

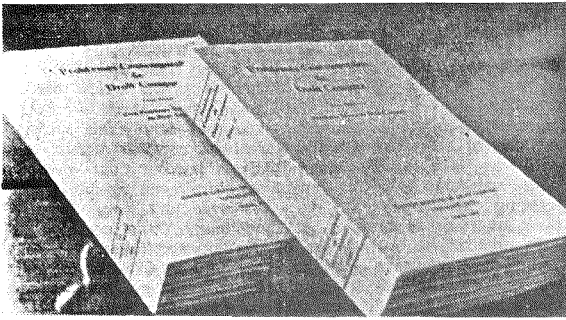
Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

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COMPARATIVE LAW BOOK PUBLISHED: Recently, judicial field in this country is paying a great deal of attention to the two-volume book, "The Contemporary Problems of Comparative Law," written in five languages: French, Germany, English, Spanish and Italian.

With contributions from 37 foreign law scholars and 7 jurists of the country, the book was compiled and published by Chuo University's Japanese Institute of Comparative Law in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of its foundation.

8 German Students Here On a Hitchhike Travel

With a purpose of understanding the present true situation of German students, the Modern Thought Research Club of Chuo University held on September 25 a round-table meeting at the University Hall inviting eight West German students from Köln University.

The meeting was attended by

some 30 Chuo student members of the Modern Thought Research Club and the German Research Club.

The eight German students, members of 'Rheinstein' which is one of the service societies in Köln University, hitchhiked to Japan during their vacation in order to understand Japan actually.

The meeting was opened with an explanation of the present situation of German students by Mr. Rotter who is one of the committee members of the Köln University Student Association and of the Federation of German Student Association.

Rotter said, "Recently the number of students has been increased in our country. As a result, it brought a tendency of mass education as our country has no private university."

He also said, "Due to the present society's remarkable advance, especially in the field of science, shortcomings of technical experts are considerably acute. Therefore, the scientific field in universities is treated well in West Germany."

As to the present student life in West Germany, Rotter also

(Continued on Page 4)

Econ. & Comm. Depts to Have 6 New Courses

Three courses both in the Economics Department and in the Commerce Department will be newly established from fiscal 1963, it was decided on September 25 at the Education Deliberation Council, an advisory organ to the President.

The courses to be set up in the Economics Department are Economics, Industrial Economics and International Economics. A fixed number of the new three courses are respectively 300 for Economics, 300 for Industrial Economics and 250 for International Economics.

As to the Commerce Department, three courses—Commerce and Trade, Accounting and Management—are to be set up in it. The Commerce and Trade Course is to permit 200 students and the latter two courses will have 250 students respectively. Details of the new courses have been discussed among each faculty since last year and still remain to be discussed.

Meanwhile, Dean Moriyoshi Cho of the Economics Department told the Hakumon Herald that generally speaking the Commerce Dept. emphasized practical studies such as commercial book-keeping, accountancy and what not, while the Economics Dept. dealt with theoretical studies. Professor Cho also said, "A system of current economics is completed only through the combination of them." These two departments are never divided in such universities as Tokyo and Hitotsubashi, he added. After the establishment of three courses in the Economics Dept., the Department is expected to add practical studies of the Commerce Dept. to theoretical studies of the Department, in view of the present economic situation inside and outside the country, he stressed.

Fundamental Rule Revised; Shibata & Masumoto Quit

New Fundamental Regulation of Chuo University went into effect as its amendment draft and revision draft by the Board of Directors were approved on September 27 by a majority vote at the meeting of the Board of Trustees. As a result of it, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors Koshiro Shibata and Vice-President Kihei Masumoto revealed their intentions to resign their posts.

The meeting was held at the University Hall with a purpose of deliberating the revision issue of the current Fundamental Regulation. This was attended by 120 trustees.

Prior to the approval, the explanations were made by Soichiro Oba, head of the general affairs section, on the amendment draft submitted on July 20 to the Board of Directors by the Deliberation Council for the Revision of Regulation, an advisory organ to the Board.

Referring to the vice-presidential election, Attorney at law Osuke Magoshi expressed the opinions that the stipulation of the new Fundamental Regulation

is not democratic, as the Vice-President is elected by only professors and high ranking officials without hearing the opinions of 110,000 graduates of the University. "Vice-President should be selected like President from among candidates nominated by the Nomination Committee", he insisted.

Mr. Magoshi also showed his apprehensions that the three posts, President, Vice-President and Chairman of the Directors might be concurrently taken by one person and that the competences of the President and Vice-President might be wasted ambiguously as the same post.

In reply to these questions, Vice-President Masumoto said "It is quite reasonable that the Vice-President is selected by professors and high ranking officials who are actually working in this university." "For that reason, the opinions of the graduates can not be neglected", he added.

There were, Mr. Masumoto said, no danger of the three posts being occupied by one person, for they are stipulated to be in the new Fundamental Regulation.

Prof. Masumoto, in an attempt to clear Mr. Magoshi's apprehensions, declared that the Vice-President is empowered according to Article 58 of the School Education Law, while the President, placed over the Vice-President, controls whole Chuo University from the stand of a "juridical person".

Dr. George; 1st Lecturer From Michigan Law School

Dr. George of the Michigan Law School will give lectures on criminal procedure to graduate course students of the Law Department here during the first term of the next academic year starting April 1. He will be the first professor to come to Chuo under the informal Michigan-Chuo Law Schools friendship program. The program was arranged last autumn between the two schools.

In exchange for Dr. George, Law Professor Masao Arai, majoring in English law, is scheduled to study at the Michigan Law School for about six months from September, 1963.

Details of Dr. George's lectures will be made public late this week when he meets several law

professors of Chuo specializing in criminal law for preparatory negotiations. Lectures of Dr. George, an authority on criminal and evidence laws, might deal with principles and process of judicial procedures in the United States, informed sources said.

At least one lecture meeting for law majoring undergraduates will also be held by the 37-year-old American professor while in Chuo. At present, however, its subject and other details are undecided.

The friendship program between Michigan and Chuo Law Schools was firstly planned when Professor H. Magoichi Uchikata, honorary president of the Hakumon Herald, negotiated with the Michigan's authorities while he was in the United States early last summer.

Arriving in Japan on September 27, the tall and stout professor from Michigan told the Herald that he was ready to have contact with individual students of Chuo University. "If some student group will ask, I'll try to meet them and talk on what they want to know about my country," he said with a smile.

"I am continued to be impressed by the diligence of students of this country," asserted Mr. George who once taught at Kyoto University some five years ago.

Professor George then stated he was going to make a comparative study of criminal evidence, appeal system and what not at the Japan Legal Research and Training Institute for the first four months during his stay. During the winter, the man from Kansas City, Missouri, will teach on legal analysis at Tokyo University's Law Department, according to his schedule.



Dr. George

Chuo Tops In Bar Exam; 148 Succeed

A total of 148 students from Chuo University including 15 undergraduates succeeded in the bar examination for this year, continuing to bring to Chuo the best results for the past ten years and to draw away the second school, Tokyo University, by 83 in number, it was announced September 29 by the Justice Ministry.

Among all the 459 successful applicants for the bar examination this year, law majoring coeds were 26 including 15 from Chuo University.

Miss Junko Kurosu, 21-year-old junior at the Law Department and member of the Chuo-kai in the campus, was the youngest of all the successful applicants. She joyfully told the Herald, "I started preparation for the bar examination only one year ago, and so I had no confidence in my ability for passing the examination."

Asked about her life after graduation, Miss Kurosu with a plait hanging down behind her said, "I have no intention of becoming a lawyer or a judge. Because I want to continue studying law, remaining at the Chuo-kai to be of any help to younger members."

Fancy Dress Parade In Coming Festival

The annual Hakumon Festival featuring some new events will be opened from October 31 to November 4 on the Surugadai Campus, it was announced on Sept. 10 at the meeting of the Hakumon Festival Executive Committee (HFEC).

A preliminary schedule revealed by the HFEC included some new attractive plans. One of them is a fancy-dress procession, the winner of which will be awarded a prize. Also, prizes and prize-money will be given to some participating groups which exhibit results of their excellent one-year researches.

Zengakuren Clash With Police Against Public Hearing of Const. Research Coun.

More than 1,500 member students from some groups of the Zengakuren attempted to interrupt proceedings of the public hearings sponsored by the Constitution Research Council of the Cabinet on September 28 and 29.

On the first day, some 2,500 policemen were stationed around the Yakugyo Kempo Kaikan Hall in Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, where the two-day session of the last of a series of the public hearings was held. The policemen were sent because the police authorities had obtained an information that the Zengakuren students would stage fierce demonstrations against the hearings.

Zengakuren students tried to enter into the meeting place around 10 o'clock hanging out the placards which appealed to "oppose to the bad revisions of the Constitution." However, they were pushed away by the riot police and were forced to retreat back to Akasaka Mitsuke. They scuffled seven times in

total with the guarding police. More than 20 students and some policemen were injured during these skirmishes. About 15 students were arrested including Masaharu Ono, vice-chairman of the Zengakuren, on charges of

obstructing the execution of public duties.

Apart from the Zengakuren, members of the Socialist Youth Federation, a subordinate organization of the Japan Socialist Party, staged a similar parade.



More than 20 students and some policemen were injured during these skirmishes.

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EDITORIAL

New Veep Election Way

Chuo University's Fundamental Regulation, much discussed and evoked so much controversy, was newly revised after four-year-long disputes.

Among the distinguished revised points is the vice-presidential election method. The new school regulation stipulates on that matter as follows: vice-president is able to be concurrently taken by the president. If president rejects the post, he must nominate the vice-president.

The vice-presidential election having been carried out so far was strictly undemocratic, because vice-president, who must and should represent professors and officials, was one-sidedly decided by the school authorities concerned without listening to the persons in charge of education. In this sense, we welcome the newly improved method in which vice-president is virtually elected from among the professors and those concerned. It is obviously quite natural for a vice-president to be elected thus.

However, we cannot hail it without reserve. For there is a fear that a person elected as vice-president might be rejected by the Board of Directors or by the Board of Trustees on the ground that he is not suitable for these Boards. If this should happen, the new regulation would be quite useless one, making the professors' dignity worse.

To exclude such a matter from happening, it is necessary for a preventive clause on that point to be written clearly in the regulation so that an elected vice-president is approved without facing any trouble.

Looking back the process where the revision of the regulation was discussed, it is a great pity to note that advisability of the revision was always judged from the interest of alumni group including school authorities and from that of the professors group. Although we recognize the regulation of the university is equivalent to the Constitution of Japan and much deliberations were needed, we have to think that the revision issue took regrettably too much time to be brought to an end due to the points mentioned above.

We can see another reason in a deep routed opposition lying between alumni and professors groups. Chuo's alumni are said to have been too stubborn in insisting their opinions on the matter, whatever it concerned with school management or education, although we admire their alma mater-loving attitudes.

Professors' stand stems from the educational point of view, while alumni's merely from desire, though not revealed, for managing the university.

If alumni want alma mater's true development, we hope them to show more lenient attitude in uttering their opinions or listening to the professors' opinions, which will lead to the expansion of the university, mitigating the discrepancy between the two sides.

Importance of Linguistic Education

By Professor Bunroku Kaneko

(Continued from last Edition)

Thus, I thought through my trip that in Japan a fundamental reform must be made in the field of linguistic education in order to get students master practical foreign languages and to make them a cosmopolitan Japanese, while we should make an effort in fostering an individual who is right in thought and responsible in behavior.

I sufficiently admit that this is one of the hardest works in a small isolated island like Japan, but devices and efforts must be unsparingly made all the more.

It is true that in junior and senior high schools and university, a considerably great stress is laid on linguistic education and that recently lessons for foreign languages have been provided through programs of radio and television and there are many who make use of them.

However, I wonder whether linguistic education useful to make one a cosmopolitan is fully carried out.

I feel a great regret when I think of the present situation in Japan that excellent scholars are unable to make their thought understood by foreigners only because they have not enough ability to speak and write in foreign languages and that few people, who advocate international friendship, are actually advancing it, using their linguistic ability and are making earnest efforts in realizing what they advocate.

It may not be generally said that total improvement in the management system of university is the reason, but I think one urgent duty to be done by the government in the educational field is nothing but improvement of the linguistic education system. And I do believe that important problems on education which all people should take up to consider are, though they may sound plain, linguistic education and formation of high personality.

Furthermore, I stared at in

surprise the powerful traditions in European countries. But on the other hand I often felt touched when I saw aged people walking lonely on the pavement wherever I went. I very often looked at scenes in which the aged who in case of Japan do not walk or are not allowed to walk without their son or daughter or grandchild did walk alone trudgingly.

Some of them were walking with rare and pretty kind of dogs scarcely seen in Japan, treating them as if they were their lovers or children.

In comparison with paces of young and vigorous men and women with folded arms, old men's paces really made me feel something lonesome. I was told that many of these old people live alone at a flat, and it is a custom that on a fixed day of the week, every month, their sons or daughters visit them. It is said nothing is more heart-warming for solitary old men than these hours.

Once there was a case. When a son called on his father as usual, he found the door locked and would not open. Wondering at this, he borrowed the key from the housekeeper. And when he entered the room he found his father dead completely unnoticed. This was, I heard, not a rare case in Europe. Moreover, it is very difficult in general to see the doctor at patients house.

A Japanese student in West Germany told me his bitter experience. He had toothache and so he telephoned to a dentist to ask to come and see him. Then the dentist told him "to come at 4 o'clock the

day after tomorrow." He was surprised at his words and asked the dentist what he should do until that time, the dentist told him to do what he could. It was such a cold-hearted answer that we can never expect to hear in Japan.

I feel just as if cold water flowed down along my backbone when I think of a miserable old man who can't see his relatives, especially his child, as he is leaving this world lonely without receiving any treatment by a doctor.

Though social security system develops in these countries and their life after becoming old may be satisfactory, there seems to be something unendurable mentally for them.

Some may say that they have already become enlightened by the power of religion and feel not so much lonesome or sorrowful as we Japanese suppose. But I often stopped on the street to see their dejected figure with fallen shoulders which made me think they have not quite attained enlightenment.

Except in the case of rare philosophers or religionists in the world, I can't but think almost all persons are probably in a tragic state of mind like "resignation" admitting that they only get their last moment. They will therefore envy a Japanese who dies, grasping his lovely child's hands and being watched intently by his relatives.

However, it is very regrettable that the current civil law which underwent revision after World War II seems to be causing a tendency that these affectionate customs of Japanese are broken gradually.

Letters to the Editor

Trade Liberalization

To the Editor:

Trade liberalization of 90 per cent much discussed by those concerned has been finally put into practice since October 1. This could be called a time of trial when industrial circles being faced with trade adjustment and liberalization must consolidate the foundation of "new industrial system" inside Japan, while outside the nation, the Government must develop such an economic diplomacy that enables Japan's markets expand further.

To promote liberalization is a foothold to leap next step for Japanese economy, but there are great many difficulties for the remained 10 per cent items to liberalize in view of the international competitive power.

I think steps to raise tariffs a little should be considered in regard to about 30 items like non-ferrous metals, provisions, medicines and internal combustion engine for large-sized ship because the influences of these imported items on domestic industries in business adjustment are great.

Otherwise, it would be necessary to demand trade rivals to liberalize equally those items which are exported from Japan, as far as Japan opens her market to them, sacrificing above mentioned matters.

It is therefore necessary to extend the foundation for ex-

port applying a discriminating liberalization policy as a supplementary condition of Japan's 90 per cent liberalization and utilizing it as a powerful negotiatory means of economic diplomacy.

Upon liberalizing the trade, it is also necessary for Japan to reorganize her industrial structure. As to the finance, insurance and tax system, measures should be taken like the ones in European and American countries. Especially, the role of the financial policy played in economic adjustment inside and outside the country comes to the fore, in anticipation of the liberalization of capital transactions due to follow the trade liberalization.

For this reason, it would be necessary to apply not only money rates policy and control at window centering on bank, but an elastic operation of industrial adjustment by means of import security rates and tariff rates.

I think if the money rates are raised to the international level, and financial aid such as loans to small and medium enterprises and subsidy to the principal industries becomes more available, industries in Japan will have more competitive power. These would be necessary shifts to further economic growth.

Hisao Ishikawa
 Junior, Economics Dept.



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Foreign Students Answer Questionnaire

"East is East, and West is West, and never the twin shall meet." British Nobel-prize winning poet-novelist Rudyard Kipling said more than half a century ago. Today, after watching Japan and her people, a satirical foreigner has turned this famous phrase into the following. "East is East, and West is West, and the twin meets in Japan." It is not certain whether he was criticizing the present aspect of our country or just joking.

At least, however, we can safely say that we Japanese students have two ways to ascertain the above statement. One is to travel foreign lands by ourselves and to watch different peoples and things comparing with those of our country. The other is to ask questions of those who have traveled outside the country and those who visit our country. Needless to say, the latter is easier and at least cheaper than the former.

The Hakumon Herald asks seven university students from the United States, Hongkong, Malaya and Finland mainly about their impressions of Japan and their student life. They are representatives of student organizations from their respective countries at the 9th International Student Conference held this summer in 14

major Japanese cities including Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Kyoto and others under the auspices of the International Student Association of Japan.

Attendants were:
 Miss Helen Wong; a Hongkong University student majoring in philosophy and psychology, aged 22.
 Miss Genie Lombard; has studied music and history at the Connecticut College for Women, 23-year-old.
 Miss Elizabeth Knox; 20-year-old. Majors in Asian studies at the University of Southern California.
 Mrs. Markku Anneli Cairenius; a Finnish studying wife specializing in commerce at the Helsinki University, aged 23.
 Mr. Markku Cairenius; studies technology at the Finland Institute of Technology, aged 23.
 Mr. N. Sadasivan; an economics student of the University of Malaya, 22 years old.
 Mr. Yeung Yue Man; a 23-year-old Hongkong University student, majors in geography and geology.

First of all, though this is a trite question—What is your impression of Japan and her capital, Tokyo?

Yeung: Tokyo is really a big city, and it has every aspect of a famous capital, as I've expected, except that it is too quiet after, say, 9 o'clock.

Miss Wong: I've also never believed before that after nine in the early evening Tokyo turns to become a quiet city even during weekends, and the conditions aren't better.

Sadasivan: Japan was as beautiful a country as I had expected it to be, but I was a bit surprised to find out how modern Tokyo was.

Miss Knox: I had read that Tokyo is quite a modern city. However I was surprised at the fine transportation system and also the excellent recreation facilities. Also, at any time of day or night the streets are filled with busy people.

Miss Wong: The traffic confusion makes you feel that your life is always in danger when you're out. And it is really unbelievable that when sometimes we have to wait for 40 minutes or more and can't manage to persuade a single taxi driver to drive us home by day or by night.

Mr. & Mrs. Cairenius: Our first impression was something delicate, and fine after we were surprised of the extremely good techniques here anything like art we had never seen before. Now after one month's stay in this country, we feel like at home.

Miss Lombard: Prior to arrival in Japan, I had a Japanese roommate at college, and I had a few books on Japan. In my family's house there are some art objects such as 'toro' and Shinto gate. Thus my impression of Japan had already been formed. Since living in Hong-

kong for one year, I also knew of Japan's economic advancement as well as cultural and social.

How did you find the Japanese people, especially students?

Yeung: Generally they're courteous. Students are enthusiastic, hard working and obedient; however, sometimes a bit immature. I think Japanese students should be praised for their keenness and responsibility for work.

Sadasivan: I find Japanese students very friendly, but they seem to favor an active student participation in politics.

Mr. & Mrs. Cairenius: Japanese students are very active when getting to touch and the most friendly we have met.

Miss Wong: People here are very, very polite, but sometimes they are too polite. However,

comparing with people in Hongkong, the Japanese are very kind. I have only one suggestion, however. The girls use too much make-ups and spoil their beauty in certain way. But I must add that even so, they are charming and they're fashionable.

Miss Knox: Everyone is very friendly and helpful. The students are more concerned with details of organization than American students would be. We are more relaxed. Also Americans are quite independent and individualistic whereas the Japanese work in groups.

Miss Lombard: The Japanese students I've met are courteous, considerate, and honest, with a sense of humor and a love of beauty whether it be in art, tea ceremony, classical music or women. They are much like their counterpart in America, except for 'girinjo' and 'sekinin'. Although the influence of these on contemporary students has grown less, it is still evident.

What do you think of the

westernization of Japan or Tokyo?

Miss Wong: I think the "getting westernized" tendency is a real pity for the Japanese as a nation. In certain ways, Japanese people are getting westernized in a rather great extent. However I have no objection to her westernization, and as a Chinese I have most respect to the Japanese national culture. And I believe that the Japanese national culture is and should always be the best culture for every Japanese individual. It is a pity indeed to see this tendency.

Miss Knox: I think that westernization of business, education and buildings in necessary for progress in the modern world. However I appreciated many of the Japanese traditions and customs and feel that they should not be rejected in the process of modernization.

Mr. & Mrs. Cairenius: Tokyo is too much of "New York." Japanese own character would be better.

Sadasivan: I think it is a wise and beneficial move and should be encouraged in other non-industrial Asian countries.

Miss Lombard: Westernization in the physical sense is blatant and amazing with machinery, business, commerce, expansion of trade, building construction, Mitsubishi, Daimaru and so on. Her foreign markets are expanding rapidly with exports in steel, fine machinery to the United States as well as Asian Communist countries. Due to the rapidity of this growth, the social climate of Japan has changed frantically during the last 7 years with reduction of 'geisha,' 'maiko' and 'mekake' and the increase of marriage in the western sense of the meaning, that is, non-arranged ones.

What kind of background do usual students have at

your university or others in your country?

Mr. & Mrs. Cairenius: We heard that in Japan it could be said that prime minister's son and streetcar driver's daughter can study at the same university. And we thought Finland was like Japan.

Miss Knox: It is the same in the United States, too. Anyone who has the ambition and ability may attend the finest universities. I think it may be easier for lower class students to study at a university in our country than in Japan. Because many scholarships are available.

Miss Lombard: In our country, as on the secondary level, also at the university level, there are 3 kinds of 4-year institution, first, private, second, state or public, and then religious. The latter two are much less expensive and are usually co-ed. Private universities or colleges are usually separated for sexes. I attended a private girls college thus rather expensive, so students are mostly from the bourgeoisie.

Sadasivan: The University of Malaya does not practice any discrimination at all—the only qualification is academic, not status.

Yeung: Hongkong University was once a "rich men" university. However, after the Second World War, Hongkong University opens to all, emphasizing personal ability.

Miss Wong: I can say you can enter any educational institution only if you can afford it.

How are the extracurricular or club activities at your school?

Miss Knox: We have many extracurricular activities. Student government is very important. All students vote to elect a student president, vice-president and secretary. Also each major department elects a representative to

student senate. Each class elects a class president. These elected representatives have an important voice in determining university policies. We have student service clubs. Members of which act as hosts and hostess for the university and help with

many university projects. There are also professional clubs with members from major departments.

Sadasivan: We have several clubs which are either specialized in their departmental activities (Continued on Page 4)

Professor's Profile (32)

Dignity & Gentleness

By Noriyasu Horiguchi
 Feature Reporter

Time is a great master, and it judges many things correctly. Is this famous phrase of a seventeenth century French playwright Corneille quite all right today in this world? This question arose in our minds some time ago when one of the 29 'most wanted' heinous crime suspects was reported to have acquired prescription fifteen years after offense.

Professor Tadashi Hanai, an authority on criminal law and criminal psychology, replies to this question as follows: The criminal code is not only made to punish our crimes but also to protect our human rights. The practice of the prescription system stems from the same idea. For the reason mentioned above and others, "I do not have any doubt about the prescription system unlike people in general who might think criminals should be pursued to the last and punished severely."

Those who judge others have to be careful not to aggravate suspected persons' peaceful life even if they committed certain crimes before," firmly asserts Mr. Hanai who have made both studies and practices in the filed of the criminal law.

The aged professor of dignity begins speaking about the prescription system with an episode of Emperor's little wonder a few years back. "His Majesty wondered if it was necessary to chase a crime suspect or criminal who had had a certain years of uneasiness and misery," the former Attorney-General recalls a conversation with the Emperor during an annual report meeting at the Imperial Palace when he told him of an arrest of three murderer-arsons after ten-year-long search.

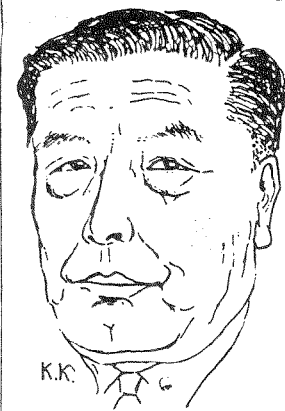
It is almost impossible to gather evidences of the offense after so long a time, he points out one more reason d'être from the viewpoint of a former practitioner of law who served the public for nearly 40 years. "Evidences include those which will indicate suspected persons

to be innocent," he stresses.

The foster son of the late Dr. Takuzo Hanai, a "great man" in the judicial and political fields of the Meiji and Taisho eras, Mr. Hanai studied at the Law Department of Tokyo University majoring in the German laws.

After graduating from its graduate school, the promising young lawyer was appointed a professor of Chuo University at the age of 32.

Since then the 68-year-old professor has been lecturing at Chuo



for more than 35 years, while he took an active part in the judicial field of this country as a lawyer at the Tokyo Judgment and then a member of the National Public Safety Commission, Public Prosecutor-General, and at last as Attorney-General (1957-1959).

Asked why he has been able to keep on such hard—both mentally and physically—works, the well-built man with still ebony hair answers, "What has been putting my heart into such works might be a sense of responsibility to the society I belong to, I should say." Physical exercises like 'sumo', 'judo', swimming or rowing and taking cold bath while young might have prevented him from breaking down through overwork, he said with a gentle smile.



Mr. Cairenius



Miss Lombard



Mr. Sadasivan



Miss Knox

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Foreign Students Answer —

(Continued from Page 3)

Mr. & Mrs. Cairenius: We have clubs for gliders, motion picture making, yachting, car, skiing and so on. And a very new club, judo club!



Miss Wong

we have three big organizations—the Independent Clubs Association, the Athletic Association and the Overseas Students Association. Under these associations, there are quite some 60 clubs or societies, each of them sponsoring her own activities with the own nature and financed by the Student Union.

Yeung: Sporting clubs like football or swimming clubs are under the Athletic Association and others of cultural interest such as music or folk dance clubs are included in the Independent Clubs Association. These do not include the various clubs and associations of hostels, or dormitories for university students, and faculties.

Miss Lombard: There are such extracurricular activities as international relations club, music club, glee club, five language clubs—Spanish, French, German, Italian and Russian languages, newspaper, college

magazine, philosophy club, science club, psychology club, sports teams, hiking and skiing club and so on. The central student government has three bodies—house, cabinet and judiciary.

Tell us about the foreign language education at your university.

Miss Lombard: Among the secondary education in the United States, there is good foreign language education in private schools, then fair-poor in the majority of public schools, and poor in the majority of religious schools. I am a product of the private school system which is usually segregated according to sex. I began French at 14 years old and Latin at 14 also.



Mrs. Cairenius

Sadasivan: If English is considered a foreign language, most Malaysians can speak and write it. We also have German and French classes.

Mr. & Mrs. Cairenius: Undergraduate student usually gets language education such as Finnish, of course, our native language; Swedish, our second native language for eight years; English for seven years; French for three years. In the university, students can study what

any language they want.

Yeung: We have a foreign language department at the university which teaches many foreign languages. Besides, other organizations outside teach the same thing.

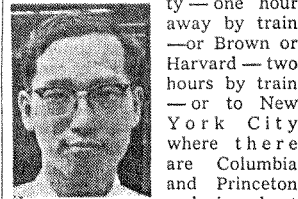
Miss Wong: And it is quite common for a Hongkong citizen to speak and write good English.

Which do you think is interesting to your fellow students, making study or going steady?

Miss Knox: Of course, the students date on weekends. However during the week we study very hard. More than half of the student body lives in student dormitories and we study many hours in the university library.

Miss Wong: I guess making study for the majority of the student body.

Miss Lombard: Since my college was for women, during the week, activities were usually academic. On weekends, most students went to Yale University—one hour away by train



Mr. Yeung

—or Brown or Harvard—two hours by train—or to New York City where there are Columbia and Princeton and is about 2 1/2 hours away by train for parties. Usually students would leave for 2

days. There is more going steady at state universities, I think.

As a student, do you have any problem? If so, what do you think causes it?

Sadasivan: No...except for the problem of passing our examination.

Mr. & Mrs. Cairenius: Money problem is always near students.

Miss Wong: Students are the same everywhere in the whole world. Problems are the same.

Miss Lombard: The most important problem of most students, I think, is trying to find a happy medium between the usually conflicting desire to enter academic areas or social areas. There are always distractions—Yale, Brown, Williams, Harvard, MIT, Columbia, Coast Guard Academy and what not. Sometimes women's colleges are called "suit-case" colleges. Also there is the difficulty of wanting to study in wide areas but being restricted to speciality.

Miss Knox: Only a problem having not enough time to do everything. I am involved in many activities at the university and at my church. However I feel it very important to study well and maintain good grades.

Who do you think is the most popular writer among your fellow students?

Miss Knox: It is difficult to say who is the most popular author. Students read many different types of things. Very important authors are Hemingway, D.H. Lawrence, Camus, Sartre and many others.

Miss Lombard: Among most Eastern students (of the United States), Steinbeck, Faulkner, Sartre, Camus, Fromm and Tillych are popular writers.

8 German Students—

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "We, West German students, are generally secure from economical anxiety. But fifteen per cent of all the students in our country lead their life doing part-time jobs and sixty per cent of them spend their money on 'hitchhike', or so-called penniless journey." "In West Germany, hitchhike is very popular among the students," he added.

Concerning to the student movement, they told that German students were never indifferent to the political movements, because they made it a rule that they never become active to the political problem unless they have democratic and clear recognition about it.

Main political activities in which they took part were, according to them, the demonstration against East German Government's pressure to the laborers and the protest against the establishment of the "wall."

Club Introduction

"Let us love one another"

Catholicism Research Club



Some members of the club offer a most reverential prayer for God. This is one of the activities to research the Catholicism.

In Chuo University, to the best of our knowledge, the atmosphere of the Catholicism Research Club is the most conservative and, at a glance, very quiet. However, when we take the present social conditions into consideration, it may be said that the roles played by the club are very important.

After the war, it has often been said that the moral sense among the youth was lowered and also the youth are tend to act without any consideration due to the lack of their own faith in what is spiritual.

People say that the most important thing at present is to strengthen their faith in a spiritual support.

The principle purpose of the club is to learn Christianity as is shown in the club's name. In Europe and America, and also in other Christian countries, religion forms the social and moral order university and absolutely admitted by people to obey.

According to the views of the club members, Christianity could be the spiritual background for the present Japanese youth because Jesus Christ preaches "how man should live."

When a man faces delightful or sorrowful events, it is quite in the nature of things that he wants to thank or depend on something which suggests a certain high and untouchable spirit. This may be called the religious faith.

Religion enables a man to make a new and vigorous start in his daily life on the strength of suggestion and encouragement it gives him in his fight in distress.

However, though interested in a religion, the present Japanese youth are hardly religious, taken as a whole. The youth are, by and large, far more interested in their own present life.

As the Bible says 'Let us love

one another', 'Love your enemies' and so on, if everyone understands what the Bible says, the present world will be much better to live in. This is an opinion among the club members.

At the same time, the club aims at studying the real nature of human being and the essence of Christianity which is based on the humanity, through the several seminars on the subjects of "the study of the Bible" and "Natural Law".

The club also holds the meeting under the title of "the study of the social and the economical problems" using a textbook, "Master at Magistra," written by John XXIII at Vatican for the researches of Christianity.

"Through such seminars," some members said, "we can obtain our own faith which will be helpful to live a life." On the other hand, some other members said they are taking part in the seminars to know what is the truth in this dizzy world. By studying the spirits of Christianity, they said, they have been seeking a way how to solve the problems facing with them.

As a part of the researches of Christianity, club members make a social service without pay. They visit a workhouse, a mother's home, etc., to give their hands to people in such places.

However, as the club is not a religious body but a research club, they cannot compel Christianity toward unbelievers whatever its merits may be, stressed one of the club members.

A Christian student said that he joined the club to enhance his religious faith. "Though the club is merely a place where people gather to know Christ better or to learn the truth of Christianity, I want to be a man of character through the daily activities of the club," he said.

On the SCREEN

Horoki

"Horoki", originally written by Fumiko Hayashi as a literary work, was cinematized for the third to make the 30th anniversary of Toho Picture's foundation and is a participating work for the 17th Art Festival. The two-hour film depicts half the life of a woman Fumiko Hayashi who continued to write poems struggling against poverty.

This time, the director is Mikio Naruse, most brilliant director in depicting the inner life of women, who had already filmed Hayashi's two typical works "Ukigumo" (Floating Cloud) and "Bangiku" (The Late Chrysanthemum).

The leading actress is Hideko Takamine, Japan's best actress, who has played 13 times in Naruse's production and other players are Kinuyo Tanaka, Keiju Kobayashi, Daisuke Kato, Akira Takarada, Yunosuke Ito, Mitsuko Kusabue, etc.

The time when Fumiko Hayashi, a wanderer by nature, wrote her autobiography "Horoki" (Wandering Diary) was in the early period of the Showa era. At that time, Fumiko Hayashi (Hideko Takamine) is peddling in Tokyo. Her neighboring man (Daisuke Kato) is kind to her and loves her, but she can't like him despite knowing that he is a good man.

One day Fumiko working at a cabaret is recognized her ability for poems by a playwright Date (Noboru Nakaya). Since then she lives with him but his another woman visits him and when

he introduces Fumiko as his maid, she goes out from the house in a rage. She works again at another cabaret, then three men noticed her poems once published on a paper come to see her and ask her to write for their organ.

With one of them Fukuchi (Akira Takarada), she becomes intimate and was married. But again this time, her life doesn't go well. Her works are salable, while Fukuchi's works are not at all. And he frets and sometimes lays violent hands on her.

Being unbearable to him, she gets out Fukuchi's house and works at a café. In spite of these poor lives, she doesn't stop to write. As the fruits of these, her elaborate work "Horoki" is printed on "Women's Art." In these days she meets an artist (Keiju Kobayashi)

at a doss house and was married to him.

After having won the reputation, what left for her is to write poems every day.

The black and white film bears, in outline, the fruit in showing the darkness of her life and is produced fairly faithfully to the original book. Takamine acts enthusiastically the part of Hayashi. In that, this picture is well admired, but it fails to reflect the superior points of the original work. But the poem by Fumiko which appears on the last screen makes this film impressive.

—Hana no inochi wa mijikakute kurushiki koto nomi okariki—

(Life of a flower is brief indeed and has only too many torments.)



Fumiko has thought it is a matter of course for her to live and work by any means.

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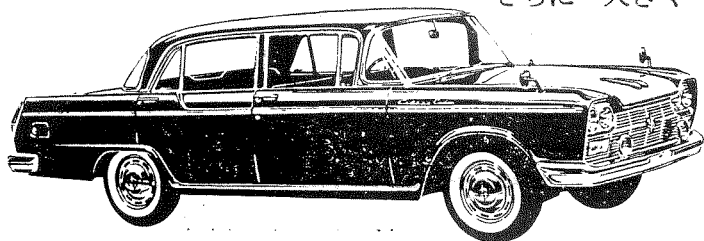
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