games.

But it was very significant that the Japanese participants performed their missions and strengthened friendship between Japan and all other countries. In 1964, the Olympic sacred-fire will flared in the main stadium in Tokyo again.

In this sense, the Rome Olympics was very important for Japan.

In the Tokyo Olympics, Japan will surely recover Japanese good reputation. And also it is expected that many powerful Chuonians are sent to the coming 18th Tokyo Olympics and that they develop wonderful fightings.

Hope of this Month

"Japanese Dartanian"

Fencing is a European born game and now many people in the world are fond of it.

In an international match, three arms; Epee, Foil and Saber, are recognized.

Heizaburo Okawa (Econ. Junior) is the most powerful and left-handed fencer of the Chuo Fencing Club. He took part in the 17th Rome Olympics held at the Rome city from August 25.

In his Sumida High School (Tokyo) days, he was an excellent baseball player. He, however, is very good at other sports.

Upon graduation from the High School, he entered Chuo University in 1958, where he made remarkable progress in technics.

One day, he passed by the Chuo Fencing Club by chance, when he saw a training of the club. Attracted by it, he decided to play fencing and entered the club.

He certainly deserves a fencer, and is very smart handsome, very sociable.

As fencing is an indoor game, his face is not sunburnt like a player who trains in the open ground. He weighs 60 kg. and is 169.6 cm. tall.

He is good at foil among three arms. In 1959, he won the victory in the foil in the Amateur Fencing Championships for the Kanto district held at the Hosei Univ. Gymnasium.

With a quiet look, he told the Hakumon Herald, prior to his departure for Rome, he was very happy that he was selected as a representative of Japan.

He continued, "as I have no experience in fighting with foreign fencers, I am anxious to meet them, and intend to do my best to gain good results."

He said he had long wished to have a chance to go to Rome, and its realization was like a dream

to him.

He likes to listen to music and broadcasts on sports; especially professional baseball games. He always stresses that fencing needs snappy action and headwork is very important. The posture and footwork of players are also important.

In his opinion Japanese fencers are generally worse in technics than foreign fencers and have less experiences in fighting. But they are making remarkable progress every year through their untiring efforts which deserve to



be highly praised.

This year, he gained the third place in Epee, Foil and Saber in the last elimination match for the Olympics held at the Hitotsubashi National Gym. from June 2 to 5.

He has hopes to become an ordinary salaried man and keep for fencing in mind as a memory of his student life.

In the near future, he is expected to become a great fencer making best use of his experience in the Rome Olympics. In the coming Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964, he is considered to appear before many fencing fans as a hopeful representative of Japan.

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