

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

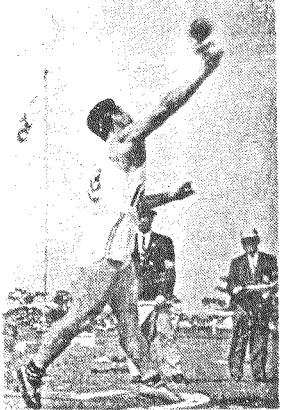
No. 42

Thursday, June 21, 1962

PRICE ¥10

Itokawa Sets New Record; Chuo Athletes Get 7 Titles

Shot-putter Teruo Itokawa, captain of the Chuo Track and Field Club, set up a new Japan record of 15.71 meters in the shot-put event at the 31st National Intercollegiate Championships held on June 2 and 3, at the Mitsuzawa Ground, Yokohama.



Itokawa puts the shot with a new record of 15.71 meters.

Both Chuo men's and women's clubs got the four straight wins and the 13th in men, and 7th in women's events after an interval of four years.

On the windy first day, Itokawa made a slow ascent in his condition, and in the fourth trial, he finally renewed the standing Japanese record of 15.51 meters.

The powerful thrower has already marked the new records of 15.53 and 15.54 meters this season.

As the captain often overshot the '16-meter line' in his training, it had been expected that he would renew his record.

Mr. Itokawa said in an interview with the Herald, "I have not trained these four days, but I could throw with confidence after three trials."

The women's 7th victory mainly depends on sprinter Kiyoko Shimada's activities. In the second rainy day, Miss Shimada won two championships for the 100-meter dash and the 80-meter hurdle race. The winning times were 1'31" and 12'4" respectively. Moreover, the sprinter took the second place with a time of 27'1" in the 800-meter run.

(Team Results)

Men division	
1 Chuo Univ.	93
2 Nihon Univ.	85
3 Univ. of Education	59
4 Waseda Univ.	48
5 Kansai Univ.	29
Women division	
1 Chuo Univ.	50.50
2 Kohka Women's Univ.	36
3 Nihon Univ.	33
4 Chukyo Univ.	33
5 Nihon Athletic Univ.	19.75

Comparative Law Inst. Will Publish New Book

The book entitled "Contemporary Problems of Comparative Law" is scheduled to be published by Chuo University's Japanese Institute of Comparative Law in July. It will be composed of internationally collected papers.

This publication was planned as a new research achievement to mark the 10th anniversary of the foundation.

In August, 1960, the Institute asked for the cooperation of eminent jurists in several countries in carrying out its plan. As a result, 42 persons including seven Japanese contributed their valuable papers to the Institute.

The book is to be published by the Yuhikaku Publishing Company includes articles by Prof. Hideo Ichikawa, Prof. Kosaku Tamura and Prof. Seiya Numa of the Law Dept. of Chuo University. They will be entitled "Legal problems raised through economic and social planning", "Case on the Conflict between the Constitution and a Treaty brought before the Judicial Court of Japan", and "The Mechanism to attain the Ideals of the Modern Law and its Lateral Considerations on Family Law."

4th Summer Seminar To Be Held July 2-30

The 4th summer seminar is planned to be held on July 2-30 at the Kasuga Lodge and Lake Nojiri Lodge in Nagano Prefecture, the Student Affairs Department recently announced.

Some 600 students and 75 professors are to take part in the summer seminar, divided into 12 groups. In this seminar, students will earnestly discuss various problems including legal, economic and literature subjects with professors.

The main subjects among them are 1) Revision of the Japanese Constitution, 2) The present situation and future state of Japanese economy, 3) Literature and moral, and 4) The current society and students.

100 Top Leaders Of Culture Clubs To Meet at Heta

About 100 top leaders of 44 clubs belonging to the Culture Association will meet four days from June 23 at Heta Village in the western district of Izu Peninsula to deepen their mutual understanding.

This meeting to be sponsored by the Standing Committee of Chuo's Culture Association as the first attempt of its kind will be called the Club Leaders Camp.

The purpose of the camp is to talk about the activities of the clubs and to recognize their merits through closer contact with each other.

It also aims at promoting intimacy and leadership between the old and new clubs of the Association.

Explanations made by members of the Standing Committee reveal that the significance of circle activity as an extracurriculum in university has recently become less, because of the weakening of closer connection among the clubs. This trend, according to their views, was caused by the fact that each club has almost paid no attention to other's activity as is seen not only at Chuo University but also at other universities.

Chairman Takao Iwamizu of the Culture Association in an interview with the Herald recently regretted saying "there are a few clubs which devote themselves only to political problems, losing interest in such activities as those of this camp." He hoped that all clubs would take part in the camp and grasp its purpose.

School Authorities, SSGA Agree On Campus Issues



Representatives of the SSGA and school authorities including Vice-President Kihel Masumoto agree on campus issues on June 7.

Age Limit System Adopted

The age limit system for teachers of Chuo University will go into effect from the beginning of the 1964 school year. This was decided at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 28.

According to the new system, professors, full-time and part-time lecturers of all departments must retire at the age of 70 and athletic lecturers at the age of 60. The retirement allowance under the new system will be 50 percent higher than under the current wage regulation. The increase in retirement allowances will be, at the same time, applied to persons above 65 years old (above 55 for athletic

lecturers) if they intend to retire voluntarily before reaching their age limit.

In deciding the system, school authorities proposed a plan to the faculty meeting that the age limit should be 65 and that the retirement or otherwise of persons reaching 65 years of age should be decided at the faculty meeting every year. However, the Faculty's intention was that the age limit system should be applied to those who reach 70 years of age and its execution be made two years later.

In this respect, there was considerable difference between school authorities and professors. In order to fill up this deep gap, it was proposed to hold a joint conference of three bodies with representatives of the Teachers' Union, school authorities and the Faculty of five departments attending, but the Teachers' Union decided to withdraw from it because of opposition to its participation for reason that it had nothing to do with the age limit problem.

Freshmen Enjoy 3-Day Festival

The annual freshmen welcome party was opened as part of the Hakumon Festival from May 25 through 27 at the auditorium and on the campus.

The party was participated in by more than 40 groups including the Day and Night Course Student Self-Government Associations, the Culture, the Academic, the Athletic Associations and Consumers' Cooperation. The slogans of the festival were 1) Elimination of violence in modern society and recovery of humanity, 2) Creation of new culture and construction of new society, 3) Protection of freedom of study, self-government and thought in college.

In a lecture meeting held under the auspices of the Chinese Affairs Research Club, Mr. Yoshimi Takeuchi, authority on Chinese affairs, stressed that in order to tide over the current Japanese culture crisis and to promote it, the Japanese must always fix their eyes on Red China.

Hunger Strike Halted

A hunger strike lasting 10 days was halted on June 8 as a result of the June 7 talk between the school authorities and the Student Self-Government Association.

The hunger strike was carried out in opposition to the decision of school authorities to hike the tuition and entrance fees by ¥20,000. Five members of the Central Executive Committee of the SSGA took part in it. During the 10-day long strike, all participants were carried to a hospital for their failing health.

Meanwhile, representatives of the SSGA had a series of talks with the school authorities including the Vice-President, Executive Directors and Deans of the five Departments (Law, Economics, Commerce, Literature and Science-Technology).

The SSGA requested the school authorities to admit student representatives to the membership of the Chuo University Construction Committee consisting of the Executive Directors, President, Vice-President, representatives of the five Departments and other high officials in order to express their opinions. The Committee aims at discussing problems on construction of school buildings and a student hall as a project to celebrate the 80th anniversary of Chuo University.

However, the school authorities rejected their demand on the ground that the participation of students in the Committee is not desirable.

The SSGA strongly opposed to the ¥20,000 hike in tuition fees declaring it imposes a heavier financial burden on both students and their parents. They declared that educational conditions of Chuo University had not been sufficiently improved despite the increases of tuition fees in the past two years. The school authorities, however, stated that various facilities of Chuo University would not be improved unless the ¥20,000 fee hike was done.

In the conference of June 7 between school authorities and representatives of the SSGA, three proposals made by the Central Executive Committee of the SSGA were accepted by the Vice-President, Deans of five Departments and Chief of the Student Affairs Department.

The approved proposals were:

1) When the students want to confer with the school authorities, they must ask the Student Affairs Department (SAD) for permission. Furthermore the SAD must have a prior consultation with students on the subjects which they want to talk.

2) In case tuition fees are to be raised in the future, the Executive Directors are to reveal the details of it through the SAD before any decision is made by the Board of Trustees.

3) The construction Committee is to permit student representatives to attend its meeting to express their opinions on the construction of a student hall, and the Committee is to listen to them.

(See Page 8)

Zengakuren Students March Against Revision of National Constitution

More than 1,200 members of the anti-main current group of the Zengakuren (National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations) including 30 Chuo students marched the streets of Tokyo, protesting against the American nuclear test and revision of the present Japanese Constitution on May 25.

Meanwhile, about 1,300 students of the main current group of the Zengakuren also carried out a demonstration similar to the anti-group.

Prior to the demonstration, the anti-main group consisting of students of the Shagakudo (Student Socialist Federation), Shaseido (Youngmen Socialist Federation) and the Zengakuren Reorganization Council held a rally under the slogan of "Protest against the proposed revision of the postwar Constitution" at Hikawa Park in Minato Ward. Following the rally, the students in black uniform marched through Toranomon to Hibiya Park, often clashing with police.

On the other hand, main current Zengakuren students held a rally at Shimizudani Park in Chiyoda Ward.

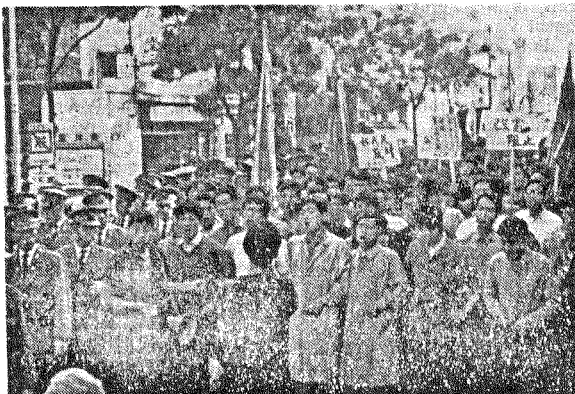
They began to march after the rally, and clashed with 2,000 riot policemen at Akasaka-mitsuke and several students

and policemen were injured. Some students tried to march on the American Embassy, ignoring police warnings, but their attempt was frustrated by riot policemen who resorted to force to disperse them.

In this confusion Hitoshi Nemoto, chairman of the Zengakuren and four other students were arrested on charges of obstructing the execution of public duties. Some demonstrators who took to a sit-down demonstration near Shimbashi where they were supposed to disperse were driven away by policemen. Since the demonstration of

last November, no large-scale demonstrations consisting of more than 1,000 students have not been seen this year.

At present the Zengakuren is divided into five big groups—Student Marxist Federation, Shagakudo, Reorganization Council of the Zengakuren, Shaseido and Minseido (Youngmen Democratist Federation). The Student Marxist Federation which occupies the top seat in the Zengakuren excluded Shagakudo members who were the former members of the main current last year, because of a difference of opinion on political issues.



Zengakuren students march against the revision of the Constitution clashing with policemen.

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EDITORIAL

On Hunger Strike

Five members of the Chuo University Student Self-Government Association on May 29 staged a hunger strike on the campus in opposition to the tuition fee hike from next year.

When the hunger strike began, much attention on and off the campus was focused upon it. Although we can understand to some extent why some students took such unreasonable means, yet we can not give them our all-out support. For, a hunger strike is not a wise way for them to realize their demand, though it may arouse sympathetic feelings among students.

For students, study is not a duty but a right. Therefore it can be said that methods used in the strike such as abandoning class lessons are not desirable to protest against the school authorities.

What is more, hunger strike harms their health. Nothing is more disadvantageous for both strikers and their supporters than hunger strike.

In this point, we believe there must be other measures much better and more suitable than hunger strike.

Turning to the circumstances which led to the strike, it is noted that the school authorities decided to hike the tuition fee from next year in order to secure financial funds for the 80th Anniversary Plan.

The SSGA (Student Self-Government Association) strongly opposed to the decision on the ground that it could not understand for what purpose the hiked fee would be spent. Accordingly, members of the SSGA continued to have some talks with school authorities to press their demand. The SSGA asked for the cancellation of the fee hike, and insisted that student representatives be included in the Construction Committee for School Buildings set up according to the Anniversary Plan in order to have their opinions reflected.

However, at their meetings the school authorities failed to show a sincere attitude and without revealing any concrete plans, they repeatedly told that students should not interfere in school management. The attitude of the school authorities was not good from the point of view that school management should center on students, and it further entangled the situation. As the students were eager in their talks over these problems, the school authorities should have been more lenient in their attitude, although the opinions of students might be insufficient in point of technique and others.

For all these reasons, the meetings failed to pave the way for mutual understandings between them, jeopardizing the very foundation of democracy. To speak candidly with each other until they reach agreement of views is a rule of democracy. However, this rule was unfortunately neglected at a series of conferences between students and school authorities.

At any rate, the undesirable situation on the campus is hoped to put to an end as soon as possible so that the students can calmly devote themselves to studying.

Considering in this way, the SAD (Students Affairs Department) should take the initiative in settling the current trouble since it has the Guidance Committee for Students consisting of 10 professors and aims at guiding students in all fields of their activity. Until now, the school authorities have been making use of the SAD, as a shelter to prevent the SSGA from talking with them. So only the intention of the school authorities has been informed to students by the SAD and not that of students. Therefore, we strongly oppose this policy adopted by the school authorities.

When the school trouble occurred, the SAD made efforts to settle it, conferring with students or school authorities. But no desirable results were obtained.

The SAD therefore should be active in its attitude toward the school authorities and convey to them what students desire. On the part of the student, it is necessary for them to consult with the SAD in any time when something happens among them. In so doing, their relations would become more smooth and sound, contributing to the future development of Chuo University.

Letters to the Editor

Upper House Election

To the Editor:

The House of Councilors election, scheduled for July 1, is near at hand.

As is well known, the House apparently differs in its character from the House of Representatives. That is, the House of Councilors whose members are in its nature to consist of men of learning and experience from various professions, is to consider various problems in the Diet with good sense from the functional standpoint.

It is, however, regrettable that the House has become a place of bargaining among the parties, neglecting its fundamental functions. And it looks like an extension of the House of Representatives.

If this state of affairs continues, the House will lose its significance.

But at present, we must recognize the merits of the bicameral system, taking into consideration Japan's situation and should make efforts to check any split in the House. In order to do so, it is necessary to elect reliable persons rather than party men.

The coming election is very much attractive in that it will clarify what the people think of the economic growth policy adopted by Prime Minister Ikeda and what they think of the controversial issue of Japanese Constitution revision.

I therefore earnestly hope that every voter will recognize the fundamental function of the House of Councilors and casts his vote for a useful man at the next election.

Zen-ichiro Shiono
Junior, Law Dept.

Criticism on Ikeda's Policy

To the Editor:

A statement made on April 13 by Aichihiro Fujiyama, Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency, at a meeting of the Japan Committee for Economic Development created a great sensation both in political and financial circles.

The statement was a criticism against Ikeda's high economic growth policy, and should be welcomed. It also gave us a chance to study the future of Japan's economy which is now at a turning-point, putting an end to the dispute over the economic growth rate since last year.

There may be pros and cons about the statement, therefore, I want to express my opinion about the present financial policy and to wait for comments from readers.

It needs no explanation, apart from elements supporting Japan's economy, that the country has made amazing development in her economic growth rate in the world through prewar and postwar days, while the growth rate of other countries has remained on the same level.

This is well proved by the frequent visits to Japan of various European economic missions.

The excessive business conditions, stemming from the high economic growth rate have caused unbalanced economic phenomena such as an increase in domestic demand, a rise in prices and the worsening of the

nation's international payments.

The government is now under the pressure of adjusting business conditions by administrative measures, but what it has to take into consideration is that the present economic situation of Japan differs structurally from that of 1950, when there was economic depression.

The excessive growth of Japanese economy needs Japan's change in her industrial structure; expansion of plants and equipment; efficient and rational improvement of labor productivity to cope with the liberalization of trade; the progress of newly-rising economic countries after the release of colonies, the revival of economic blocs such as E.E.C., and the dollar defensive policy of America.

In order to achieve these ends, huge plant investments have been made supported by Ikeda's two main economic policies calling for low interest rates and positive finance. Accordingly an increase has been made in domestic consumption.

Since the excessive tight money policy disturbs the industry and throws the national economy into disorder, we cannot expect perfect adjustment of business prosperity under the current financial policy of our country.

That is because the present financial policy restricts the functions of interest rates and brings irrationality and abnormality into banking organs. Of course a major requisite to adjusting business conditions is to fix the proper level of money rates by policy of interest rates in accordance with the funds demand.

A contradiction was seen last autumn. That is to say, the government encouraged savings to correct excessive consumption and to accumulate capital, while the interest rate on bank savings was left over, bringing about dull savings.

Moreover, if we cannot depend even open market operation because of the insufficiency of the debenture market of our country, we can expect nothing but "control at the window" by administrative measures.

This window control should be done as supplementary measures, not as a system, as there is a limit in its application or else money retrenchment will be hard to be carried out.

Thus, there are contradictions in the financial policy as an economic adjustment policy.

Turning our eyes to financial problems, we can see a positive budget that runs against the economic adjustment policy. I wonder whether or not it is good for Japanese economy to stiffen the economic prosperity extremely by raising the interest rates and deferred finances. And it is also doubtful whether or not the stiffening of the economic prosperity will bring about its stable growth.

In my thinking it is better to make Japanese economy develop in accordance with the high economic growth policy from the international standpoint of view. The stable economic growth policy is theoretically superior to the high growth one but it is not appropriate to our country.

Yoshiyuki Kanda
Junior, Economics Dept.

News Focus

Laos Crisis and Japan

President Kennedy has ordered the U.S. 7th fleet to move into the Southeast Asian waters and also he ordered 1,800 marines to land at Thailand for a sudden change for the worse of the military situation in Laos.

The decision for this military action was made after talk between the U.S. and Thailand which are members of the Southeast Asian Organization.

Furthermore, this action seemed to have something political aimed at pressuring Communists and solving various problems in Laos militarily and politically.

According to an announcement by the U.S. Defense Department, U.S. Air Force reconnaissance, transport planes and tankers in Japan were moved to Thailand. The statement surprised us and caused deep fears in the minds of many Japanese.

The Japanese Government immediately asked the U.S. to make clear details of its movement. This action of the government was quite natural because of the serious nature of the U.S. move.

Under the new U.S.-Japan Security Treaty it is provided that when the security and peace of the Far East are endangered, both countries are required to hold consultation at the request of either side.

Under Article 6 of the same Treaty it is also provided that prior consultation with Japan be made by the U.S. forces on the

possible use of Japanese bases for military operations in Far East.

The movement of the U.S. forces' planes to Thailand from Japan may not mean a direct military action.

But it is possible that a sudden change in the situation of Laos may involve the U.S. forces in battle with the Communists. For this reason, Japan must be on the guard not to be involved in any tragic war.

To prevent its possible involvement, the Government of Japan must make efforts in arranging prior consultation based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. In this case, the U.S. military action in Laos should become the object of consultation.

When there is something doubtful in the U.S.'s military movement in the Far East waters, it should be discussed between the two countries along the line of the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty which is to protect their security and peace using Japanese bases by the U.S. forces. Namely, the principal aim of the Treaty is to keep Japan's security and "the peace of the Far East."

However, it appears that there is some difference of interpretation between Japan and America about "...peace of the Far East..." and this point should be discussed fully in prior consultation as it is very important.

Across the Oceans

Groups Claim Picket Against Franco Gov.

From the Chicago Maroon

Three local groups have called for a picket to demonstrate against conditions in Spain and against "American aid to dictatorships."

The picket, called by the Chicago Young People's Socialist League (YPSL), the Federation Universitaria Democratica Española, and the Socialist party of Illinois, will be held outside the Spanish government tourist agency at 23 W. Jackson, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A leaflet distributed on campus charges "club swinging police of Spain's fascist government" with "brutally" breaking up a "peaceful and orderly demonstration" of 700 Madrid university students. The Madrid students were demonstrating in support of steelworkers and miners on strike for a \$2.50 wage increase, states the leaflet.

The leaflet goes on to state that "these violations of the most elementary civil rights have been commonplace since Franco imposed his tyranny in 1939."

Blood Donated

From the B-G News

A new record for blood donations was set May 3 when students and faculty members donated 180 pints of blood to the American Red Cross Bloodmobile.

This represents the most pints received on campus since the

Korean War. Last fall 162 pints of blood were donated at the University.

Both figures exceeded the 125 pint quota.

Ninety people gave blood for the first time, and 90 were repeat donors.

Members of Omega Phi Alpha, Women's Service Sorority, and Alpha Phi Omega, men's service fraternity, assisted the Bloodmobile staff.

Because Bowling Green is a participating unit in this program, any student or faculty member affiliated with the University is eligible to receive blood in any hospital throughout the United States. If a person is a blood donor, he and his immediate family can receive blood until one year after he leaves the University.

Educational TV Aid

From the Chicago Maroon

The United States government recently appropriated 32 million dollars to expand educational television facilities throughout the country.

The money will be distributed to educational institutions and other non-profit groups which agree to match federal funds with their own.

When signing the bill President Kennedy stated that the act will "provide vitally needed federal support in the construction of educational television stations, while assuring at the same time state and local cooperation."

At present, there are 62 educational television stations in the U.S.

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Unique Farm System in Israel

By Uri Levin

This article by Mr. Uri Levin from Israel deals with a brief history of the independence of Israel and her world-famous agricultural settlement systems.

Mr. Levin was born in 1932 in Haifa, then Palestine, and studied economics at the Faculty of Social Science of Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

Interested in life of other nations, especially that in Asia and Africa, he is now in Japan on his way to around-the-world trip.—Ed.

Birth of Israel

When the First World War was over, the League of Nations entrusted British with the mandate for Palestine, which at that time included Transjordan. In its decision, the League of Nations made the mandatory "responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home," enjoining it to "facilitate Jewish immigration" and to encourage "close settlement on the land."

As part of the population at that time consisted of Arabs, the League of Nations did not overlook this fact. The Jews in Palestine wanted to live in peace and co-operation with their close neighbours on the basis that neither should dominate the other. The Arabs of Palestine benefited tremendously from Jewish capital, trade and example. Due to this fact, between 1918 and 1940, many Arabs from neighbouring countries poured into Palestine in attempt to find employment and raise their standard of living.

The Jewish National Home grew, but opposition was whip-

ped up by the fanatical Arab leaders. These leaders, supported by the rich Arab landlords, feared the influence of the modern, progressive Jewish community on the backward Arab peasants exploited extremely by their landlords. Consequently, riots between Arabs and Jews broke out in 1921, 1929 and 1936.

Successive commissions and committees investigated the problem from every angle, all of them confirming again the right of the Jewish people to build its National Home in Palestine. In 1937, a royal commission with Lord Peel as chairman recommended the partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. Its recommendation was not carried out.

The British Government disregarded this resolution. Instead, the British Government issued in 1939 a white paper which restricted Jewish immigration, land purchase and settlement. The white paper was even enforced by the British Government at the outbreak and at the end of World War II which many Jewish people in Europe cried vainly for salvation. The gates of the 'Promised Land' were closed for them. This step by the British Government was met with repression which led to violence and in turn to counter-violence.

As the situation worsened, the British Government declared the mandate unworkable and submitted the case to the judgement of the United Nations. A U.N. Special Committee recommended the partitioning of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, joined in an economic union, with the Jerusalem area an international zone. This recommendation was

approved at the General Assembly of the U.N. on 29 November, 1947. —

The Jews expressed their readiness to accept the resolution while the Arabs opposed it. In a few days, Jews were attacked by Arabs. The Arab Higher Committee proclaimed a strike and the country plunged into anarchy. The British Government did not care much and made it clear that the mandate would end on 15 May, 1948.

The State of Israel was proclaimed on the eve of the British withdrawal. Since then, Israel had to face regular army forces invading from six neighbouring Arab countries, which included Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. This war is known as the War of Independence which ended in the spring and summer of 1949 when armistice agreements were signed between Israel and her immediate neighbours.

Kibbutz and Moshav

Israel set vigorously to work. Housing and employment were

provided for hundreds of thousands of refugees pouring in from all parts of the world. Agriculture and industry were emergently developed. Progress was so rapid that representatives of young and undeveloped countries from all over the world came to see the wonder, and try to learn from Israel rich experience in various fields; especially the systems of agricultural settlement. These systems have been developed in Israel and cannot be found anywhere else in the world. The main types of the Israeli agricultural settlement are; 1. *kibbutz* (group), 2. *moshav ovdim* (settlement of workers), and 3. *moshav shitufi* (communal settlement, or communal village).

Kibbutz, which made Israel so famous, is a communal settlement governed by the general assembly of all members. All property is collectively owned and work is organised on collective basis. Members give their labour, and in return receive housing, food, clothing and social services. In *kibbutz*, there are

central dining rooms, kitchen, stores, communal kindergartens, children's quarters and cultural and social centres. Members have their own apartments which assure their privacy. Members join *kibbutz* voluntarily. The population of *kibbutz* ranges from 60 to 2,000.

Moshav ovdim is a small holders' co-operative settlement based on principles of mutual aid and equality of opportunity. Each member has a farm, worked by himself and his family, but products are sold, and supplies and equipment are bought through central co-operatives. The general assembly formed by all the members elects a council which approves all transfers of farms and acceptances of new members. Its population ranges from 100 to 1,000.

Moshav shitufi is based on collective economy and ownership (as in *kibbutz*), but each family has its own house and is responsible for its own cooking, laundry and child care. Work and pay are adjusted to individual circumstances. Its population ranges from 60 to 300.

The rising question is: What is the type to suit young and undeveloped countries? As it is not easy to change the existing agricultural settlement in these

countries, this question refers to land available by confiscation or land reform laws. As the members of *kibbutz* do not get any pay in cash for their labour, they ought to possess high morality and conscience. Existing conditions in undeveloped countries nullify the possibility of adopting this system.

Moshav will do better. Which one to adopt, *moshav ovdim* or *moshav shitufi*, depends on the specific circumstances which prevail in the interested country. In *moshav ovdim*, farms are usually quite small thus preventing large-scale cultivation. Therefore, from the economic point of view, *moshav shitufi* is preferable.

There are now several *moshavim* (plural form of *moshav*) in Burma. Land was supplied by the Government in regions close to its border with Red China. Families, living in these *moshavim*, spent one year of more in Israel to study theoretically and practically all the aspects of this system of agricultural settlement.

Finally, let us all hope that these systems of agricultural settlement will help to raise the living standard of the poor peasants in the young and undeveloped countries.

Make World Trip, Young Men!

By Dieter Moldenhauer

Today many people are traveling throughout the world without much money. Among them, Germans are outstanding in number. As each nation has its own customs and ideas different from ours, writings on those peoples' experiences would be interesting to us Japanese who are living on islands.

The following article was written by Mr. Dieter Moldenhauer who is now staying in Japan with his traveling mate Hans-Schuettloeffel on a trip around the world by autocytle.—Ed.

Traveling — who does not dream in this word about foreign countries, foreign people and their different customs and, last not least, adventures? Traveling is very important for us young people, especially students. While traveling, we get other opinions about the world, and we see how the students in other countries are living and studying, and other valuable things. Though the world is wide, and its doors are open to everyone, most people hesitate to get out of their countries. "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you." This is quite true for travelers.

We, Hans and I, are two German students graduated from the Economics Department of Hanover University, West Germany. We are traveling around the world on two small (50 cc, 1 1/2 H.P.) autocyctes, which we got as presents from a Finnish company.

We started our trip in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, almost one year ago. At first, we had the idea to travel from Finland through the U.S.S.R. to the Crimea Peninsula, which is extending to the Black Sea, but we could not get a visa. So we drove through Scandinavia, Germany, Austria, and then through the Balkan States, Yugoslavia and Greece.

In Yugoslavia, we noticed that

people of this country had not the freedom as we have in Germany or other countries. The people there are afraid to make mention of political problems. However, it is not only in Yugoslavia, but also in the whole Near East countries that politics is a hot iron, namely it is difficult and dangerous to touch it.

We had an interesting experience while in Damascus, Syria as they raised a revolution against Egypt to separate from the "United Arab Republic." It was in October of last year. We were just sitting in a tearoom drinking Arabian tea, when we suddenly heard a shot. We were so surprised, but everybody there soon knew that a revolution had broken out. We run and crept to our hotel, and we had to stay in our room for 8 days. It was prohibited for us to go out, and two armed soldiers were watching us with guns in front of our door. But, we could see tanks in the streets through our window, and the radio always brought us the latest news of the fighting.

In Jordan, our next country, it was much more quiet. We watched all the famous Christian holy places in Jerusalem, where are always crowded with tourists and pilgrims from all over the world.

Then, we had to cross 1,000-km desert with our 1 1/2 H.P. cycles to reach Bagdad. In the desert, all we could see was sand, stones and nothing more. Furthermore, the sun in the blue sky was burning so that we even could fry an egg on a flat stone. During the day, it was too hot, and in the night bitterly cold. We first did not feel coldness in our small tent, but later in the middle of the desert between Jordan and Iraq, it became so cold in the early morning that we even trembled.

In Iraq, the people seemed to be very unkind to Europeans, and we guessed it was because

they were too much nationalists. We found they did not like foreigners step in their villages and towns, since they often throw stones and set dogs at us. But, this is also one factor which makes the trip thrilling.

Persia, well-known for her petroleum and also for her very bad roads, was the next country of our tour. There were often no bridges, so we had to carry our autocyctes with 60 kg luggage on our shoulders through the war. In Pakistan, a special Moslem country, nearly every woman, including girls, wears a veil which looked quite odd to us modern people. The people, however, were very friendly and helpful, and we could have interesting talks and discussions with students in most of the towns we visited. It was very interesting that they Moslems go to their churches (called *Moshee*) three times a day, and a man called *Minerett* cries out from the top of the *Muezin*, a Moslem tower, appealing the people to come to the *Moshee*.

And then, we paid a visit to India, the country with a famous old history, but unfortunately traveling in this country was not a pleasant one. We saw 'holy' cows spreading all over the roads and streets. So we always had to stop our vehicles and give place to them. In India, as everybody knows, it is impossible to kill a cow or even eat the meat of a cow. The old Hindu religion is so strong that the people would rather die than to kill and eat a cow. Therefore, you can find thousands of cows in India. The people often have not enough food to eat, while the cows die of decrepitude. Really India's adversary are the old religious traditions. If they don't make great revolutions in these points, they will always have to lead a lower-leveled life.

Malaya and Thailand appeared to be much better and cleaner than all the Near and Middle East countries we had stayed, and it was a great pleasure for us to travel in this sphere. There we could find Chinese everywhere. Accordingly, we could have fine food. We learned to eat with chopsticks and to pick bananas and coconuts from the trees. We had to board on a ship to Hongkong from Cambodia, because it was too dangerous to travel through Vietnam and Laos by road and

we also could not get a visa. We were informed that the Communist guerillas would shoot everybody without pardon. We stayed only a few days in Hongkong.

Then, at last, we stepped our feet on the Japanese ground in Kobe, and our autocyctes took



Dieter Moldenhauer (second from right) and his pal Hans with Chinese business men in Phompenh, Cambodia, on their way to Japan.

us to Tokyo. Our impression of Japan: It is very wonderful to find a modern country with modern and so friendly people and such great industry, after 1 year traveling often without anything. The only thing regretted: People here are sometimes too afraid to speak to foreigners, and if we ask the way or place of them, they only laugh and nothing more.


For us students of economics, this tour around the world is very useful, and also interesting, for our studies and later for our business to be in an Import and Export Company. The best way to understand a country, its people, their business and standard of living is, of course, to visit and travel through the country, especially to travel cheaply. Impressions you get while talking with other people and watching their life are much better than all you learn from books and the theories you study at school.

I hope that some of you also will be able to have a chance to go out of your country to see the world. And if anybody has a chance to take a trip to Europe, I say welcome to Germany and welcome to Hanoi!



Girl members of the 'kibbutz' dance holding sheaves of rice plants.

This is a traditional harvesting festival adopted from the Bible more than two thousand years ago, and has become an annual event in farms of Israel.



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CONFLICTING OPINIONS ON AR

Against Revision

By Isao Sato
Professor of Seikei University

There are two reasons for my opposition to revision of Article 9 of the Constitution.

One of them is idealistic. Pacifism by complete disarmament is right as an ideal of mankind as clearly indicated in Article 9. The policy of maintaining the independence of a nation by relying on armed force as in the past was not only unable to keep national independence, but also did nothing except for leading the world into war and destruction. In order to avoid the repetition of such foolishness, mankind must abandon its policy of dependence on armed force. This is clearly expressed in Article 9. Behind the short stipulations of the article, there were the bloodshedding and heart-rending human costs of the Pacific War. Anybody who is firmly determined against the repetition of the tragedy of the Pacific War, must not lower the flag of ideal in the form of Article 9.

The other reason is realistic. Article 9 does not contain only idealistic stipulations. It indicates a most effective, realistic policy for Japan's self-defense. That is to say; the coming war is a war of nuclear arms and it is not destined for victory, but for the destruction of whole mankind. Such a war is meaningless any longer. The great development of science has served to make peoples recognize the insignificance of war. For this reason, the renunciation of war by complete disarmament has become a big voice of the world and even the United States and the Soviet Union have been obliged to respond to it in a favorable tone. Considered in this way, Article 9 conforms to the realistic movement of the present world in that it provides for the renunciation of war and complete disarmament. At this time, it is considered far better and more realistic for present-day Japan to avoid nuclear war and actively contributes to the world trend of complete disarmament by maintaining Article 9 than to hold military preparedness in the name of an independent nation.

The reasons for opposition to revision of Article 9 are based on the above-mentioned two points. However, people in favor of revision of the article for the worse assert their intention for revision on the following reasons.

Firstly, a policy for regional war. Namely, even if not drawn into nuclear war in its entirety, regional war is anticipated, and there is the need to prepare against it. However, judging

from the strategic position of Japan sandwiched between the United States and the Soviet Union, any regional war centering around Japan cannot but help developing into a wholesale nuclear war. This means that the participation in any regional war leads an involvement in the wholesale war. For this reason, a firm stand to stay away from any regional war should be maintained.

Secondly, cooperation with the United Nations; That is to say, the United Nations is the only world peace organization at the present stage. Japan, by participating in the international organization, is now taking a basic diplomatic policy which is



Prof. Isao Sato of Seikei Univ. graduated from the Law Dept. of Tokyo Univ. in 1937. After serving as a counselor of the Bureau of Legislation and also section chief of the Administrative Management Agency, he took the present seat in 1949. And in 1958, he got the degree of L.L.D. He is now a member of the Constitution Problems Study Council. His main works are as follows: "The Constitution," "Power Which Protects the Constitution," and "Process of the Amendment of the Constitution."

to cooperate with it. Since such basic diplomatic policy which is her position, Japan has to fulfill her responsibility for the United Nations as its member nation. In order to do so, she has to fulfill her participant obligations to the United Nations' Forces, but Article 9 makes it impossible her participation in the U.N. Forces. For this reason, Article 9 should be revised for the sake of extending cooperation to the U.N. These assertions are most strong among people in favor of revision of Article 9 for the worse.

However, about these assertions two points have to be taken into consideration. One of them is that the method of cooperation with the United Nations is by no means limited to participation in the United Nations' Forces. That is because

Article 9: Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people have renounced the use of force, as a means of settling international disputes. In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other

Recently, the problem of whether Japan's present Constitution should be revised or not has evoked so much controversy.

Japan's postwar Constitution was promulgated at MacArthur's suggestion on November 3, 1946, and went into effect on May 3, 1947. Since then, it has been in force until today, but the situation in the country has made great changes during this period. The Police Reserve Force set up in 1950 changed its name to the Public Peace Reservation Force. It was subsequently reborn as the Self-Defense Forces in 1954.

Then, voices demanding revision of the Constitution arose in conformity with Article 96. They stressed that the Constitution was forced upon Japan by the United States.

In order to investigate these subjects, the Cabinet established the Constitution Research Council in 1957. The Council, composed of eminent scholars, lawyers and members of the Government party, held a series of meetings, public hearings, at which frank views were expressed.

The results of these meetings are to be presented to the general meeting of the House of Representatives scheduled this fall.

Apart from the Council, the Liberal Democratic Party also set up the Constitution Research Council for revision of the Constitution by itself.

Meanwhile, the Japan Socialist Party made clear its intention not to co-operate with the Constitu-

any participating nations can extend their cooperation to the U.N. in various peace measures apart from their cooperation with its armed forces. In this respect, Japan should contribute to the U.N. on a peace aspect. The other point is that the ultimate goal of the United Nation is to achieve complete disarmament and abolition of war. Therefore, efforts toward this ideal must be, in a true sense, cooperation with the United Nations.

Thirdly, people in favor of revising Article 9 assert that there is the need to revise the article to conform to the established defense structure of Japan

However, there is a strong trend among members of the Constitution Research Council to keep the Article as what it is now. This trend is based on the views of the majority. It is not known how soon the Council's recommendation to the Government on the revision issue will be made, but generally it is believed some time this autumn.

which was formed by the Self-Defense Forces and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. In other words, they hold that revision of Article 9 is only to put an end to a dispute over constitutional interpretation by filling the gap created between the established reality and Article 9 and no other new changes are contemplated.

However, against this assertion there is an opinion which

is that if revision of Article 9 is only to fill the gap between the reality and the article itself, their conformity can be brought about by abolishing the Self-Defense Forces and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. The Self-Defense Forces and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty have been thought as constitutional by the past Tory Governments, Liberal Democratic Party and the Supreme Court. In their respective positions, it is quite natural to hope for the formal recognition of their constitutionality, but it should be borne in mind that there is a strong opinion among the people that both the Self-Defense Forces and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty are unconstitutional. The problem in question is not whether to officially recognize the established reality from the constitutional standpoint, but to judge whether the established reality is actually true or not. At the same time such opinions as that no new changes are to be made from the constitutional standpoint even if the Self-Defense Forces and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty are viewed as an established fact, must be closely watched. The reason is that revision of Article 9 is not only to recognize the established fact, but also means the possible expansion and strengthening of Japan's rearmament and war structure which are the sole intention of people in favor of revising the article in question for the worse. The existence of Article 9 has and is playing an important role in checking Japan's rearmament and war structure. It must be kept in mind that revision of Article 9 is as bad as removing embankments before the swift current of a flood.

Conditional Revision

By Shigeyoshi Aikawa

The Yomiuri Shimbun's Vice-Chief Editorial Writer

1. The need for possessing self-defense power still continues.

A. Nothing may be better for Japan if she get long without military preparedness.



Mr. Shigeyoshi Aikawa is the vice-chief editorial writer of the Yomiuri Shimbun. He graduated from the Law Dept. of Chuo Univ. in 1932, and entered the Hochi Shimbun in 1933. After leaving the Hochi Shimbun, he joined the Yomiuri Shimbun in 1939. In February of this year, he expressed his view on the present Constitution at the public hearing of the Constitution Research Council of the Cabinet as a representative of press circles.

One of the major causes of Japan's speedy economic recovery in which she can now enjoy prosperity in more than a dozen years after the end of the war, is that the nation's military expenses have been restricted to about 10% of the

national budget.

If no taxes were to be spent for military expenses which are nonproductive, they could be used as funds for social security purpose and for construction of social facilities such as ports and harbors. Furthermore, by tax reductions, the heavy burdens of the people can be lessened and their standards of living raised to the great happiness of the people.

Such being the case, if it is possible to dispense with the ¥200,000 million, now being spent, (for fiscal 1962 self-defense expenses) by some means or other, nothing may be better than that. That is because with such a huge amount of money, many worthy national projects are not difficult to be accomplished.

B. Neutrality is hard to be maintained when stripped of all "arms".

Now, suppose present Japan lost all her arms, what would become of her? Even if she lost them, she might not be directly affected militarily since there are U.S. bases in the country and U.S. Forces are stationed. Furthermore, under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, the United States is in a position to defend Japan in an all-out effort in case of emergency. However, should the United States Government take a policy to hand off from Japan militarily, what would be the result? In such a case, probably the whole of

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ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONSTITUTION

Favours Revision

By Hisatada Hirose

Member of the CRC of the Cabinet

people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

tion Research Council of the Cabinet and established its own Constitution Problems Study Council against revision of the Constitution.

The Democratic Socialist Party also set up the National Federation and the New National Federation in favor of the Constitution.

The current discussions are mainly centered on these points:

1. How the present Constitution was established
2. Status and power of the Emperor
3. Renunciation of war
4. Fundamental human rights and public welfare
5. Parliamentary government

These problems are very often taken up by newspapers and magazines with the approach of the Upper House election, especially in election campaigns by political parties as a means of clarifying their platforms. Under these circumstances, it may not be in the distant future before we can see whether the people support the amendment of the Constitution or not. The revision of the Constitution now solely depends upon the will of the people in present-day Japan.

At any rate, the greatest controversy on the Constitution revision issue is undoubtedly centered on Article 9. For, the revision of the same Article is bound to sway the destiny of Japan, as it may necessitate the possible revival of the old military conscription system.—Ed.

Korea and even Taiwan might be communized. Even then, the Soviet Union and Red China might not extend their "hands" to Japan from the military standpoint.

However, the southern tip of the communized Korean peninsula may be turned into a dreadful spearhead of concentrative military preparedness against Japan since she is geographically close to Red China and the Soviet Union. In such an event, the Japan Sea will probably be placed under perfect military control and Japan may be in no way free from domestic commotion even if infiltrative operations by the Soviet Union and Red China are not brisk. If the Socialist Party is to take the helm of

state affairs, it may be at such a time. But such a time may not last long according to my opinion, because by a rapid rise of Communist influence, Democratic-Socialist power may be soon swept away.

C. If one does not mind about such events in his opposition to the possession of military preparedness, then the matter differs. However, if he hopes for the maintenance of the present free world structure, the possession of military preparedness necessary to self-defense is unavoidable. Or else, there is no other way for Japan but to completely rely upon the United States until the United Nation's Police Force or the World Federal Government is established. However, the idea of leaving the

defense of one's own country to his friendly relation while he himself has financially a certain degree of self-defense power, is too colonial, and any situation arising from such an idea would not be passed over in silence by American taxpayers.

After all, Japan cannot but possess a certain degree of military preparedness that is capable of defending her own country. This fact leads to a conclusion that such military preparedness is unavoidable on the part of Japan to take part militarily (to share responsibilities) in the United Nation's Police Force. 2. Article 9 and self-defense power are hard to be compatible.

The conclusion that the U.S. Forces in Japan do not fall

under "war potential" stipulated in Article 9 of the Constitution, was given in a sentence passed on the Sunakawa case by the Supreme Court. However, this verdict does not make it clear whether or not Japan's Self-Defense Forces are "war potential". Frankly speaking, it is pretty unreasonably to interpret Item 2 of Article 9 which says "in order to achieve the purpose of the aforementioned item" as that it permits the possession of whatever arms or nuclear weapons for self-defense purpose. Any conscientious jurists may feel a considerable sense of repulsion in order to come to a conclusion in their interpretation of Article 9 that "the land, sea and air forces can be possessed for defense purpose".

Actually there have been changes in the interpretation of the Article even by the Japanese Government. This fact is known by the fact that at one time there was a unified government interpretation to the effect that "any armed forces capable of effectively fighting in modern warfare even for self-defense purpose, will fall under war potential". Such a dubious text of provisions should be revised at a proper opportunity.

3. Necessary conditions prior to revision

There are special apprehensions anticipated for Japan. They are when the country has come to have no constitutional doubt about self-defense power centering around Article 9.

These apprehensions are the revival of militarism and military interference in politics. For example;

- Along with the request (Continued on Page 6)

The concrete constitutional problem in regard to Article 9 is whether or not Japan is able to possess self-defense military preparedness although there exists stipulations in Item 2 of Article 9.

I firmly believe that Japan's possession of fighting power is constitutional from a broad and public standpoint of interpretation.

This interpretation is clearly indicated by the fact that every year the Government compiles budgets for the Self-Defense Forces and the Diet approves them. Even the Supreme Court which is the highest authority in interpreting the Japanese Constitution pointed out in its decision

Supreme Court, often giving rise to fears of confusion in national administration. Furthermore, in the field of diplomacy, the international trust in Japan is sometimes shaken, creating a situation in which she is taken advantage of by others. For all these reasons, it must be said that Japan's political disadvantages are great.

If the stipulations of the Constitution are left as they are now, the existing conflicting opinions may continue without end. I firmly believe that the frank acceptance of the authentic interpretation of the government is a way that respects democratic politics and means the rule of the law.

The expression in the preamble is not sufficient to make the people understand the official interpretation of law. Therefore, people interested in politics should appeal to the people on the need and reasons for revising Article 9 of the Constitution with patience and constant efforts so that they may truly understand them before revising the preamble and abolishing Article 9 along the following line.

A. 1 The respect for the sovereignty of Japan as well as for that of other countries and contribution to the peace of the world through harmony and cooperation, should be declared as stipulated in the preamble.

B. 2 As a substitute for Art. 9 (1) In the light of the position of Japan as an independent nation, it should be provided that she shall have self-defense power, but shall permanently renounce aggression war.

(2) Also in the light of the position of Japan who is ready for international harmony and cooperation, it should be clearly expressed under the idea of international solidarity that Japan will participate in world peace organizations such as the United Nations and for the sake of world peace (including cooperation through the use of armed force) she will extend her allout cooperation.

C. 3 One Article on self-defense should be provided for to establish Self-Defense Forces under maintenance of the people. They are to be placed under democratic supervision within the framework of politics and their mission is to be solely for protection of the welfare of the people and contribution to world peace. The supreme command is to rest with the Cabinet after Diet approval and consideration be given to the military strength and formation of the Armed Forces so that they not become too heavy burdens upon the people.



Mr. Hisatada Hirose is now a member of the Constitution Research Council of the Cabinet. He graduated from the Law Dept. of Tokyo Univ. in 1914. Formerly, he served as Vice-Minister of the Home Office and the Welfare Ministry, and Minister of the Welfare Ministry, etc. His major is administration of domestic affairs.

passed on the defendants of the Sunakawa case in 1960 that "Japan's pacifism by no means defines her lack of defenselessness and non-resistance," indicating the constitutionality of the self-defense power of our country. For this reason, I take the view that Japan's possession of self-defense power is constitutional as an authentic interpretation.

However, there are opinions against such interpretation among some sections of learned, political and social circles. Article 9 of the Constitution and the preamble on pacifism are advantageous to opponents. Consequently, opposite views have strong persuasive power.

For this reason, conflicting views have sharply split the national opinion, resulting in strong criticism of political distrust in the Government and the Diet from the domestic political standpoint and complaints of doubt about the fairness of the



Above photo shows the scene of deliberation of the Constitution Research Council (CRC) of the Cabinet. The Council has already held similar meetings to investigate each article's fitness to Japanese situation.

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Significance of Nobel Prize for Lit.

By Youkichi Miyamoto

Assistant Professor of Literature Department

The coming Nobel Prize for Literature is likely to be awarded to a Japanese author. Japanese journalism has talked much about it and has even indicated that the prize will possibly go to Novelist Junichiro Tanizaki or Poet Junzaburo Nishiwaki.

But I do not take much interest in the literature prize.

A prize-winning author gets some money for the prize, his photo is carried by newspapers and his prize-winning work makes a double increase in sales. This, of course, is pleasant to note, but even if an author wins the Prize, the value of his work does not change, nor his ability is drastically improved.

The most important thing in literature is, a work itself. Next importance is author himself, and then circumstances and traditions surrounding the work, and not a prize, which is a subordinate problem.

It is not also desirable to read a book just because it has received a prize. For, when this tendency becomes too extreme, it produces a reading method which lacks positiveness, and people come to read the work for no other reasons except that others read it. This is like women putting on fashionable accessories just because others do so.

However, a high authoritative prize might become a standard for value judgment.

If a Japanese author gets the Nobel Prize, it would be significant and epochal in that it serves to promote the advance of Japanese literature abroad.

Highest Prize

In general, the literary prize is composed of three elements, the investor for prize money, selection committee and the recipient.

If even one of them isn't stable, it will create an extremely dangerous situation, which is, for example, in such a case as when an investor is a big publisher and intends to make use of a winner as a means of publicity or when there is a member in the selection committee who is possessed by a desire for power and intends to confer a prize on his own friend or a person whom he himself has brought up, or when a winner rejects though rare, to receive a prize.

Investors and the selection committee establish the literary prize knowing these circumstances well, but it is unavailable to some extent that any literary prize has something unreasonable.

In America, there are many literary prizes as well as those in Japan which include the Akutagawa Prize and the Noma Prize. But among them, only two are most authoritative.

One is the Pulitzer Prizes which was established by journalist Pulitzer's will and since 1917, it has been given for achievements by American citizens in the field of literature (American history, biography, poem, drama, novel) and journalism.

The other is the National Book Award. This was established in 1950 by all organizations of American publishers and is awarded for excellent works in three sections—fiction, non-fiction and poetry.

The latter is aimed at finding out unknown authors and the former is for works widely read by citizens.

Probably authoritative literary prizes like these exist in most civilized countries. At present, the Nobel Prize has the highest authority among them. Therefore, the recipient of the Nobel Prize, naturally means that he is a world-wide famous author.

Its History

The Nobel Prize was set up by the late Swedish Chemist Alfred B. Nobel (1833-1896) famous for dynamite invention. This prize is every year given to contributors to five sections of physics, chemistry, medicine,

Government thoroughly supports it and the selected committee is always strict, even if the investor is a civilian.

The winners of the Prize among American and English authors are as follows.

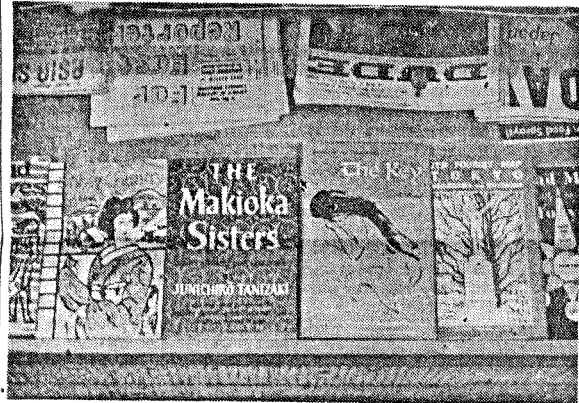
Rudyard Kipling, Tagore, W.G. Yeats, G.B. Shaw, John Galsworthy, Sinclair Lewis, Eugene O'Neill, Pearl Buck, T.S. Eliot, Bertrand Russell, William Faulkner, Sir Wincteton Churchill, Ernest Hemingway.

Among them, Pearl Buck and Sir Winston Churchill may not be called great literary men, but if we take into consideration this prize's "idealistic tendency," the choice of these persons would be proper.

Japanese Novels

Looking back on Japanese literature from the standpoint of world literature, we find that it has been completely isolated until now.

Japanese people are originally industrious and since the Meiji era, they have tried to absorb European culture. In this respect, Japan may be counted as one of a few prominent countries in the world especially in point that many foreign literatures have been imported and under-



Many Japanese literatures have recently been translated into not only English but also French, Germany and what not and gained public favor.

literature and peace from the interest of Nobel's inheritance valued at \$9,000,000.

According to Nobel's will, the Prize is awarded to persons who have invented or discovered most important things in the first three sections. In the literature section, it is given to a writer who have written great works with an idealistic tendency, and the Prize for peace to persons who have contributed world peace.

The selection committee differs in each section. The selection committee for literature is taken care of the Swedish Academy of Literature in Stockholm.

The reason why the Prize has the high authority is that the

stood and that Tokyo is not inferior to New York and Paris in swiftly and correctly catching the movement of world literature.

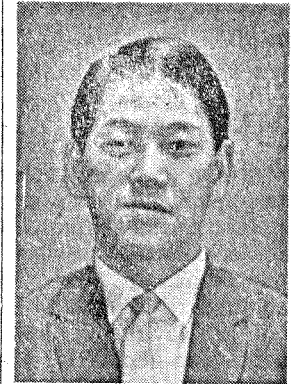
On the contrary, how much Japanese literature is understood by foreign countries, is what I cannot say but it is certain that it is poorly understood. This is due to the propensity in foreign languages education.

In Japan, the education of foreign languages centering on English has been carried out earnestly from the early time. Since English is a modern language widely used in the world, it is happy to see the prosperity of English education. But English education in Japan has been aimed at absorption of foreign culture. Therefore, if one is good at reading, he is poor in

expressing one's own opinion.

To further inconvenience, it is very difficult for foreigners to learn Japanese because of a difference in customs and manners.

Owing to these bad conditions, Japan had been scarcely understood by foreign countries,



Mr. Youkichi Miyamoto, assistant professor of the Literature Dept. of Chuo Univ., graduated from the Literature Dept. of Tokyo Univ. in 1951. From 1953 to 1958, he served as a lecturer of Ibaragi Univ., and in 1958, he got the present seat. His major is American literature, and he is now studying the works of J.D. Salinger and Malamud. His main works are "On Sherwood Anderson" as an "On Author," and "Never Come Morning" which he has translated into Japanese.

though she produced such excellent writers as Ogai Mori, Soseki Natsume, Shimei Futaba-tei and Ryunosuke Akutagawa, and their works were translated, but they had not gained many readers so far.

But after World War II, many Americans advanced into Japan as members of the Allied Forces. They enjoyed Japanese culture for the first time, and were charmed by Japanese elegance brought up by long her tradition as compared to their own culture influenced by mechanical civilization. This gave rise to a chance for Japanese literature to be recognized.

"Coming Home" by Jiro Osanagi, "Fires on the Plain" by Shohei Ooka, "Sound of Waves", "The Temple of the Golden Pavilion" by Yukio Mishima, "Setting Sun" by Osamu Dazai, "Makioka Sisters", "Some Prefer Nettles", "The Key" by Junichiro Tanizaki were continuously translated. They became good sellers like those of popular writers.

Since the "Chikamatsu Drama Collection" was published last fall, much interest has been paid not only to present authors but also to classic authors. And such real students of Japanese literature as Donald Keene and Edward Seidensticker have come into being.

"The Temple of the Golden Pavilion" was translated not only in America, but also in England and France, and became popular.

In view of the latest situation,

it is believed that the Swedish Academy of Literature can not but re-examine Japanese literature.

Two Candidates

Here arises now a question of who will be selected among these Japanese authors as the Nobel Prize winner next time by the Swedish Academy of Literature?

In introducing Japanese literature to foreign countries, the excellence or otherwise of translations would become a key point. For example, if a translator is keen to Japanese style and fully understands her manners and customs, his translations will be excellent.

Judging from this point, works by Junichiro Tanizaki who has Donald Keene and Howard Hibbett as translators are con-

sidered most excellent.

Another person considered as a possible Nobel Prize winner is Junzaburo Nishiwaki who is a representative Japanese poet.

The reasons he is mentioned as one of the candidates for the Prize are that his poems are excellent, and moreover he has friendly relations with T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound, leading poets in the current century and his poems are highly valued by them.

The advance of Japanese poems not so remarkable as novels, but after World War II, Japanese poets in the present day have been introduced by Rikutarō Fukuda, Ichiro Kono and Takamichi Ninomiya and others.

Among Japanese poets, Junzaburo Nishiwaki is most hopeful for the Prize.

Professor's Profile (30)

"Steel" Is His Name

By Noriyasu Horiguchi

Feature Reporter

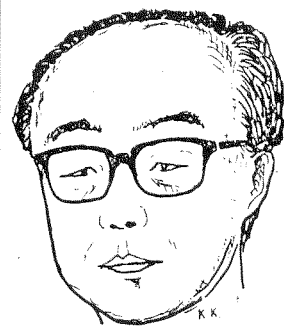
With the approach of the House of Councilors election scheduled to take place on July 1, various criticisms and arguments are being heard about the status quo of the House of Councilors. Some say it is necessary to take some steps to stop the Upper House's assuming a political party flavor, and some even voice that the present House of Councilors does not longer justify its existence since it has gone too far against its nature and function.

Dr. Kō Harada, professor of politics at the Law Department of the University, however, does not give a blanket consent to these opinions. "Such opinions often voiced are improper, I should say, although I know well the necessity of improving the

attended by so many students that some have to stand even in a large classroom. Asked why his lectures attract so many eager students, the Manchuria-born professor answered, "It is because I never forget to give them without 'modesty.' I admire the imaginative power of young people and respect their ways of thinking or opinions." Mr. Harada has taught at Chuo for the past thirteen years.

His first name, Kō, means 'steel' in Japanese. Accordingly, we first imagined him to be a stern scholar, and so we found him. He appears rather small, but his mouth is set firmly like the Chinese character 'one.' Though his forehead is high and his hair has already turned half-gray, Mr. Harada's voice is very clear.

Professor Harada, a graduate of the School of Political Science and Economics of Waseda University, now teaches at ICU, Gakushuin and Hitotsubashi Universities besides Chuo. He enjoys trips and taking photographs in his spare time. He also loves classical music.



Conditional—

(Continued from Page 5)

of the United States, there are possibilities of the existing Self-Defense Forces gigantic in scale.

• Possibilities of munitions production companies giving pressure to bear upon political parties as the result of their political donations.

• Possibilities of the Self-Defense Forces gradually standing aloof from the people's criticism out of the necessity of keeping military secrets.

• The danger of former soldiers controlling politics through the Defense Minister.

• Possibilities of Japan being taken by Southeast Asian countries as becoming militaristic.

For these reasons, there is the strong need for working out legislative and other measures that provide for the complete submission of the Defense Forces to the control of party politics, especially by well taking into consideration the aforementioned points.

The revision of Article 9, therefore, should be effected only after these conditions are met and there is no need to hurry about it.

present situation of the House of Councilors. But the most important thing is that we have to take the House of Representatives into account first," Professor Harada said. "That is because if the quality of the Lower House is improved, the Upper House will regain its original aspects. And this means the normalization of the Diet," continued the 52-year-old professor.

As one way to better the quality of the Diet, he related, "We should keep an eye on the activities of the so-called lobbyists and pressure groups since they are as important as the activities of the Houses." "Then, the members of the Diet have to compete, in a desirable sense, with these outsiders, as such will serve to recover their sense of responsibility to the people," he explained.

He said he had obtained these ideas through the study of history, and named it 'historical recognition.' This historical recognition, according to him, is lacking in the Diet members' ways of thinking.

Professor Harada's lectures are

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Asian Games and Chuo Athletes

Olympics in Asia

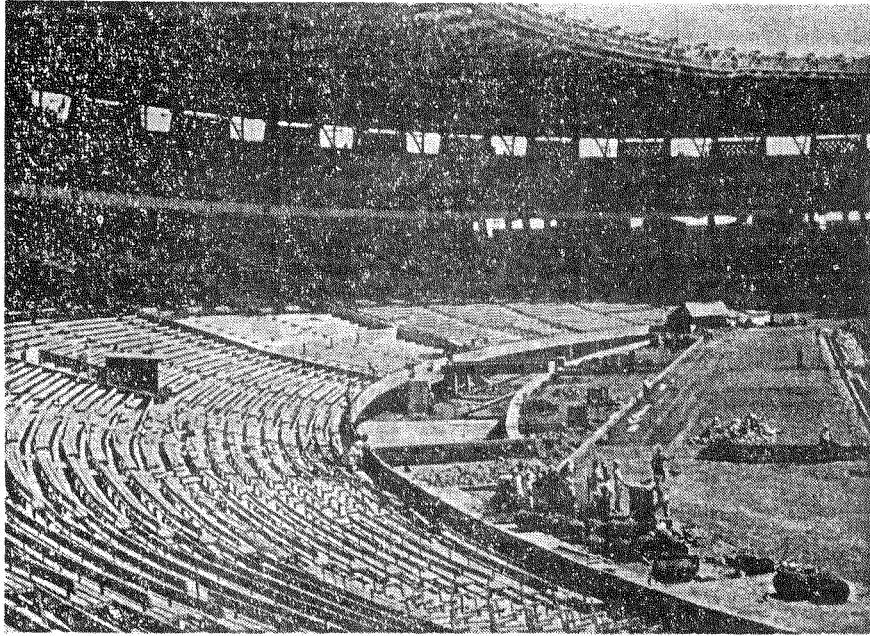
The 4th Asian Games will be held from August 24 to Sept. 4 of this year in Djakarta, Indonesia.

As the Games by Asian countries are recognized as a regional athletic meet by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Games to be opened every fourth years are the so-called Olympic Games in Asia.

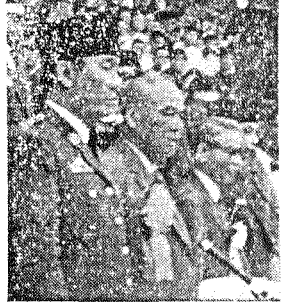
The coming Djakarta Games are expected to bring good results to Japanese sports circles. For the Games are considered as the first step to the coming Tokyo Olympics in 1964.

During the 14th London Olympics in 1948, a movement to open a general athletic meet in Asia was started by former IOC member Sondhi (India) as central man.

A conference took place in 1949 with the participation of six Asian countries, India, Philippines, Ceylon, Burma, China and Korea. At that time, the Asian Games were decided to be held for the first time on March, 1951, in New Delhi, India. At



The big main stadium which is under construction will be equipped with flood-lights and capable of accommodating more than 100,000 spectators.



President Sukarno is very eager to open the Games. This photo shows his visit to the Chuo Athletic Games, 1959.

the same time, the outline of the Games was worked out by the Asian Amateur Athletic Federation (AAAF). AAAF is the antecedents of the Asian Games Federation (AGF).

On the other hand, there were two meetings in prewar days. One of them was the Far East Championships with 20-year-history, and the other the West Asian Games.

Japan was not invited to the London Olympics. However,

the AAAF sent an invitation desiring Japan's participation in the first New Delhi Games.

The second and the third Games were held in Manila, 1954 and Tokyo, 1958 respectively. The coming Djakarta Games are scheduled to be composed of twenty-two participating countries. They are Sarawak and Brunei, newly approved as member nations, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Hongkong, India, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Nepal, N. Borneo, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, China, Thailand and Viet-Nam.

Indonesia is very eager to open the Games. It is said that Indonesia President Sukarno is of the opinion that now that the Games have been decided to be held in Indonesia, they must be carried out for the sake of Indonesian prestige.

According to a report, construction of stadiums, international villages and other facilities is proceeding based on the same blueprints as reported by Paku Alam, chairman of the organizing committee for the Asian Games at the 6th AGF General meeting held on August

23, 1960, in Rome.

A total of 16 events will be played in the tropical country, and they are basketball, badminton, boxing, cycling, hockey, football, shooting, swimming, diving, table tennis, track and field, water-polo, weight-lifting, volleyball and wrestling.

In accordance with the Article 40 of the AGF Outline, an art exhibition about sports will be held. Displays are scheduled to include architectures, pictures, sculptures, photographs and

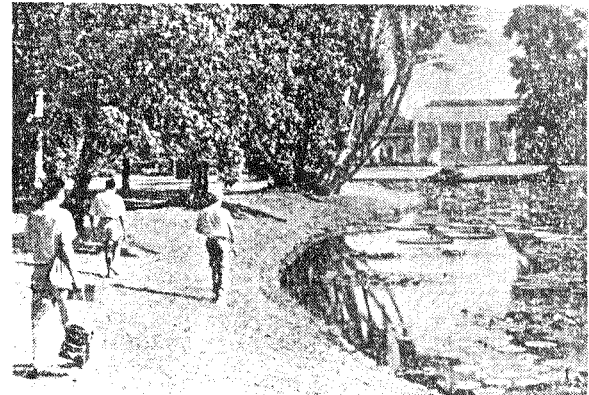


About 350 women athletes will be accommodated with the modern building.

technologies from Asian countries.

The Games site is divided into three places, Senajan Sports Center, Shooting Ground and Ikada Stadium. At Senajan, a Sports Palace with a capacity of 10,000 spectators will be played badminton, basketball and table tennis. It was constructed in June last year. In fact, the gymnasium was used for the Thomas Cup Tournament for the first time. A swimming pool (capacity 8,000) with a modern scoreboard, and a volleyball court were completed last year.

Now, most of the stadiums are under construction. The main stadium, where the opening and closing ceremonies are to be



Famous Bogor Garden in Indonesia, where a variety of tropical plants are collected.

Hopeful Chuonians

A total of 252 athletes are expected to take part in the Games as representatives of Japan. They include some promising Chuo athletes, who are expected to set new records.

Medalist Tanabe

At first, bantam-weight champion Kiyoshi Tanabe can be said as an ace boxer. Unrivaled in present Japanese amateur boxing circles, he started his glorious career as a champion in the 9th Kanto Intercollegiate Boxing League held in 1959 when he was a freshman. Since then the champion's punches have marked knock-outs and referee-stop-matches. In 1960 61, he won the 28th straight victory.

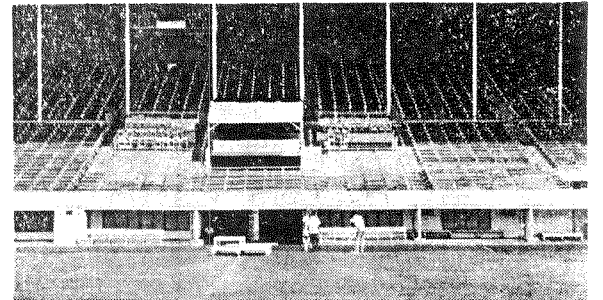
In the 1960 Rome Olympic Games, the boxer became the first blonde medalist. It was regretted that he missed a gold medal, but his copper medal brought hopes to the low-spirited Japanese team. Coacher Tsutomu Yanagiya of the Chuo Boxing Club said, "His strong

of course, I will try to do my best," he firmly said.

Three prizes he was awarded as the best boxer prove that he always shows good sportmanship. Following Tanabe, hopeful southpaw Takao Sakurai (Sophomore) is expected to show nimble foot-work and swift left-straight punches in the feather-weight class. The 20-year-old pugilist made an expedition to the Philippines last April and May.

Matman Watanabe

Captain Osamu Watanabe of the Chuo Wrestling Club is the most hopeful wrestler for the Asian Games and the Tokyo Olympics. The captain is now in America to take part in the International Wrestling Championships to be opened on July 3 in Toledo City, Ohio. Before the meet, he took part in the National Amateur Athletic Union's free-style Wrestling Championships held at the Gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club, and pinned all six of his opponents in the three-



Ikada Stadium accomodating 40,000 spectators will be used for the preliminary games of the soccer and the track and field.

held, is scheduled to be completed by late June of this year. The track and field, football, and archery events will be played there. When the main stadium is constructed, it will be able to accommodate 100,000 spectators who will be sheltered from the rain even when it falls.

It is voiced that this stadium is just as large as the Lenin Stadium in Moscow.

As for the International villages, 350 houses capable of accommodating 2,000 persons are being built for players and officials.

The Garden of Friendship will be used as a recreation place for the participants of the Games.

In addition, the Information Center, the Press House and the Guest House are under construction. The shooting ground is placed 12 miles from Djakarta City, and includes a recreation building. 4 miles from the Senajan sports area, there are the Ikada Stadium and Ikada Sports Hall where weight-lifting and wrestling games are to take place.

punches seem to have begun to weaken, and furthermore he presently finds himself in a difficult condition being marked by other boxers."

However, the coacher continued that veteran Tanabe will cover his weak points by his excellent techniques and experiences. Tanabe, captain of the Chuo Boxing Club, told that he did not know whether he would take part in the Asian Games or not. "But if I become a member of the Japanese team,

day free-style competition.

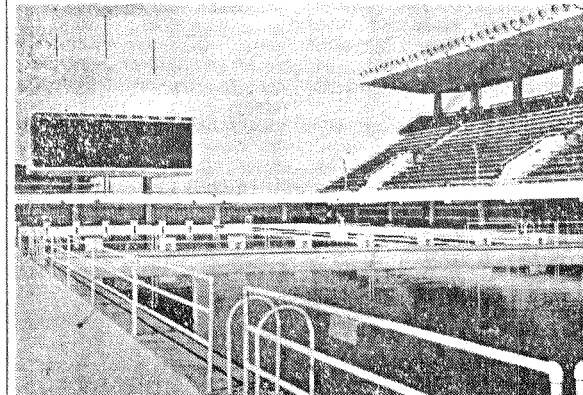
The 21-year-old wrestler's favorite techniques are right and left tackle and throw trick. He has experienced many international games, making playing tours to Russia and European countries last year.

The skillful matman gained 12 victories out of 13 matches with Russian and European wrestlers during the 45-day trip.

Sprinter Iwashita

Teruo Itokawa, captain of the Chuo Track and Field Club, set up a new Japan record of 15.71 meters in the shot-put event at a recent intercollegiate meet. He is expected to participate in the Asian Games. But the new Japanese record is considerably lower as compared with the international level. Itokawa said, "I hope I will be able to throw over the 16-meter line within this year."

In the track division, Satsuo Iwashita is likely to take first place in the 1,500-meter run in the Games. Manager Fumio Nishiuchi of the Club said, "As there are no particularly excellent sprinters in Asian countries, I expect he would renew the current Japanese record."



The already completed 50-meter swimming pool with eight lines is equipped with a modern electric scoreboard.

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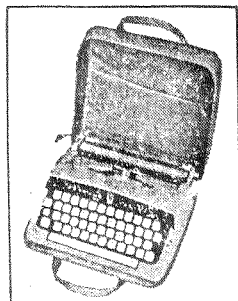
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Rough Sketch of Ceylon University

By Professor Eiichiro Hisamatsu

Recently, the health services for university students are taken up at many universities in the world. The 2nd Asian Conference of Experts on Student Health was held in Ceylon attending some 40 representatives from 12 Southeast Asian countries. Three Japanese representatives including Professor Eiichiro Hisamatsu of Chuo University attended the meeting. This article is contributed by Prof. Hisamatsu who had spent four days in the Peradeniya campus of Ceylon University. —Ed.

THE 2nd Asian Conference of Experts on Student Health was held on April 22-29 at Ceylon University under the auspices of the World University Services.

In this meeting, four problems were discussed. They were 1) Tuberculosis Nutrition, 2) Student Mental Health, 3) Health Service and 4) General Health Education. Furthermore, they debated with each other two problems regarding 'Staff and Facilities' for health service to students of each university in each country.

We, Japanese representatives

ishments both in Colombo and in Peradeniya. The meeting took place at the Peradeniya campus with some 40 representatives attending from 12 Southeast Asian countries and some observers dispatched from the World University Services in Geneva, Switzerland.

Peradeniya is about 120 miles from Colombo and 1,980 feet above sea level. The Peradeniya campus, as is called a 'university park,' is full of trees, green lawn and many beautiful flowers. The red-roofed university buildings for seven departments (Law, Arts, Science, Medicine, Dental Science, Engineering and Agriculture) are found here and there along the river flowing through this vast campus. Two buildings for the Medicine and Engineering Departments are now under construction respectively.

At the Peradeniya campus, I could find many dormitories capable of accommodating some 2,500 students and most of them including co-eds are being accommodated in them.

The meeting was held at 'Hilda Obeyskera Hall,' one of the dormitories for female stu-

find some students with white sarongs. Most co-eds drape sari around their shoulders as is often seen in India.

CEYLON students are very much interested in Japan. They seem to believe Japan as the most developed country in Asia. When I talked with some students of Ceylon University, I found they had a fragmentary knowledge of Japan. Of course, they knew about Fuji-yama and Kabuki which had been introduced to all over the world. But I was astonished to be asked what 'Zengakuren' (National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations) was. This was because all newspapers in the world had provided the news of the Zengakuren.

To enter Ceylon University, applicants must pass the severe entrance examination. But once they enter the university, there is no need to pay tuition fees except for lodging expenses.

Students of Ceylon University spend their college life centering around the dormitories. In each dormitory, there are a warden, three sub-wardens composed of professors and assistant professors. They invite other professors to dinner and give boarders a chance to create personal contact with professors.

The Student Council of Ceylon University is composed of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and librarian elected from among committee members of the dormitories. The

Student Council takes an active part in culture, athletic and dormitory services. I heard that the Student Council had never taken up political problems. The gymnasium and other athletic facilities are well equipped in this university, but gymnastics is not a required subject.

At the Peradeniya campus, the chirp of lovely birds awoke us from deep sleep in the morning. A green forest and beautiful flower garden create a calm and peaceful atmosphere around the campus. Students pass their four-year college life in this large campus surrounded with charming scenery.

The employment condition of the Medicine and Engineering Departments' students is pretty good, while that of other departments is not so good.

This big difference of employment condition lies in the fact that though the Ceylonese government gives a good deal of encouragement to medical educational affairs, there is no industrial development. Accordingly, the general living standard of the nation is low, and jobs for university graduates are very few.

During my two-week stay in Ceylon, I had many pleasant times, and students and others concerned accorded us a warm welcome.

I earnestly hope that these good people would make efforts to raise their living standard uniting their traditional culture with foreign ones as fast as possible.

Hunger Strike

Bold but Pitiful Deed

Sounding a siren, an ambulance came to a stop at a corner of the school campus where students were gathering in the hot sun. Holding a stretcher, two men in white got out of it. They immediately asked for patients in an experienced manner, but with serious faces.

This scene, which is often found in many popular magazines or movies, actually happened on our Surugadai campus early this month for at least five times.

Students who had become unconscious and were rushed to a hospital were five members of the SSGA (Student Self-Government Association) of Chuo University.

They had been on a hunger strike from May 29 in order to protest against the ¥20,000 hike of the tuition and entrance fees from next year. Two students

newly joined the hunger strike on June 6 while five other students were in bed for medical treatment. However, since the SSGA and the school authorities reached an agreement at the SSGA's concession at a conference on June 7, the two newly joined students quit their two-day long hunger strike, though the SSGA was not satisfied with the agreement.

It is, however, regrettable that they resorted to a way sacrificing their health. It was also hard for us students to look into a tent pitched in front of the new main building every morning to inquire after the health of the striking students.

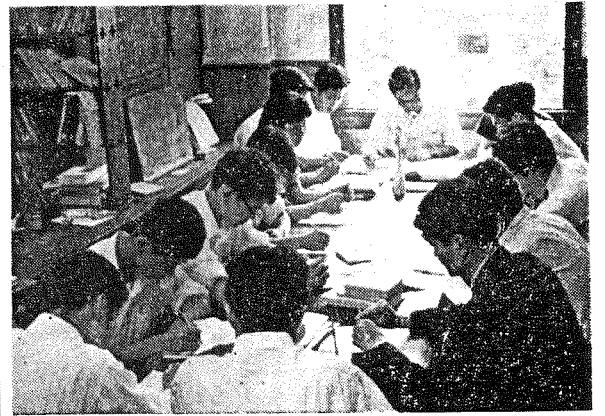
In fact, this primitive way of protesting drew the attention of other students, while it astonished and shocked school authorities. This was proved by the fact that the rally held on June 1 on the campus was attended by more than 1,000 students.

After recovering from the fatigue of the hunger strike, one

Club Introduction

"Crime does not pay"

Criminal Science Research Club



The Criminal Science Research Club holds several seminars in a week, through which club members are studying the criminology from the theoretical viewpoint.

In seminars, some study the causes of crimes referring the many materials got by their actual investigation.

Some study the causes of suicide using American textbooks.

The Criminal Science Research Club of Chuo University is a very unique one, and the club is the only student organization which studies the criminology from various angles. The club was established in 1948 under the leadership of Professor Tadayoshi Kashida who lectured at Chuo University and also served as a public prosecutor for thirty-three years.

"Crimes disturb social order, and the most important thing to prevent crimes is to get rid of their causes from society. Therefore, to research the criminology dealing with the causes and the treatment of crimes and criminals is very significant." This is a consensus of opinion among club members.

To eliminate the causes of crimes, it is necessary to study the criminology from both practical and theoretical standpoints. Therefore, the club members go out to study the actual conditions of crimes twice a year in spring and fall and also hold several seminars in a week.

In the investigation of actual success of the Night Course SSGA's hunger strike done three years ago against the school's unfavorable attitude toward the SSGA.

However, the general view on the campus was that it was not good to go on a hunger strike so easily. The striking students should have talked over the fee hike problem with the Directors of the school and come to some favorable conclusion.

On the other hand, some voiced that the trouble this time was due to the unscrupulous attitude of school authorities. In any case, it was unfortunate that all the hunger strikers had to suffer both mentally and physically.

Why did he think the hunger strike was the best way? One factor which made him resort to it, he explained, was the

success of the Night Course SSGA's hunger strike done three years ago against the school's unfavorable attitude toward the SSGA.



This beautiful building is one of the dormitories at which the meeting was held.

including Dr. Izumi Koike of Juntendo University and Mrs. Takako Muraï of Tsudajuku University left Tokyo International Airport for Ceylon on April 18 in order to attend the meeting sponsored by the World University Services.

Ceylon, an independent nation, is an island in the Indian Ocean, 31 miles off the southern tip of India, and has a population of 9,500,000. Ceylon is well known as a dark green island with the scorching sun and is very attractive.

Ceylon University has estab-

dents. The Hilda Obeyskera Hall was named after the contributor of the Hall. The three-story hall is divided into four buildings. Each room for two co-eds is furnished with two desks, chairs, book-cases, wardrobes, mirror stands and beds. Also I could find a big pond, fountain, green lawn and beautiful flower garden by the Hall.

Regarding the Ceylonese style of dress, male students usually wear shirts and trousers just like Japanese students in summer, but I could occasionally

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