

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 32

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Entrants Total 8,007 Applicants Up Slightly

Some 8,007 freshmen have entered Chuo University after successfully passing the severe entrance examination held from Feb. 27 to March 15, according to the announcement of school authorities on March 25.

The whole figure of applicants this year showed an increase of 1,160 for the day course and 522 for the night course in comparison with last year.

Classified by day course departments, the applicants of law dept. showed a decreased of 429 against last year. On the other hand the applicants of the economic dept. were larger in number than the law dept., indicating an increase of 781 over last year, this was a specific character of the applicant condition of this year.

There was, however, a slight increase of applicants for other day and night course departments. The figure of successful applicants was about 2 times larger than the fixed number for admission, which is likely to decrease slightly as some of them may go to other universities.

The number of successful candidates for each department as announced by the school authorities as of April 6 and the fixed number for admission are as follows.

Day Course	Applicants		Entrants	
	Applicants	Entrants		
Law Dept.	7,880	1,041		
Politics	5,317	414		
Economic Dept.	7,927	1,073		
Commerce Dept.	6,265	1,063		
Literature Dept.	2,455	754		
Technology Dept.	4,750	393		
Total	32,594	4,738		
Night Course		Applicants		Entrants
Applicants		Entrants		
Law Dept.	2,195	834		
Politics	601	405		
Economic Dept.	1,417	768		
Commerce Dept.	1,876	727		
Literature Dept.	305	169		
Technology Dept.	1,210	306		
Total	7,404	3,269		

Tanabe Poses As A Model

Rome Olympic medalist Kiyoshi Tanabe (junior, Economics Dept.) posed as the model of a well-formed athlete at the American Cultural Center in Tokyo on March 24.

The sculptor is Mr. Joseph Brown, associate professor of sculpture at Princeton University of the United States, who is now visiting Japan.

The sculpture of the popular boxer will be made in a convenient size for desk use and sent to him after Mr. Brown finishes carving in the United States.

It is expected that Tanabe will receive the sculpture by coming November and place it on the desk of a prominent person of Chuo University for some time.

Miki & Seki Active In World Games, Peking

Mr. Keiichi Miki (sophomore, Commerce Department) and Miss Masako Seki (sophomore, Literature Department), Chuo University's paddlers, are showing their wonderful skill in the 26th World Table Tennis Championship Tournament now being held at Peking in Communist China.

The international tournament started on April 4 and lasts for 10 days with some 260 representatives from 32 countries attending.

Young Men's Statues To Be Built in Nov.

A ceremony unveiling a pair of Young Men's Statues is expected to be held in November this year, if all goes well according to the plan, it was announced by the Group For Building Young Men's Statues on March 23.

The upper half of each statue has already been cast in bronze by Mr. Shin Hongo, a well-known sculptor, but the lower half is not yet cast as the amount collected so far is ¥1 million which is only half of the required fund of ¥2 million.

In order to raise another ¥1 million, the group widely called for the cooperation of graduates who left the school on March 25, and is planning to appeal to the newcomers on a large scale.

The movement of building the statues in Chuo University started in October, 1959 when a graduate, Mr. Akihisa Okamoto, stressed the need for them as a Symbol of "unification" which lacks among Chuoians.

Mr. Okamoto organized the Group For Building Young Men's Statues in December 17 of the same year with his prize money of ¥10,000 which he obtained in a poem composition contest for a student song of Chuo University sponsored by the Chuo Daigaku Shimbun Gakkai (Japanese-language Newspaper Club of Chuo University).

The group consists of a few leading students, Day and Night course Student Self-Government Association, the Consumer's Co-operative, the Chuo Daigaku Shimbun Gakkai and the Academic Research Association.

Compar. Law Inst. Collects 32 Theses

The Japanese Institute of Comparative Law at Chuo University is due to issue its collected theses in September this year. The Institute has been preparing for the publication since last April to mark its 10th anniversary.

The Institute has asked 150 foreign authorities to contribute their theses on one of the following subjects.

1. The relation between the rule of law and the general principles of law common to the civilized nations as a basis of universal comparative law.

2. Problems raised in our time in various countries concerning the massive reception of foreign laws.

3. Problems of validity raised before national courts concerning the legal relations existing between the constitution of a state and the treaty and general principles of international law.

4. The principle of the dignity of an individual and the necessity of family stability.

5. Legal problems raised through economic and social planning.

According to the intermediate report announced by the Institute on Feb. 5, thirty-two authorities including Mr. Ge Del Veichio, honorary president of Rome University, have complied with the request.

Y.M.C.A. Staff for The Philippine Isls.

Shigeru Satomi (junior, Law Dept.) is to leave by air on April 11 for the Philippines to attend a meeting to be sponsored by the international Young Men's Christian Association organization representing the Student Section of the Japan YMCA.

The international meeting is aimed at helping the establishment of a health center in the outskirts of Manila city for a month from April 19. During the gathering Camping will be held attended by 50 delegates from 30 countries.

Katayama Discloses Long Plans for 80th Anniversary



Vice-President Katayama reveals anniversary plans in a recent interview.

Blg. Construction Embodied; Prof.-Student Exch. Planned

Buildings for the Technology Department will be constructed in the Kasuga-cho playground in Tokyo in May, Vice-President Kinsho Katayama said in an interview with the Hakumon Herald on March 27.

Mr. Katayama, revealing new plans for fiscal 1961 and the 80th anniversary of Chuo University in 1965, also said further student and professor exchanges between Chuo University and foreign universities will be worked out by the Law Department.

Concerning the long-standing problem of the Fundamental Regulation of the school, the vice-president told the Hakumon Herald that it will be revised by the summer vacation at the latest.

Mr. Katayama said the Chuo University's No. 2 Library and nearby buildings are scheduled to be reconstructed within this year.

Referring to the plans, the vice-president said: "1. A pending problem of constructing new buildings in the Kasuga-cho playground, in the heart of Tokyo, was partly solved last month, the buildings with a total floor space of 6,000 'tsubo' (some 140 meter square) are expected to be under construction in May.

They will be called the Korakuen Buildings and will be exclusively used by the Technology Department. Their annex is expected to be equipped with a small auditorium, classrooms, English-teaching rooms for a small number of students.

Construction work will cost ¥600 million and take more than a year to complete it. Therefore, it will be in fiscal 1963 that the students of the Technology Department will be able to devote themselves to scientific studies perfectly in the new buildings.

A committee preparing for the construction of the Korakuen buildings was recently organized and Permanent Director Hiroshi Motojima is acting as its chairman. No construction company has been named as yet.

2. Concerning the further exchanges of students and professors, some leading professors of the Law Department having the experience of studying abroad are now outlining a plan. It will be made public in a few months.

Another plan is being worked out which is to have close ties with some noted and authoritative schools overseas, for example, the University of Michigan, University of California and Harvard University in the United States, in the field of social science. Chuo University has so far had comparatively close association with these universities through the sending of professors and postgraduates to them.

3. The Fundamental Regulation of Chuo University will be partly revised by the summer vacation at the latest. The revision problem has now almost come to its conclusion after repeated discussions at the Regulation-Investigation subcommittee. The final conclusion will be reached in the next meeting of the general committee which will be held late in April or early in May.

The Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees are expected (Continued on Page 2)

Satisfactory Results In 1960's Employment

The rough employment condition of Chuo University's graduates, who left the school last month, was announced by the Vocational Dept. on March 20. According to the announcement some 4,286 graduates, including night course graduates had secured their occupation as of Feb. 27, against the total of 4,359 job seekers.

This figure shows the highest record after the war, and this good condition in employment is due partly to a high rate of economic growth in Japan, and partly to the seriousness and steadiness of Chuoians.

But this employment condition promises no optimism as the international balance of payments in January and February this year took a turn to the worse.

The main cause of the worsened international balance lies in the stagnant economic condition of the United States since last October, and it is feared to

affect badly Japanese exports.

While Japanese exports are on the decline, her imports are on the increase reflecting a high rate of economic growth in the country and her trade liberalization policy.

To improve the international balance of payments, there is no alternative but to wait for the economic recovery of America which is generally presumed to get out of the present stagnant condition between March and June.

In the light of this international situation, it may not be too much to say that the betterment or otherwise of the current employment situation will depend on the improvement of the American economic condition and the expansion of Japanese exports to European countries.

The 10 principal companies where employment was obtained by Chuo graduates and their number this year are as follows.

1. Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd. . . . 42
2. Nikko Securities Co., Ltd. . . . 34
3. Yamazaki Securities Co., Ltd. . . . 34
4. Taiho Securities Co., Ltd. . . . 34
5. Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd. . . . 30
6. Daiichi Securities Co., Ltd. . . . 27
7. Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd. . . . 24
8. Toei Motion Picture Co., Ltd. . . . 21
9. Riken Optical Industries, Ltd. . . . 21
10. Nihon Kangyo Securities Co., Ltd. . . . 19

6,088 Graduates Leave School To Begin Their Own Careers

A total of 6,088 seniors graduated from Chuo University in fiscal 1960, it was officially announced by the school authorities on March 25.

The announcement said that 4,237 students graduated from the day course, 1,768 from the night course and 83 from the special law course.

The graduation ceremony for the day and night course students were respectively held at the Chuo University Auditorium on the afternoon of March 25. The ceremony for the day course students was held at 1 p.m., attended by more than 5,000 students, their families, professors and guests.

The graduates who left the school with honors totaled 86. Among them were a dozen seniors including two co-eds who were awarded the President Prize and 38 the Nanko Club Prize.

Following the awarding of diplomas and honors, President Koshiro Shibata gave a congratulatory address to the graduates. Mr. Shibata blessed the graduates for their new start in life,

hoping them to be in good health.

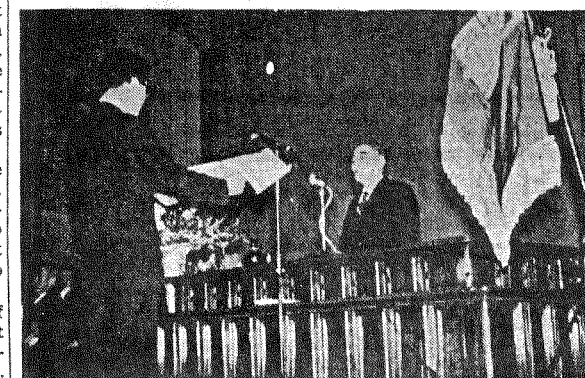
From among the guests, Mr. Hiroshi Ohkawa, president of the Toei Motion Picture Co., Ltd., made a speech as a member of the alumnus Association, missing the outgoing students not to lose their freshness forever.

In reply to these speeches, Masao Ishibashi (Law Course) made a farewell address, in

which he expressed students' appreciation for what their teachers and parents did for them during the past four years.

The ceremony for the day course came to an end at 2:50 p.m. as previously scheduled.

The graduation ceremony for the night course students was held at 5 p.m. in the same day under the same program as the day course students.



Masao Ishibashi makes a farewell address on behalf of all graduates in the graduation ceremony on Mar. 25.

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EDITORIAL

On Welcoming New Entrants

The opening of a new semester in April will again bring to our attention those newly enrolled entrants who successfully passed difficult entrance examinations.

We wish to take this occasion to express our most sincere welcome to the new-comers. The hearts of our joyful brothers and sisters must be full of earnest hopes for activities on and off the campus, and we hope that they will bring a fresh air into every corner of the school.

To be regrettable, however, we have to point out that those ambitious new comers may confront various problems unfavorable to their expectations and we are afraid that they may feel disappointed with them.

It should be remembered that their seniors have also suffered from such a bitter experience since they entered Chuo University.

What disappoints them? What leads them to an unhappy student life?

They are jam-packed classrooms and crowded corridors, a lack of facilities for study, high tuition fees, a long and tardy row of students paying their fees and buying lunch tickets, a well-filled library, a lack of association between professors and students, smallness of past-time facilities for students, too many bulletin boards telling of no lectures, unkind clerks, limited friendship among students and what not.

Most of these undesirable instances as mentioned above can be attributed to partly the existence of a large number of students beyond the school capacity, and partly to the over-population in this country. What is worse, these matters have neglected almost every year as a problem hard to be solved under the present circumstances where there is an increasing number of applicants aspiring to enter the school and school authorities are unable to cope with the tend. It is our sincere hope that this state of affairs be eliminated at least be improved in the nearest future. We should like to urge the school authorities to take up each of these problems seriously and take positive measures to solve it in stead of putting it aside as a routine matter.

To the new comers, we want to appeal strongly that they will never be discouraged by many difficult problems which they may face after entering this University, and which must be solved by all means.

We again hope that the new comers and their seniors will not fail to see these unpleasant matters in their true picture and make every possible effort to correct them in stead of being overpowered and giving up their positive attitude toward their solution.

We admit that some of the matters pointed out above are not easy to be settled by students as they are too complicated and appear almost impossible to be dealt with by themselves. But they are surely approachable by students if they keep their earnest hope for solving them. It will be not until these matters are settled that students can lead a true student life which is what they earnestly hope for.

Across the Oceans

Student Press Censored in England

From The Student Mirror

The issue of censorship in the student press has recently arisen again in some main universities.

In London the editor of "Sennet" has resigned as a result of the decision of Presidents Council to require all matter concerning the students union of the University of London (ULU) to be approved by a board of censors before publication of all student publication until arrangements are made to ensure that they contain no undesirable matter.

While the student newspaper "Isis" of the University of Oxford appeared on February 1 with one page blank and the notice, "censored by the disciplinary officials." With this, a bold undertaking was frustrated, to the relief of the professors.

The paper had begun to criticize the lectures of the pro-

fessors just as one would criticize films or books. In the previous issue five lectures had been discussed, two of which withstood the test very poorly.

The critic called one professor's lecture on "Rousseau, Hegel, and Marx" "academic in the worst sense of the word," and one woman instructor on Dante was charged with phrasemongering.

The editor of the "Isis" declared that the University authorities had reproached him with lack of respect. He had no other alternative but to drop the lecture review.

Culture Univ. in Russia

From News Feature

Since the recent introduction by the regime of "universities of culture" throughout the Soviet Union, their number and variety has proliferated enormously.

Just in the past few weeks the

following new ones have been mentioned: "University of Health"; "University of Agricultural Knowledge"; "Technical Knowledge"; "Economics and Culture"; "Legal Knowledge"; "Scientific Knowledge"; "Communist Labor"; "Arts and Literature".

Besides these new "universities", "School for Mothers", giving lectures "on the Communist education of children", have been founded in the Ukraine.

The education level of all of the above varies from place to place. In any case, however, the term "university" applied to them is misleading in as much as each institution usually is a night school specializing only in the most general and popular aspects of its announced discipline, and they are open to anyone regardless of previous edu-

cation or training.

Even so, or perhaps because of this, they have found little acceptance.

Party Leaders Intervene

From The Student Mirror

A large number of "cadres" of the Communist Party of China was recently sent to the institution of higher learning in order to strengthen the influence of the Party on the leadership of these institutions.

Certain students at a number of institutions are still misled by capitalistic ways of thinking. From now on, the Party leaders will be responsible not only for the education, but also for the ideological attitude of the students.

In the course of the spring holidays, wholesome activities, such as "forums on the great cause, the Revolution", are to be organized.

Lincoln's Greatness

By Mitsuyasu Suzumura

This is the text of the first prize winner, Mr. Yasumitsu Suzumura at the Second English Essay Contest for Teller's Cup held on December 22, 1960.—ED.

There is no time more important to democracy in our country. Whenever democracy is discussed, I remember Abraham Lincoln's saying. In February, 1809, Lincoln was born of poor parents. However he died while in the White House as 16th President of the United States.

He was a statesman having high ideals and principles, and the presidency never caused him to lose his humility.

"He was honest." "Honest Abe" was his nickname. He was a man who always did his duty and could be relied on in difficult situations. The source of his innumerable talks came from his vast experience with life and books available for him to read in his youth. He went to school for about one year. However, he read and re-read books with great care and considerable thoughts. It is said that Bible and Shakespeare were his main reading materials.

Lincoln became a lawyer and also served in the Illinois legislature. He served one term in Congress to which he was elected in 1846. Though he held no elective office for some time after he left Congress in 1849, he kept an active interest in politics and was greatly troubled by the differences of opinion on the slavery question. He opposed Senator Douglas for re-election to the U.S. Senate in 1858.

Though he was defeated in this election, his seven speeches made him famous throughout the nation. In his first speech he

said: "A house divided against itself can not stand. I believe this government can not endure, half slave and half free." What a steadfast belief he had!

Lincoln was able to grasp confused complicated problems more accurately, and presented them boldly and clearly to the people. (He felt that the union should not be broken at any cost.) The thought that all men are created equal is the spirit of the foundation of the country and the Constitution is precious



Mitsuyasu Suzumura

because of it. Slavery opposed to this concept. Therefore to oppose slavery was to him not only a matter of moral justice but a problem of patriotism.

To maintain the principle of human equality was absolutely necessary. But to abolish it all at once in the states, conflicted with the idea of self-government (autonomy) reserved to the States by the Constitution. Also its abolition would involve serious economic, political and social consequences. However he made it clear that slavery is wrong, and he discouraged the spread of slavery-states. He felt slavery would disappear with the lapse of time, though it may take a long time as compared with its

forcible abolition by law.

The states' voluntary abolition by peaceful means would have much better results even for the slave-owners.

Lincoln was elected President in 1860. But the sentiments of North and South became incompatible. At last the Civil war broke out followed by the secession of several southern states. The immediate cause bringing about the war was whether the Constitution permitted states to secede from the union.

The cause of difference of opinion over the slavery made North and South underlined in the varied interpretation of the Constitution, stemming from the different economical systems of North and South. It took great genius to unify (the) many conflicting opinions existing in the North. It was only Lincoln that could do it, though he was severely criticized by political opponents.

Lincoln laid hold of two principles clearly and definitely, first not to recognize the right of secession, second not to allow slavery to extend into other states or new territories.

On September 22nd, 1862, the President issued his immortal Emancipation Proclamation declaring freedom to the slaves in bondage. The proclamation was hailed with great acclaim throughout the free states. It must have required a great courage.

On November 19th, 1863, at Yetyaburg Lincoln made a short, impressive address which became a classic of English

speech. As Lincoln was re-elected in 1864, he made up his mind to finish the war as quickly as possible.

Lincoln seems to have had firm convictions based on strong religious feelings. He had moral courage which I think is common to a great man in our history such as Shotoku Taishi in after and before 604.

His second inauguration address in 1865 was impressive even profound one, in which he says: "With malice toward none, with charity for all".

How merciful and virtuous his mind was! This shows his religious fervor as well as his convictions.

Lincoln was a man of the people. Though he often looked sad and sorrowful he made people laugh and smile with his apt remarks even in pleasant manner of speaking. His sadness and cheerfulness were both natural, and though it seemed as if they came from different places, they, in truth, were from the same person—Lincoln. Lincoln was a man of humble origin who rose to the highest position of the United States.

He led his nation in time of war, preserved the union and freed the slaves.

His words and deeds founded on conviction and truth concerning the meaning of democracy remain still alive and inspire the peoples of the world. (Nov. 7th '60)

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A biography for young people Charnwood Abraham Lincoln.

KATAYAMA

(Continued from Page 1)

to approve the conclusion unanimously, putting an end to the controversial question of amending the regulation.

4. Chuo University's No. 2 Library in which the Consumers' Co-operative and the Student Self-Government Association will also occupy their respective rooms and shops will be reconstructed within this year.

The wooden buildings of the Health Center and the Management Institute will be changed into larger buildings in European style at the same time.

The school authorities have recently made an agreement of buying the land close to the above-mentioned present old buildings, to expand their floor space and to provide the reconstructed library and institutes with more equipment. It will cost some ¥500 million for buying the land and reconstructing the buildings.

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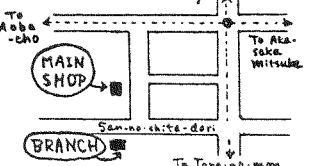
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On Communist China Recognition

By Nobutane Kiuchi

Chief Manager of World Economic Investigation Bureau

THE Red China recognition problem is generally considered as likely to become a subject of heated discussion as in the past at the 16th General Assembly of the United Nations scheduled to open in September this year.

With the approach of the September session the United States, Britain and Canada are reported to have already started brisk activities. On the other hand, the Kennedy policy of the United States, the position of the British Commonwealth with Britain as a center and the delicate situation of AA countries are worthy of close attention.

In Japan the Government and the Liberal-Democratic Party, as the result of the scheduled visit of Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda to the United States, have also started studies on a policy toward Red China. That is because in the coming Ikeda-Kennedy talks scheduled for June 12 in Washington, the Red China recognition problem is to become a principal issue at a time when President Kennedy and the leaders of other nations are closely watching the views of Japan on Red China recognition.

In the light of this situation, we have asked for the private opinions of noted political critic Masamichi Royama and economic critic Nobutane Kiuchi on the complicated Red China recognition issue.—Ed.

Passive View

My passive stand on the question of recognition of Red China may be justified on the following ground. To begin with, we must clearly distinguish those views which advocate recognition of Red China based on the "Two-China" theory from those which advocate recognition only of the Peking regime but not of the government of Taiwan. I am absolutely against taking the second stand which "de-recognizes" the Taiwan government, but we must be ever alert that the two will not be purposefully confused.

We have seen Red China invade South Korea, subdue Tibet, and further trespass on the Indian border regions. The country's own attitude clearly indicates that it is not the kind of nation which can justifiably claim a membership in the international community.

It is insolent of Red China to refer to Japan as a vassal of the United States. Nor do facts bear out her accusation that the United States is an imperialist country. It was even a sheer domestic interference that she abruptly cut off trade relations with Japan in the midst of the latter's elections, using the Nagasaki incident of alleged indignity on her national flag as a pretext.

Thus our policy goal should be one which would induce China to change her present attitude so that she would no longer be a threat to international peace. In other words,

our proper policy line might be that we will recognize Red China and support her admission into the United Nations only if she reforms these practices. Needless to say such a recognition should entail the proviso that the government of Taiwan will also be recognized.

This does not mean, however, that China must cease to be a Communist country. Communism does not bother us at all, so long



Mr. Nobutane Kiuchi, an authority on Economics, graduated from Law Dept. of Tokyo University in 1932 and entered the Yokohama Shokin Bank in 1935, he became the chief manager of World Economic Investigation Bureau and the chairman of Foreign Affairs Deliberation Council. In 1945, the chief manager had been appointed to a counselor of the Ministry of Finance.

as it does not threaten, or accuse other countries. Concrete measures should be worked out, and implemented along these lines in full consultation with the United States and other similarly disposed governments. This is not "following America's steps." It is a perfectly respectable attitude of a sovereign nation.

The question of trade may be disposed of quite simply. It is Red China rather than Japan who wants to trade. For Japan, Red China trade is by no means essential. We might have some trade, but it is absolutely impermissible that Red China should use it as a lever to meddle in our politics. We must set all contracts on a purely commercial basis, i.e., that we shall buy if the goods are cheap and of high quality and sell if they are ready to pay a higher price. No government intervention or agreement is necessary. We should also avoid all kinds of barter trade.

There is no question about Taiwan's being an independent country. The Taiwanese people would agree to this. It needs quite a sophistication of logic to claim that the Taiwan question is the domestic affairs of China and that the United States is the invader. Nor can I go along with the Socialist argument which literally repeats the Peking line.

In short, the question boils down to simply this: How are we to understand Ren China against the world background? To deal with a country which has rejected even the peaceful coexistence theme advanced by the Soviet Union and has proclaimed that only war can solve its differences with capitalism is ob-

viously not an easy matter. Our attitude must be firm but should not be overcritical. We should use soft words and try to expand our points of contact, while gradually reforming her images and letting her people know more about the other countries. The question of recognition, or non-recognition, should also be considered as a technical element in this larger approach.

Mr. Royama's view may be analyzed as follows: The Red China question, as in the case of the Security Treaty, may again split the nation into two opposing camps, if we allow further divergence in the public opinion. It is necessary, therefore, that somebody should strike a middle-of-the-road argument at this point, which might well be one of conditional recognition. Such a condition should be in line with the proposition that the question of Taiwan be shelved for a period of ten years, at the end of which its final reversion be determined in some way under the U.N. supervision.

My own brief comment on this argument, which I believe is only slightly different from the "Two-China" proposition in its substance, is, first, that Red China would never accept such a proposition, and second, that such an argument in my opinion would fall far short of gaining a unified support of the nation's public opinion.

Positive View

To leave the current relations between Japan and Red China as they are now is bound to create confusion in Japan's diplomacy and is against the interest of the nation. For this reason, a serious consideration must be given as to how to work out concrete measures for talks between the two Governments on the conclusion of various agreements on trade, commerce, science and culture by fully recognizing the actual situation of Red China in stead of ignoring it.

This clearly means the need for extending de facto recognition to the Red Chinese Government and a step forward toward paving the way for the normalization of the Sino-Japanese relations which the Japanese people earnestly hope for in the form of the formal recognition of Red China by their Government in the future.

In this respect, it is considered that the time is ripe now to take the first step forward. The question of giving a seat to Red China in the United Nations and that of recognizing it are a problem that cannot be solved by the action of Japan alone nor a problem that should be dealt with by herself in the light of the existing international relations. However, it is considered necessary on the part of Japan to draft a positive policy to solve this problem from her independent standpoint by discarding a wait-and-see policy service to

the attitude of other nations. In order to accomplish this purpose the following measure are regarded as proper:

1. In consideration of the present international treaty relations the existence of the Taiwan Government as a nation be recognized for a certain period for reason that the ignoring of the area actually ruled by that Government is as unreasonable as setting at naught the Peking



Mr. Masamichi Royama, an authority of political science, graduated from the law department of Tokyo University in 1920 and became a professor of the same university in 1928.

Appointed as the president of Ochanomizu Women's University in 1954. He is the chairman of Democratic Socialism Research Council and political critic.

Government which now rules the Chinese Continent. On this issue both the Red Chinese and Nationalist Chinese Governments may raise objection as they are against the existence of "two Chinas". However, regardless of their opposition two Chinas have to be recognized for a certain period, although Red China's opposition to its seating in the United Nations is anticipated.

2. The area under the rule of the Taiwan Government be placed under the supervision of the United Nations as a demilitarized neutral zone for a certain period.

3. This certain period be fixed as 10 years and with the expiration of this period the future of Taiwan be decided by referendum. The freedom of this self-determination by the Taiwan inhabitants is considered as a principle that should have priority to a so-called "domestic problem" as claimed by Red China.

The existence of Red China cannot be disregarded even from the standpoint of disarmament. The U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which forms the mainstay of Japan's security, mostly concerns the trend of Red China's military and defense policy. The possibility of world disarmament and the international tension of the Far Eastern area are seriously influenced by the military policy of Red China, especially whether or not she will arm herself with nuclear weapons.

According to recent information it is considered certain that Red China will come to possess nuclear arms in the near future. In the light of this situation efforts must be made to induce the Red Chinese Government to take part in the disarmament confer-

ence of the United Nations, thereby realizing the earnest wish of the Japanese people in their opposition to "nuclear armament". When this point is taken into account the extension of de facto recognition to Red China and her admission into the United Nations are a natural price to pay.

Once the admission of Red China into the United Nations is decided, she should be formally recognized at once. The international relations today should be established with the United Nations Charter as common ground. Therefore, it is not proper to formally recognize Red China which is not a member of the United Nations. In this sense, the participation of Red China in the United Nations is a problem of paramount importance that needs prior settlement.

Thus, measures for breaking

the current deadlock in the Sino-Japanese relations must be worked out mutually and gradually. As a peace loving nation the Government, political parties and the people must seriously consider, study and establish their foreign policy that will ease the current international tension, and contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in the Far East. In doing so they must not be swayed by opinions merely fearing Red China.

For Japan, her relations with Red China pose an important problem in that whether or not she can become a true, independent and peace loving nation 10 years hence by liquidating the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty which previously caused a split in public opinion. In view of this importance, the above-mentioned measures should be pursued by Japan as far as my humble opinion is concerned.

Professor's Profile (20)

Modest Ex-diplomat

By Yoshiki Muraoka

Many troubles have been reported of late in Japan concerning the government's foreign policy. At this juncture the statement of Mr. Koto Matsu-daira, the Japan's Ambassador to the United Nations, on the advisability of sending members of the Self-Defense Forces to the U.N. created a strong stir in the Diet and among the public in spite of his retracting it.

Mr. Kosaku Tamura, who is a noted professor of international law at Chuo University, has a diplomatic career of over 15 years.

He is of the opinion that foreign policy will probably be carried out around the U.N., but the U.N. has to act within its own bounds, and that as the purpose of the U.N. is the maintenance of world security, it cannot interfere in foreign affairs except a case in which world security is threatened.

"After all it is necessary for each country of the world to promote mutual understandings and friendships," he said.

After hesitating for a little while, he continued, "As for the statement of Mr. Matsu-daira, it may be said that the sending of members of the SFD overseas is unconstitutional if the U.N. has a character of an international police force aiming at the maintenance of world security. And at the same time it is noteworthy that this statement has marked a step in the progress of the construction of constitution."

The 72-year-old professor, who is rather tall and thin with a sun-burnt face, is very modest and mild in his tone.

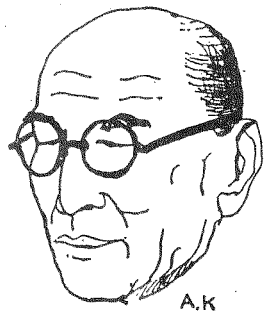
Upon graduation from the Commercial High School in Yamaguchi Prefecture in 1909, he entered Chuo University and Sensyu University as an irregu-

lar student and studied there for two years.

In the former he majored in international law and in the latter in economics to take the diplomat service examination and the higher civil service examination in his attempt to overcome his sense of inferiority as an irregular student.

During his school days he attended lecture meetings as many as possible.

Since he was appointed a consulate probationer in 1914, he had held the post of secretary of the Japanese Embassy in England and that of consul-general in Kwangton until he retired



from the government service in 1925.

Having obtained the doctorate of law in 1941, he became an assistant professor of Chuo University in 1948, and was nominated a professor of the school next year.

Besides teaching international law at Chuo University he plays an active part in journalism, and every Wednesday he broadcasts on international problems.

He is concurrently chairman of the Chuo Daigaku Shimibun Gakkai (Chuo University's Japanese-language Newspaper Club).

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Outgoing and Incoming

BEER PARTY (RIGHT):

Outgoing students toast in a very congenial atmosphere on the campus ground blessing one another for their future full of great promise. The graduates enjoy the party, the first and last chance of talking over a glass beer inside the campus.



ENTRANCE EXAM (LEFT):

The most serious moments lapse while some of the applicants are destined to be Chuonians and some to fall short of their wishes.

Letters to the Editor

Remarks To Newcomers From Graduates

To the Editor:

The four-year university life appears to me as having passed in a short space of time. On graduating from the school, I cannot but reflect whether it was fruitful or not to me. Though I tried my best, I could gain only little after all. This was my error in my school life.

In order to make up for the little gain what is required of me is to do my best hereafter in society.

My university life was almost spent in making efforts to build a Youth's Statue. The idea to build the statue came to me when I entered Chuo University with no peace of mind. I could not find stillness nor freshness suitable for the seat of learning on the campus. There were many students beyond the capacity of school facilities, and lectures were given through microphones. This bad condition of the campus seemed to dissatisfy students.

I determined to do something to improve this situation. This is the reason why I started a movement to establish in a true sense a larger campus for ourselves.

The advance and development of Chuo University will be

effected only when our fresh impression at the time of entering the school and our persistent enthusiasm for the progress of the campus are unified.

We can enjoy delight only when we creates something new in cooperation with each other. And the delight will give us greater courage to advance Chuo University.

I could not appreciate the delight in my school days. But we hope you would.

The fruit of our steady endeavour and your cooperation will surely give you the great delight in the growth of our humble movement in the future.

Akihisa Okamoto
The Law Dept.

To the Editor:

It may not be until we students graduate and secure employment that we can judge whether our four years' school life has been short or long. However, we must make efforts to build a foundation of our character before we reach the time to graduate from the school.

The significance of our college life is considered to be decided in proportion to the degree of our endeavour to form our character, although I am convinced that we cannot see its

result until we graduate. We are often given the instruction that the cultivation of our character is very necessary in our college life. Then, how should we spend it efficiently while carrying out the instruction?

I would like to offer here several advices based on my experience in the four-year school life to the freshmen, especially to those who do not belong to the clubs.

Firstly, I recommend you to have your own room installed with a radio, record player and the like by saving your living expenses, so that you can always feel relaxed when you are alone in your room.

Secondly, I want you to cut your own way holding firm belief nor to disturb others.

Lastly, I advise you to make acquaintances whom you can trust while concurrently striving himself how to become a man loved and trusted by all.

In addition to these three advices, students must not neglect their purposes, essential to them in pursuit of their studies.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that freshmen will do their best in improving their character and seek for truth in the highest seat of learning and that they will lead a significant college life meeting the wishes and expectations of their parents.

Hiroshi Horikawa
The Economics Dept.

On the SCREEN

M.G.M.

Where The Boys Are

A pleasant American movie, 'Where The Boys Are' presented by M.G.M. production is scheduled to be released in April, depicting varied love adventures of college girls during their vacation. The film full of fresh laughter and pathos is based on a novel by Glendon Swarthout.

Henry Jevin whose works are 'The Lonely Man' and 'Jolson Sings Again' has directed this eventful comedy.

Fort Lauderdale, a bathing place of everlasting summer in the south-east of Florida is the location in the most part of the film with Robert Bronner directing the photography.

The leading actor and actresses are Dolores Hart in 'King Creol', George Hamilton in 'The Subterraneans' and Yvette Mimieux in 'The Time Machine' who is one of the best new actresses of M.G.M. production. A famous American singer, Connie Frantiss makes her debut on the screen and sings the song, 'Where the boys are' in Japanese in this film.

The story opens with a scene of a peaceful and quiet beach of Fort Lauderdale in Florida. As soon as the Easter Vacation begins, the little town, however, is suddenly packed with more than twenty thousands college boys and girls from all over the country.

Utilizing their vacation, Merritt, Melanie, Tuggle and Angie, students of a women's college in the northern part of America, who have got sick of heavy snow and antiquated lectures in school, plan to make a trip to the town where boys gather.

On their way to Florida by car, they meet a wandering youth named T.V. Tompson (Jim Hutton), and lanky Tuggle (Paula Prentiss) gets much interested in him because he is very tall.

Soon after arriving at the town, fair-haired Melanie (Yvette Mimieux) becomes acquainted with a boy group staying downstairs in the same motel, and begins smoking and drinking.

Merritt (Dolores Hart) whose intelligence quotient is 138, and who always carries books under her arm even at the gay shore, finally becomes friends with Ryder Smith (George Hamilton), a son of a rich businessman. He takes Merritt with him to his de luxe villa and yacht. They deeply fall in love with each other.

Cheerful Angie, yet left behind, finally finds a short-sighted jazz player.

Thus, thousands of youths en-



Pigmy Angle (Connie Frantiss) sings a song in a coffee house and charms a young jazz player (Frank Gorshin) with her sweet voice.

joy the spring time of their life at the summer resort, but the two-week vacation proves too short to them.

On the last night at Fort Lauderdale's sea shore, these girls except for Melanie go to a night club in the town with their boy friends, where T.V. Tompson gets fascinated by a beautiful dancer swimming in a pool and he begins to run after her, neglecting Tuggle's love for him.

On the other hand, Melanie attacked by one of her boy friends in a motel room loses her balance.

The rest of the film concerns itself with Melanie's sickness, Merrit Ryder's romantic love and high-way scene by a bold and enthusiastic Miss Mimieux. The leading actors and act-

resses of this comedy are all young and are enough to shoulder the future of Hollywood. The screen is full of a fresh and cheerful air through one hour and forty-one minutes. But, for Japanese youth, who still take a serious view of the intercourse between men and women, these girls' extravagant ways of spending their vacation do not seem to go well.

This difference between American and Japanese youth may come from the difference of racial characteristics rather than of traditions or practices between the countries.

Many light summer suit shown in this film are sure enough to win the sweeping popularity of young women in Japan who are longing for the coming summer season.

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