

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

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Basic Reg. Revision Put off till Autumn

The draft for revision of the Fundamental Regulation as disapproved by the Board of Trustees of May 27 has been decided to be discussed again at continued business at the coming meeting of the same Board due to be held at the end of September. This decision was due to the fact that the meeting held by the Board of Trustees on July 8 and 29 respectively was thrown into confusion because of a sensational speech.

The proposed draft by the Directors in the Board of Trustees contains a difference of opinion regarding the Vice-President problem offered by the judicial-field Trustees and the professors' group (these are two big currents of the Board of Trustees) at the meeting of July 8. It is also a partly amended draft of the May 27 proposal by the Directors' Board.

The chiefly amended points are that 1) the fixed number of Directors be within thirteen with a minimum eight, 2) elimination of part of the items on the competence of the Directors' Board, 3) rules on the qualification of professors and officers and the exclusion of the rights of the Trustees' Board to discuss on it, 4) the Board of Directors shall nominate deans, with a recognition of the Board, out of the persons selected by professors, associate professors, assistant professors and high-ranking officers.

The draft adopts more demands of professors expecting democratically revised regulations. The judicial field supporting the present Fundamental Regulation, on the other hand, is against it. There is also opinion among the Trustees that educational affairs are emphasized in the draft rather than

Alumnus Assoc.'s Reg. Likely to be Revised

The regulation of the Alumnus Association is likely to be partially revised at a meeting of its delegates scheduled for September 26.

The points to be revised are Clauses 1 and 3 in Article 6. They include the increase of the present three vice-chairmen, 30 secretaries, 200 representatives and 10 permanent secretaries to five, 50, 350 and 50 respectively.

The aim of the revision is based on the opinion in favor of expanding and strengthening the setup of the organization. The opinion was voiced at a meeting of secretaries held on July 4. Chairman Hiroshi Okawa of the association urged the need for revision of the regulation in order to strengthen the function of the association.

Judging from this situation, the revision is likely to be approved at the scheduled meeting of delegates in September.

According to Article 17 of the Alumnus Association's regulation two-thirds of votes must be obtained from the delegates attending the meeting in order to effect revision of the regulation. The new regulation will be effective from the day its partial revision is approved. The tenure of office of newly increased officers will be equal to the remain term of the present officers.

school management and that both ought to be equal.

The Trustees' Board stated emphatically two important problems on the draft at the meetings of July 8 and 29. One of them was that whether the President can concurrently take the posts of Vice-President and chairman of the Directors' Board. The Trustees' Board took the stand that the President could while the Directors, were against it on the ground that the draft does not recognize it.

The other question was whether the President and Vice-President be regulated by Article 58 of the School Educational Law (Article 58 stipulates that the Vice-President controls the affairs and commands the officers of the university). The same provides that the Vice-President is a head of Chuo University, while the President is a head ruled by the Fundamental Regulation. Presently, the President is equivalent, in work, to the Vice-President under Article 58, and the latter works as an assistant to the former.

The Directors took a view that the President is the head of the school judicial person and that the Vice-President is controlled by Article 58.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on July 8, trustee Tadao Yamaguchi, professor of the economics department, made a sensational speech that movements to revise the Fundamental Regulation were provoked by leftist professors and students, and that it would be doubtful whether the revision was truly necessary or not.

Members of the Board of Trustees were likely to believe his speech, but the professors' group would not receive it as unfounded. On account of the feud, the meetings of the Trustees' Board on July 8 and 29 were full of a strained atmosphere and ended in confusion.

In addition, the teachers' union sent a letter on July 17 protesting against prof. Tadao Yamaguchi's speech, under the name of Totaro Oshima, the chairman of the teachers' union.

One-fourth of Prospective Grad Gets a Position

The rough employment condition of this year's prospective graduates of the school was unofficially announced to the Hakumon Herald on August 17 by the Vocational Dept.

According to the announcement, some one-fourth of the prospective graduates had already obtained employment as of August 17, and it is considered that the actual number will exceed the one mentioned above, as there are a considerable number of students who have failed to report the results of the employment exam to school authorities.

This figure shows an increase of 15 times as compared with the same period of last year, and at this rate it is thought possible that this year's employment condition will be better than that of last year which is said to have marked the highest record after the war.

This favorable employment condition is due to the fact that some companies are short-handed, having already finished their expansion as the result of an unexpected increase investment since last year.

The starting salary which was about ¥14,000 a month last year was raised to an average of ¥16,000-17,000.

But some people are of the opinion that many companies advanced the date of employment examinations in order to engage more excellent students than other companies breaking their agreement that the employment examination shall be held on October 1.

Mr. Hiyama Leaves for London Sept. 2

Mr. Susumu Hiyama of the Jiji Press in Tokyo left Tokyo International Airport for London on September 2. He is to be there as a correspondent of the news agency for at least two years.

The young promising newsman joined the Jiji Press in 1960 upon graduation from Chuo University where he used to be editor of the school's campus paper Hakumon Herald.

Tanimura, Mori Selected As Presidential Candidates

The presidential selection committee is now confronted with a difficult problem. It is which of them to choose, Mr. Kiyoshi Mori, Dean of the law dept., or Mr. Tadao Tanimura, chairman of the Board of Trustees and a lawyer, as a successor of President Koshiro Shibata.

Since the problem is not solved, it is entirely unknown when the new president will take office.

The committee has met three times, since it was organized on July 27, in order to choose the new president, as Mr. Koshiro Shibata's three consecutive term expired on August 4. But it has failed to reach the conclusion on the successor issue.



Presidential Candidates; Mr. K. Mori (left) and Mr. T. Tanimura (right).

This is because there is a big difference of opinion among members of the selection committee with Mr. Hiroshi Okawa as chairman centering around two candidates.

There are two main rival factions in the committee. One is the professor union group supporting Mr. Kiyoshi Mori and the other is the Alumnus Association group in favor of Mr. Tadao Tanimura.

This undesirable situation between the two is said to have been caused by the statement by Mr. Tadao Yamaguchi, professor of the economics dept., on July 8 at a meeting of the Board of Trustees. Professor Yamaguchi, who is not a member of the professor union, said in his statement that it is presumed that there are a few communist elements in the professor union, and that they are planning to take over Chuo University.

The professor union has been insisting that the Yamaguchi statement has no foundation, while the Alumnus Association has been supporting his statement.

Under the existing Fundamental Regulation it is necessary to gain the approval of two-thirds or more of the committee members present in order to select president.

Therefore, it is believed that it is very difficult under the present circumstances to win the required approval.

At the first committee meeting held on July 21 the professor union conditioned what the president should be like: he be, (1) a man of lofty character and higher learning, (2) man enjoying the confidence of professors and having administrative ability, (3) man having 10 to 20 year's experience in teaching, (4) man capable of maintaining the self-government of the university, and (5) man who can fully accomplish the presidential mission.

And it was decided at the committee meeting to organize a subcommittee aimed at screening candidates and to decide the final one to put an end to the complicated presidential problem.

The subcommittee tried to adjust opinions between the two groups, but it failed to reach an agreement despite seven meetings. Non-confidence in the subcommittee began to be voiced, as it could not adjust opinions even after the lapse of month since it started selection.

The subcommittee, however, decided at its meeting held on September 6 that it would do further efforts to reconcile the two groups.

At the same time, according to reliable sources, some persons are of the opinion that the new president should be selected after approval of the revision of Fundamental Regulation by the Board of Trustees.

Chuo Squad to Reappear In Fall League Tourney

The Toto Big Universities Baseball league tournament is scheduled to be held from September 12 to November 1 at the Meiji Shrine Stadium.

Public attention is focused on the Chuo team, which has returned to the first grade after the interval of five seasons. Present indications are that the Chuo team is likely to play a close game with Nihon University team which is considered as a prospective winner. However, it may be difficult for the Chuo nine to get the victory.

During its summer training at Tokyo's Kichijoji Ground, the Chuo team scored four wins and four defeats in eight games played with the Meiji, Hosei and other teams.

The results of the games were not satisfactory, but captain and outfielder Hiroyuki Tamada, a sharp left-handed batter, and first baseman Shogo Fukuoka are now in best condition.

One the other hand, Chuo's right-handed batters are at the lower level as compared with those of other teams. This is a big weak point of the Chuo team.

Pitching staff members are however extremely good, including ace pitcher Toshio Kato. But they used further training in order to win in the coming Autumn games.

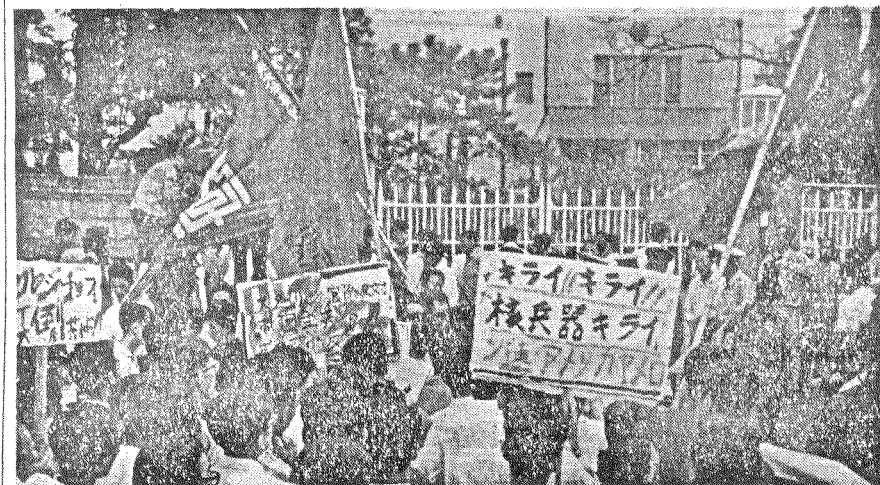
Rookie pitcher Kenji Noguchi is making a remarkable progress in his pitching. What results the Chuo team will obtain this fall may largely depend on Noguchi's pitching. But it is doubtful whether he will be able to display his strength before the Nihon and other teams, which have many sluggers.

Following Kato and Noguchi are Hiroshi Miura, Yukishige Yajima, southpaw Susumu Kushima and Ken Murakawa on the pitching staff.

However, there is some uneasiness about the team as most of its members are not accustomed to the atmosphere of the Meiji Shrine Ground because of the blank period of five seasons.

To expect the satisfactory results in the league tournament, it is necessary for Chuo to win the first game with the Komazawa team to be held on September 12. By winning the game, Chuo's nine may have confidence in the remaining games. If the Chuo team wins over the Komazawa and Shibaura, it will be possible for the team to win the pennant.

Chuo has a long tradition which has won fifteen Championships through the past years.



Two groups of the Zengakuren students on September 8 made a strong protest to the Russia Embassy against the Soviet resumption of nuclear weapons tests painting slogan; "Down with Khrushchev" on the stone wall of the Embassy.

Prior to the protest, Shagakudo (Students Socialist Federation), a faction of the Zengakuren consisting of the Student Self-Government Association of Chuo, Meiji, Waseda and Tokyo Universities held a student rally against the nuclear tests of Shiba Park with more than 79 students attending.

Meanwhile, some 50 students of the Zengakuren, main current group, also opened a similar rally at the same park. After the rally, they demonstrated to the Soviet Embassy, but they were pushed back towards the opposite side of the road by police.

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EDITORIAL

Useless Oct. Agreement

Now is the employment season for graduates of next spring earnest in their competition to enter the companies of their choice. Most seniors as applicants for jobs are now confronted with one of the most important periods in their lifetime. It will be not too much to say that employment decides the future of coming graduates. In short, finding employment means "A second life" start.

The Vocational Department of Chuo University recently revealed unofficially that one-fourth of the total applicants for employment had already obtained jobs as of August 31. Comparing with last year, the figure of this year is far larger and covers various fields of Japan's industry.

This is because almost all companies advanced the date of employment, breaking the so-called October Agreement concluded among employers, the Ministry of Education and schools. This tendency is annually becoming stronger, particularly in the Kansai district. And it is said that employment examinations are almost over at leading companies. This employment situation reflects Japan's favorable economic conditions, which have continued for some years as the result of the unexpected investment boom, encouraging the advance of a larger number of students into production and securities companies and what not.

However, what we students have to reconsider is what for does the October Agreement exist. The true aim of the agreement is to maintain the educational system of university under which students can study calmly instead of being much worried about employment problems.

Judging from the real meaning, the agreement can be called "a law" for employment. Accordingly if it is protected by all employers, the senior students will be able to pursue their searches for the truth indispensable to them. At the same time, they can make full preparations for employment examinations which are bound to determine their future destinies.

On the other hand, in the present situation many companies carry out the examination for employment according to their respective schedules, making students usually anxious about the companies they desire to join before they become senior students. For this reason they rather go to school not for learning but for employment purposes, perplexing many of them.

On the part of companies, each in its hope to secure as many excellent students as possible in order to develop its enterprise, advances the date for the employment examination earlier than that of the other. This action of companies breaking the agreement will, no doubt, bring an undesirable effect upon the college education.

What is worse is that while the date is advanced earlier and earlier yearly, students fail to learn fully about the companies best suited to them, the result being their misjudgment of jobs in their impatience for them. There have been many cases in which this serious error was committed, and secured positions were given up later as hopeless.

Since Japan is yet behind some European and American countries in economic power, the changing of positions is not easy. Therefore, it may be wiser not only for students and school authorities but also for employers to keep the agreement and avoid their competition in holding annual employment examination.

To eliminate this disagreeable trend, we students sincerely hope that employers, schools and the Ministry of Education will thoroughly reexamined the October Agreement problem. In this respect, we hope for their strong understanding and cooperation.

A Review of Fiscal '60's Job State

By Ryoichi Ichikawa

Chief of Vocational Section, Chuo Univ.

The postwar employment situation of Chuo University graduates in fiscal 1960 was the best like that of other university graduates. This was due to the so-called economic growth of Japan and to the recent trend of small and medium enterprises to adopt university graduates in addition to the growing popularity of our school.

For your reference, I will provide you with data in figures the number of employers and employees last fiscal year.

1. Job-order situation (Formal requests from employers to the school)

A. The number of employers cases
 Total 3,882
 Corresponding period of last year 3,270
 Balance 612 (increased)

B. The number of employers (The aggregate 15,395) (classified by departments)

Law Department (*Breakdown)
 Jurisprudence course 2,632
 Political course .. 2,594
 Economic Department 2,988
 Commercial Department 2,991

2. The situation of employment decided (only day course department students)

A. Decided number
 Total of the decided persons 3,752
 Corresponding period of the previous year .. 3,531
 Balance 221 (increased)

B. Employment rate ... 98% (number of persons whose employment decided number of persons asking for school services for employment)

C. The total of persons whose employment decided (classified by departments)
 Law course 1,298 (Breakdown)
 Jurisprudence ... 923
 Political 375

Economic 1,027
 Commerce 938
 Engineering 259 (Breakdown)
 Mechanical 83
 Electric 64



Chemical science . 50
 Civil engineering . 62
 Literature 203 (Breakdown)
 Literature 103
 History 53
 Philosophy 47

Engineering Department 1,788 (Breakdown)

Mechanical course 725
 Electric course ... 529
 Chemical science course 334
 Civil engineering course 200

Literature Department 2,331 (Breakdown)
 Literature course . 777
 History course ... 777
 Philosophy course 777
 Graduate School 39
 Department of Special Studies 32

D. The number of employers classified by types of industry (first 10) is as follows:

cases
 1. Trade and Commerce 656
 2. Various machinery 503

3. Electric machinery, appliances and electric wire 344
 4. Rolling stock, motorcars and bicycles 288
 5. Chemical science 194
 6. Construction and lumber 152
 7. Securities 149
 8. Government organs 128
 9. Publication and PR 127
 10. Meter and optical science 99

Graduate School 3
 Department of Special Studies 24

E. The number of persons whose employment decided and classified by types of industry (first 10)

cases
 1. Securities 452
 2. Trade and commerce 441
 3. Government organs 306
 4. Various machinery 307
 5. Electric machinery appliances and electric wire 273
 6. Rolling stock, motorcars, and bicycles 258
 7. Banks and trust banks 190
 8. Insurance 170
 9. Construction and lumber 159
 10. Chemical industry 106

3. Employment by others

A. The employment condition of woman students

Students who applied for the school's services for employment totaled 66 out of which 36 were decided to be employed. The employment rate was 54 per cent.

B. The situation of students

who passed qualification examinations:

As to the number of Chuo graduates and students who passed the judicial examination and the examination for certified public accountants you may know it already, but at the employment examination of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government 109 Chuo graduates were among 384 persons who successfully passed it ranking first in percentage. At the employment examination for senior police officers three Chuoians passed it together with 12 others, occupying the second position. At the patient attorney examination, 12 Chuo graduates were found among 52 persons who successfully passed it, also ranking first in percentage. Those who passed the employment examination for public officers were only 36. This small number tells us the need for further efforts on the part of students.

4. Companies which employed Chuo graduates in a large number are as follows:

Yamaichi Securities 42
 Nikko Securities 34
 Daisho Securities 34
 Yamazaki Securities 30
 Daiwa Securities 27
 Daiichi Securities 25
 Toei Motion Picture 24
 Tokyo Toyopet 21
 Riken Optical Industry 21
 Daiwa Securities' Investment and Trust 19
 Hitachi Ltd. 18
 Nippon Telegraph & Tele. Public Corporation 18
 Nihon Kangyo Securities 17
 Tamatsuka Securities 17
 National Public Highway Corporation 16
 Prince Motor Sales 16
 Yasuda Life Insurance 15
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Increasing Juvenile Crimes Problem

By Tomoo Sato

Professor of Literature Department

In Newcomb's "Social Psychology", there are three places where social effects are treated of. Quoting the instance of a boy, named Edward, he points out a great effect various social conditions have on personal formation. He also stresses the birth of the boy, his upbringing in a slum with bad surroundings where violence and stealing are no compunction to the residents and great impact of the psychologically reciprocal action upon the family amid these environment elements.

The psychological relation of Edward with his mother in the family lies in the fact that nothing is known about his father. At present his mother continues illicit relations with two men and whenever one of them calls at his home the boy feels an unbearable sense of humiliation. Actually, neither of them is the boy's father.

Edward often resorts to violence and even to stealing. His violence becomes fierce as whenever any body talks of his father.

The case of this boy Edward is not unusual even in Japan. It is not difficult to find boys like Edward in Japan's downtowns, to say nothing of in slums or flophouse areas. The worsening misdeeds of juveniles born in the bad surroundings or places far away from the business center are important factors to the further delinquency of general youths.

However, the sources of "social effects" as mentioned by Prof. Newcomb should be sought in two elements. One is an objective, outward environment condition and the other is Edward's inner condition. Like the former, the latter stems from lack of the outward condition or bad circumstances and when it turns into an inner element, dissatisfaction from failure to satisfy one's wants or inferiority complex

arises as a strong cause of delinquency. Viewed from this standpoint,



On graduation from the Literature Department of Rishso University in 1941, he became a lecturer of Chuo University in 1949. He was promoted to an associate professor at the Literature Dept. of Chuo Univ. in 1951 and took a seat of professor in 1960. He is an authority on social psychology.

it may be said that the outward element and the inner element are not coexisting conditions

for delinquency. They rather possess a certain outward element and the inner element stipulated by it steps up delinquency.

In present-day Japan the trend of delinquency is outstandingly noticeable in areas where lower class people live rather than in areas where middle and upper class people live. The temporary delinquency of children of the middle and upper classes is a so-called "play gang" and may not be a lasting problem socially. But what are the principal causes of the delinquency of children in the lower class which is a serious problem socially? One of them is the second condition as previously mentioned. In other words, it is considered to be based on the inner condition.

The inner condition as a conscious reflection of this outward condition appears as an inferiority complex in many cases. Like so with Edward, as mentioned by Prof. Newcomb, the situation in which the mother led a loose life and the boy himself did not know who was his actual father

was the source of his inferiority complex rather than his life in the slum. In order to cover up his inferiority complex the boy, when kidnaped, resorted to violence to protect him from the pains of injury and to stealing to have other persons raise their hats to him.

What do these facts mean? If delinquency is "efforts" to cover up one's state of deficiency and to degrade his position to that of a "hero minus" to avoid being looked down upon by others, is it not necessary to provide youths with a mark which will lead them to the position of a "hero plus" in delinquency prevention?

In the May 22 issue of the "Japan Education Newspaper", there was an article under the title of "Few Crimes Among Working Youths". It was very interesting. Compared with youths in general families, the delinquency of working youths through the use of weapons, especially among junior and senior high school students was found far less. It was said in the article that cases of chronic delinquency such as by "hoodlums" represented 59%, 14.9%

by senior high school students and 12.4% by working students. This percentage was the result of investigation into 3,550 students.

The figures as previously mentioned may mean that when efforts are made to achieve some object in return for one's inferiority complex, the more he is aimless in his activities, the more he will have the possibility of being delinquent. In an aimless life when any heroic attempt is contemplated to cover up his inferiority complex, nothing comes out but "heroism" through violence. On the other hand, working students have their objects.

Establishment of objects in life and the definition of their value are the best methods to prevent delinquency as much as possible.

The aimless activities or modes of life by Japanese youths, especially linked with their leisure hours or with their inferiority complex and dissatisfaction, prepare the ground for their delinquency. For this reason, I sincerely hope that people surrounding the youths will give them good guidance.

European Common Mart; Free Trade Area

By Tadakazu Sekino

Professor of Economics Department

(Continued from last Edition)

French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, the Somaliland Coast, Togoland, the French mandate in Camerons, Belgian Congo, Uranda Urundi, the Italian mandate and Dutch New Guinea.

Next is a problem whether the European Common Market is an organization of free trade. In order to be called free trade, there must be tariff abolition. However, as there have existed low tariff rates among the countries concerned, the European Common Market may not be called a free trade organization. Some may consider the European Common Market as an organization of regional free trade, but it cannot be called so as it does not do away with tariffs.

3. Formation of small free trade area in Europe and its contents.

In her fear of being politically and economically shut out from the European Continent along with the movement for forming the European Common Market, Britain proposed to the OEEC countries (including, of course, the European Common Market nations) the creation of

a free trade area which excludes trade barriers among the participating nations and permits establishments of tariff rates each nation likes against outsiders. In her belief that the abandonment of the commonwealth priority principle would lead to the collapse of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Britain "moved toward" creating a "small free trade area in Europe" with the participation of the whole of the West European nations other than the six nations forming the Common Market on condition that the commonwealth priority principle be adhered to. This movement resulted in agreement on the formation of a "small free trade area" on July 21, 1959 by seven countries such as Britain, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

Outstanding among the contents of a resolution adopted by the seven nations in establishing the "small free trade area" on July 1, 1960 were such items as follows:

(1) Tariffs shall be abolished for the coming 10 years. (2) Mutual free trade shall be limited to only industrial goods. (3) Since each member nation has

the right to decide its tariff rates against third countries, it naturally would come to a conclusion that it would recognize the British Commonwealth priority principle. (4) The current import restrictions on agricultural and fishery products shall remain intact.

4. Effects upon Japanese trade.

Now, what effect will Japan have when European economic integration is developed and strengthened? Since the economic development of West European nations means the promotion of world economy, Japan is certain to obtain profits either directly or indirectly, but on the other hand, she is bound to suffer drawbacks. For instance, even if Japan sells her products to one of the countries in the small free trade area, she may not be able to compete with the other countries of the same area from the tariff standpoint. Furthermore, in case the trade policies of the countries in the same area are unified, their position is certain to become strong and depending on their methods of management there may arise cases in which nations outside of the area will suffer great disadvantages.

What we worry most is not a decline in Japan's exports to Europe, but a possible pressure to be brought upon her exports to the markets of third countries as the result of a positive advance of the European Common Market nations into them. That is because the formation of the Common Market makes it free to effect the transfer of capital, labor and techniques among six West European nations, promote the rationalization of economy in general and the possibility of cutting down the cost of West European products.

5 Future

It is believed that in case the European economy is integrated the European Common Market and the free trade area will be

merged into one if their respective conditions are recognized. This is clearly perceived because Britain has an intention to take part in the European Common Market. Actually, at the directors' meeting (Foreign Minister Conference) of the WEU (West European Union), composed of the six European Common Market nations and seven nations including Britain, on February this year, British representative Hughes (acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), proposed the formation of a Customs Union among his country and the seven nations previously mentioned.

Now, what does it mean by their "respective conditions" as previously mentioned? The conditions include the British Commonwealth's preferential treatment system (special trade and tariff favors among the British Commonwealth of Nations) and agricultural problems on which Britain has avoided to touch so far, but now sees the need of compromise on them. At any rate it has become clear that Britain has an intention to join the European Common Market as the result of pressure both at home and abroad.

At present agricultural problems are separating Britain from the European Common Market countries. One of the causes is a difference of agricultural product price systems. While the European Common Market nations are imposing comparatively high duties upon agricultural imports to protect their domestic agriculture, Britain is imposing low duties upon agricultural imports from the British Commonwealth of Nations. Britain is furthermore granting subsidies to domestic industries whose products are comparatively high in price. The Common Market is now making efforts to unify the prices of agricultural products to abolish subsidies and to switch

(Continued to Page 4)

Professor's Profile (23)

A Baby Tank

By Akira Maeda

Feature Editor

Generally speaking, scholars like to be theoretical. This is because they study only at the table and have a habit to solve problems by theory.

It is said that the international economics is not welcomed by economists on the ground that it is rather practical than theoretical, and a few professors make a special study of it.

Mr. Rokuro Tsuchiya, associate professor of the economics department of the University, however, has steadily been studying the international economics since he took charge of it 12 years ago when an economics department was founded in Rishso University. During the period the associate professor published "The Theory of the Balance of Payments," in which a section under the title of "The Analysis of the Japanese Economics after World War II" was highly appreciated as a good work of positive analysis. Since then, he has come to be watched as an authority in this field, and in March of this year he submitted a thesis for a doctorate on "Theoretical Study of International Balance of Payments."

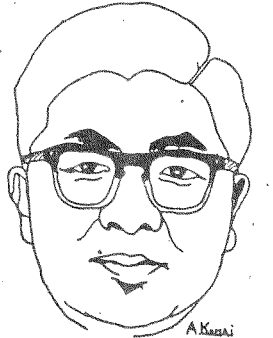
The 35-year-old professor is very gentle, and when he laughs he almost closes his eyes. His attitude makes us feel at ease. When young he attended the military academy. Therefore, he has a peculiar career as a professor, but there is no trace of an officer forged by the spirit of "Yamato Damashi" except for his strong constitution trained in the school days.

The stout man entered the military academy in 1943, but the school was abolished at the end of World War II.

He then lived in Karuizawa, which is well known as one of the famous summer resorts in this country.

Encouraged, however, by the enthusiasm of his friends in the military school days he took the entrance examination of Chuo's economics dept. and passed it in 1946.

Upon graduation from the University in 1949, he taught at the University, and then at Rishso University. In 1956 he



returned to Chuo University as an associate professor. At present, he teaches 16 times a week in the university and is a lecturer at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.

He is always busy, but he has never sat up till late at night nor intends to do so in the future.

His teaching method is based on self-active education because he thinks students today lack in the spirit of independence, as compared with those in his school days. Therefore, while lecturing he teaches only important points, and many students are very much attracted by him and take the examination for his seminar.

The average-height-man has a passion for games, especially "Go." He is proud that he is the strongest player among the professors of his economics department except for grade holders.

財産づくりのエース!

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DIARY OF "WANDER VOGEL" (3)

Just Going up to Mt. Yonaha

Monday, April 3
We cheerfully left the Kitakagusuku Junior High School behind as if we entirely forgot yesterday's forced march. Today's schedule was to go to Hedo Promontory located in the northern end of the Island by bus and to the Okuno settlement on foot.

to Motobu Peninsula at Nago and the bus headed northward carrying the remainders. At 9:45 a.m. the bus reached Kayauchi Banta, one of the eight beauty spots in Okinawa, whose precipitous cliff rises to a height of 100 meters. Here we had lunch together with the bus driver and the conductor. The climate in the northern

part of the Island is similar to that of July in Japan. It is no wonder that we felt so hot, because we were in the mountain of Shinshu half a month ago, where the temperature was 13 degrees below zero.

This part of the Island was not involved in that dreadful war and is peace itself now, presenting an aspect of a farm area in Japan. At 3:15 p.m. we reached the Okuno settlement characterized by simplicity with no air of commercial pursuits. We spent the night at the Okuno Public Hall.

We went to bed earlier preparing for tomorrow's schedule.

Tuesday, April 4
We got up at 4:00 a.m. The sky was gloomy. We set out the Okuno settlement, where there was no person to see us off. Favoured by the cloudy sky, we made a fairly good headway for two hours. We were surprised by a sudden cry of "snake". It was a Trimeresurus, a poisonous snake in the Loochoos, and more dreadful than a viper in Japan. Often told of the fearfulness of the Trimeresurus; all of us assumed serious faces.

The area has been known as a habitat of the Trimeresurus. In evidence of it, 2-meter-long sticks for personal protection purpose are placed at the entrance to the settlement. A lead-off man lost no time in resorting to his stick and we timidly went forward.

We arrived at Yaha, where we were to pass the night, sharp at 3:00, warmly welcomed by the headman of the settlement and others. As we gave a previous notice that we would arrive there at three o'clock, they seemed to have been greatly astonished at our arrival just at the appointed

time. Okinawans usually have no idea of time. We had often experienced their indifference about time.

We had a reception with some 70 villagers that night. While we felt very hot in shirts with sleeves, some villagers, to our surprise, wore overcoats and others were wrapped in blankets.

People of Yaha as well as other people of Okinawa wished to reinstate Okinawa to Japan. They want to be Japanese above reason.

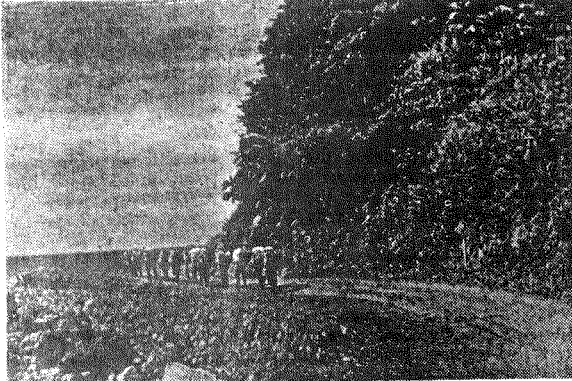
It began to rain from midnight. We felt anxious about tomorrow's journey over Mt. Yonaha.

Wednesday, April 5
We started braving a heavy rain which resembled a squall. Soon we got into the mountain path. We enjoyed smoking while drenched to the skin. The rain beat against our hairy faces. Someone whispered, "I want to eat hot noodle". We at last conquered Mt. Yonaha after fighting desperately for five hours, and our map broke into pieces. We got down the mountain along a swollen swamp.

Soon the sun appeared as if to saying, "Thanks for your trouble". We took lunch in the warm sunshine.

We came out on the coast and headed for Ogimi, where we were to join the other party. At 4:50 p.m. we arrived at Ogimi, warmly received by our advance party whose members ran up to us to hope firm shakehands.

We enjoyed Okinawan dancing that night while eating pineapples when a reception was held with the women's society of Ogimi. We were happy as we had already finished eighty percent of the whole journey in good health.



We came out on the coast, and headed for Ogimi, where we were to join the other party.

Letters to the Editor

On Library System

To the Editor:
The two-month summer vacation was over at last. During the period the Chuo University's library was opened everyday in spite of temperatures rising over 35c.

To my surprise, most seats in the library were taken up day after day by many earnest students. Students perhaps came to the library as they could not study in their own houses or lodgings owing to everyday's killing heat.

However I now wonder if they could make satisfactory results in the library, because of somewhat inferior facilities and poor management of the library. The windows of the library being too small, it was really stuffy inside.

On the contrary, the professors' study rooms at the new building were cool, giving an impression of another world and most of them were vacant because of the summer vacation. I hoped that this fine condition

of the professors' study rooms would be applied to the student's library.

Only one or two charwomen clean that vast library and from the unsanitary Japanese cushions under the desks unpleasant worms often crawled out. I sincerely hope that the management of the library would consider improving this situation.

What is worse, books are lent only to professors and school officials and not to students who strongly desire to borrow them.

How do school authorities think about this point in spite of their possession of a collection of more than 300,000 books.

Lastly for us coeds, the bad studying manner of students in the library cannot be passed over in silence. I demand them to be careful in their attitudes. In order to make the library a good one, I hope school authorities would work out some concrete plan.

Hiroko Emori
Law Department Junior

European Common

(Continued from Page 3)

over to a system of imposing taxes equivalent to dues. In view of this situation, it is necessary on the part of Britain to switch over to a similar system in order to join the European Common Market.

Next, the British Commonwealth's preferential treatment system abolition does not only deal a heavy economic blow to its various nations, but also weakens the leadership of Britain among its commonwealth

nations and eventually leads to the dissolution of the Commonwealth.

As previously mentioned, the agricultural problem and the preferential treatment system of the British Commonwealth are two serious problems that face Britain. Based on this belief the European Common Market is expected to make further strides after admitting Britain into its organization as a member nation.

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On The SCREEN

Return to Peyton Place

20th Century Fox

By Yoko Sakata

Feature Editor



Since the motorcar accident, Selena (right) conceived love for Lars (left).

"Return to Peyton Place" is the cinematization of American female writer Grace Metalious' best seller and is sequel to the "Peyton Place" which received the Academy Award for 1957.

The producer is Jerry Wald of "Peyton Place." The director is Jose Ferrer. His wife Rosemary Clooney sings the theme song "Season of Love" on the screen. All the casts are different from those of the "Peyton Place."

The leading actors and actresses are new star Carol Lynley in "Blue Jeans," Eleanor Parker, and Jeff Chandler who passed away recently, and new star Tuesday Weld in the "Five Pennies."

Peyton Place is a small beautiful town of New England. The literary girl Allison Mackenzie (Carol Lynley) who graduated from a high school, learns that her first work "Samuel's Castle" will be published in New York. That day, Ted (Brett Halsey) who was once a lover of Selena (Tuesday Weld) returns to Peyton Place with his new wife Raffaella (Luciana Paluzzi). Selena is the literary girl's good friend and works at a dress shop operated by Miss Mackenzie's mother Connie (Eleanor Parker).

As Ted's mother Roberta (Mary Astor) loves her son too much, she does not want Ted's marriage with any girl. But Ted returns with his wife unexpectedly. For the purpose of breaking off his marriage with Raffaella, his mother invites Selena to her home.

Learning the aim of Roberta, Selena gets angry and on her way home by car she almost comes to collide with a car driven by ski coacher Lars (Gunnar Hellstrom).

From that time, they become friends. On the other hand, the literary girl goes to New York to rewrite several parts of her story. She gets acquainted with Lewis Jackman (Jeff Chandler) president of her publishing company and works with him one night. The middle-aged president has already had a wife, but soon they come to love each other.

At the same time, at Peyton Place, Selena and Lars fall in love. After much publicity, Allison's first work comes to be published and it finally becomes a best seller.

Its plot picks up scandals in Peyton Place and an incident in which Selena kills her stepfather in self-defense. Many people living in Peyton Place are shocked by the publication.

Lars gets very surprised at the secret of Selena throughout the story, and they gradually come to bad terms.

On learning incident at the small beautiful town, Allison returns home from New York with Lewis. In the town, a town assembly opens and people discuss whether Allison's novel is rightful or not. Roberta insists stoutly that it is wrong, but people think it lawful after the truth listening to many youths' opinions. At last Roberta gets defeated.

Next day, the literary girl determines to start a new life as an author after liquidating the relation with her lover Lewis.

This original is written based mainly on the adult's world, but this film is on the world of youths, pointing out falsehood and prejudice in the adults' world and glorifying simple-mindedness and love of the youth.

Many troubles, which stem from the different way of thinking between the new and old generations as in this film are often found in Japan as well as in many foreign countries.

In comparison with Hope Lange and Diane Varsi playing the leading role in "Peyton Place", Tuesday Weld and Carol Lynley are too young in age and acting. What is more regrettable is that Carol Lynley doesn't impress intelligent spectators as a literary girl.

You see the "Peyton Place" first, you will easily understand the main point of this production, which featured by many beautiful scenes of New England, especially snow skiing scenes which will, for sure, delight your eyes.

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