

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 48

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Chairman Kondo Tells SSGA's Future Policy

Mr. Akio Kondo, chairman of the Student Self-Government Association, revealed SSGA's policies of this fiscal year and opinions about current issues on April 10.

Welcome Party to Be Held on May 17-19

The annual freshmen welcome party will be held as part of the Hakumon Festival at the university's auditorium on the campus from May 17 to 19, it was announced by the Hakumon Festival Executive Committee as a result of a meeting held on April 11.

This year, the Student Council, an advisory organ to freshmen who are not yet accustomed to the university's life, will help the activities of the Committee, and take part in the May fete.

The slogans of the freshmen welcome party will stress 1) creation of new culture and improvement of the society, 2) men's release from the scientific technology, 3) protection of peace, democracy and the constitution, 4) protection of freedom of study and self-government, and 5) promotion of the democratization of the university and a rich student's life.

Prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee, Akio Kondo, chairman of the Day Course Student Self-Government Association and Takashi Hasegawa, a member of the SSGA of the night course, were newly elected as chairman and sub-chairman of the Hakumon Festival Executive Committee.



Hall, especially on its construction and management. In this respect the SSGA will draw up a blueprint of its own for submission to school authorities."

He said representatives of the students should be admitted to take part in the School Building Construction Committee composed of directors, professors and high-level officials, to reflect the students' opinions. At present, students are not represented on the Committee.

On a problem off the campus, he said the question of the National University Control Bill seems to have worked out a plan which makes appointment of the National University president by the Minister of Education as a mere formality. Therefore, he pointed out, there would be no possibility of the Government's interference in the activities of national universities.

As to the question of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines calling at Japanese ports, he said, "the SSGA will oppose it from the standpoint of safety, but also of undesirable domestic effects."

Spring Pennant Likely for Chuo

The Toto Big Six Universities Baseball Spring League Tournament was opened on April 16 to last through May 31 at the Meiji Shrine Stadium.

The eyes of the university baseball fans are focused on the Chuo team which regrettably missed the pennant last autumn.

Although four regular members including ace Toshiyuki Kato and catcher Keizo Ohnishi graduated from the school last March, the Chuo team which has a plenty of well-trained players with a good baseball career in their high school days, is now in high spirits both in defense and offense.

"Judging from the present power of the team," manager Katsunari Miyai said to the Herald, "it may be able to get the championship of the league tournament."

Among the well-trained players, he said, are the last year's leading hitter Tamio Suetsugu, right fielder Tadao Kawaguchi and outfielder Shiro Takegami.

Sluggers Suetsugu who marked a fine average of .379 seems to be now in top condition at his batting. In addition to his sure batting, he is likely to prove as being a slugger in the tournament.

Together with outfielder Suetsugu, Kawaguchi and fighter Takegami also sluggers are considered to make up a strong clean-up trio compared with other team.

However, a little anxiety remains for right fielder Kawaguchi because he sometimes shows rough batting.

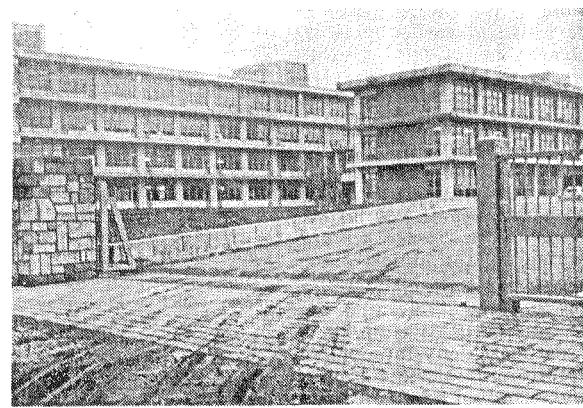
About the pitchers of the Chuo team, new captain Akinobu Shibagaki said he did not worry about the Chuo pitching staff as senior Hiroshi Miura has grown to be an ace.

"If we snatch 3 or 4 runs from the opponent, hurler Miura will be able to pitch to bring the win to our team," Shibagaki added.

Besides, there are other hopeful pitchers than Miura, sophomore Mitsutoshi Sakamoto, rookie Yoshinori Takahashi and others.

New Boys' High School Established in Koganei

The Sugunami Boys' Senior High School of Chuo University located at Sugunami Ward has reborn as a Girls' Senior High School of the university since the start of this school year, based on a decision reached at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on March 27.



New buildings of Boys' High School located at Koganei City, outskirts of Tokyo.

The Boys' High School has been moved to Koganei City, on the outskirts of Tokyo, where it has a new four-story building and a large gymnasium with two stories. It also has a 14,000 square-meter playground including tennis courts and a 50-meter swimming pool.

A university official in charge of these schools explained that according to the original plan, school authorities were to reconstruct the Sugunami Boys' High School, but due to its narrow site and unfavourable environment, the project was changed, and site in Koganei City was chosen to construct new school buildings.

Meanwhile, Sugunami High School of Chuo University changed to accommodate only girl students. In making this change a director of the university reasoned at the meeting of the Board of Trustees that setting up a girls' school is easier in point of technique and formalities prescribed by law than setting up a boys' school.

At the same time, budget of ¥4.6 billion for fiscal 1963 of Chuo University and its related schools was approved at the meeting. Out of the total budget, ¥4.3 billion is for Chuo University. As compared with last year's budget, this year shows an increase of ¥1 hundred million in the total budget.

This increase is due to the fact that the university is now carrying out many plans including construction of school buildings for the 80th anniversary to be celebrated next year.

Seminar Starts in Jurisp. Course From Fiscal '63

A long-pending seminar system will go into effect for the Jurisprudence Course of the Law Department from this school year. This was decided, and details of the system were revealed after a faculty meeting of the Law Department held on March 29.

According to the announcement, 17 seminars including 4 for the night course, are provided for junior and senior students in the Jurisprudence Course to enrich the fruits of education and correct undesirable points resulting from the expansion of the university.

The fixed capacity of each seminar is about 30 students. Out of 3,000 students, 500, at the maximum, the one about

one-sixth of the day course students, can share the benefit of the seminars.

Subjects of studies in the seminars of the day course are the constitution, criminal law, and the English and American law for the 3rd year students and the administrative law, commercial law and German law for the 4th year students.

This system has been earnestly desired by the students of the course and a campaign to collect signatures for the seminar was carried out on the campus and they were presented to Law Department Dean Nobuo Asakawa last year.

After the adjustment of opinions among professors the students' appeal was formally accepted.

An admission examination for each seminar will be conducted within this month and lessons are to be given from next month.

Details of the seminars are as follows:

- Public Law
 - Yoshio Yanagisawa (constitution) for 3rd year students in the day course.
 - Tokushige Yamamoto (administrative law) for 4th year students in the day course.
 - Hiroshi Hokama (constitution) for 3rd year students in the night course.
- Criminal Code
 - Sumikazu Sakuragi for 3rd year students in the day course.
 - Hiroshi Atsumi for 3rd year students in the day course.
- Civil Law
 - Yuzo Shiraha for 3rd year students in the day course.
 - Goro Tamura for 3rd year students in the day course.
 - Masaya Numa for 3rd year students in the night course.
- Commercial Law
 - Tsutomu Nozu for 4th year students in the day course.
 - Shuzo Toda for 4th year students in the day course.
 - Riichi Takakubo for 4th year students in the day course.
 - Naoki Sakita for 4th year students both in the day and night courses.
- English and American Law
 - Kensuke Kobori for 3rd year students in the day course.
- German Law
 - Toichiro Kigawa for 4th year students both in the day and night courses.

Seki Captures Women's Doubles Title in WTTC at Prague

Masako Seki of Chuo University and Kimiyo Matsuzaki took the W.J. Pope Trophy for the women's doubles title by slamming England's Diane Rowe and Mary Shannon 3-1 in the 27th World Table Tennis Championships held on April 5-14 in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

In the final match Miss Seki and her 24-year-old partner Matsuzaki beat the English combination of Rowe and Shannon overwhelmingly with a score of 21-16, 15-21, 21-15, and 21-6, in spite of losing the second set on Seki's errors.

The Japanese won the women's double championship for the third time and Miss Seki for the first time.

In the mixed doubles Miss Seki and Keiichi Miki, both Chuo University students, who beat the Chinese pair of Chuang-hui and Chiu Chung-hui, 3-1 in the semifinals, went into the final match against the Japanese-mates combination of Kazuko Ito and Koji Kimura in the finals. The Seki-Miki tandem was defeated onesidedly by the opponents' strong smashing and drive with a score of 18-21, 14-21, 19-21.

Japan took four titles, including the Women's singles, doubles, mixed doubles and women's team cups. The winning of the three events by the women team is the first in the world table tennis history, and the Corbillon Trophy for the women's team champion-

ships is the sixth in total in addition to the forth successive win since the championships.

But the Japanese men team conceded supremacy in the men's division to Communist China before her overwhelming strength in Peking and could not get any championship.

6,621 Students Graduate and 9,300 Freshmen Enter Chuo University

The 80th commencement ceremony was held at the Chuo University Auditorium on March 25.

The total number of this year's graduates reached 6,621

students including 4,536 for the day course, 2,042 for the night course and 43 for the special course.

The commencement ceremony for the day course opened at

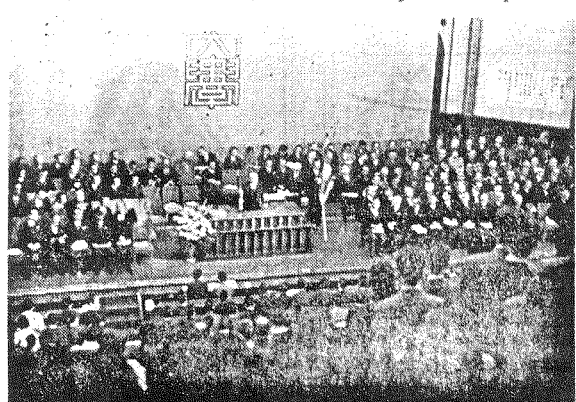
1 p.m., with more than 3,000 graduates, their family-members, professors and guests attending.

Following the awarding of diplomas, honor prizes including the Superiority Prize concerned with sports were given to 96 excellent students and five teams.

President Kihei Masumoto delivered a farewell address to the students in honor of their graduation, stressing three points: first, the cultivation of democratic spirit, second, the formation of character with independent spirit and third, to observe and to judge human affairs from the various angles and broad viewpoints.

Mr. Shigeru Hori, a member of the House of Representatives, gave a congratulatory speech on behalf of all graduates.

This year, 9,300 including 3,474 night course students who



President Kihei Masumoto of Chuo University giving significant advice for graduates.

(Continued on Page 4)

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EDITORIAL

Seminar System

Spring is here and it animates all forms of life on the earth. A new seminar system which started from this school year in the Jurisprudence course of the Law Department is expected to infuse new life into the university.

For a long time, students of the Law Course have been given no chance of benefitting from seminars, while their friends in other departments have enjoyed them. Therefore, establishment of the new seminar means the realization of their long-cherished desire and is believed bound to encourage all of them. In this sense, we hope law students will use the seminar to the utmost extent.

Frankly speaking, we expected that the new seminar would be established much earlier since such had been repeatedly asked for by those concerned. Why the delay in carrying out the system was due chiefly to apprehensions entertained by some professors that the seminar system, if instituted in the course, would become a heavy burden on them. But now such kind of apprehension has vanished to the great joy of the students.

As is often criticized, most Japanese universities today have an undesirable tendency to give mass education. What is still worse, this trend is becoming stronger because of a sharp increase in the number of college applicants.

As a result, college education is sometimes compared to the mass production of goods through a mechanized process, which is more than we can bear.

Just because there are too many boys and girls wishing to have university education, it is not permissible for higher educational institutions to educate students as uniformly as a machine makes lots of goods in a very short time. For we suppose that universities are in a position responsible for bringing up students with special knowledge, as the future destiny of this country rest on their shoulders.

For this reason, college education requires careful consideration on the point of educational subjects and equipment. However, the present educational situation in universities seems to be quite contrary. In reality, we can easily come across a scene on the campus that some hundreds of students listen to a lecture by a professor with a microphone in his hand.

In this method only professors' opinions are uttered onesidedly. It may be said that such educational methods are not desirable on the part of students compared with ones in which both professors and students can study each other, exchanging views freely for searches for truth.

On this point, we can find a deep significance in the seminar system. We are of the opinion that it never fails to contribute a great deal to university education.

Certainly we are glad to have the new system. However, we have two points about which school authorities will give consideration and make clear.

One of them is that only 500 law students, or one-sixth, are permitted to receive seminar lessons, which is what we do not hope at all in view of the purpose of college education, where there should be no discrimination.

The other is that whether students should attend the seminar at their own free will or compulsorily.

Finally, we again hope that the school authorities will make efforts in carrying out the system so that it may fit the present situation, overcoming many problems that may face them.

News Focus

Atomic Submarines and Japan

Nowadays, the question of the calling at Japanese ports by U.S. nuclear-powered submarines is one of the matters of concern in Japan.

The Government intends in principle to grant a permit for the submarines to call at Japanese ports, but nothing has been confirmed as to the details of U.S. measures to be taken when the submarines enter ports or how to compensate in case of an accident. About these points, the Government has been exchanging questions and answers with the U.S. Government.

Up to the present, U.S. Government replies have not been sufficient to satisfy Japanese people about how safe the submarines would be.

The submarines that the United States wants to call at Japanese ports are ones not armed with nuclear weapons and the purpose of visits by nuclear submarines to Japanese ports is to give the crews a

rest and to take on supplies of water, according to the latest reply from the U.S. Government.

Meanwhile, the Japan Socialist Party and leftist students are strongly opposed to the U.S. request.

At the same time, the Special Committee of the Japan Academy for Atomic Energy consisting of many scholars is of the opinion that Japan should formally examine the safety of nuclear-powered submarines and the Government should announce to the public the results of the examination.

However, as is clear by the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, it may be said that there is no reason why the Japanese Government should stubbornly refuse the U.S. request. And besides, we can, of course, understand the American stand in the present world situation, but it does not mean that Japan should be indifferent to the question of nuclear-powered submarines.

Letters to the Editor

Let's Learn English Conversation

To the Editor:

It's happy for us Japanese that the next Olympic Games are to be held in Japan, but there are two big problems. One is the shortage of accommodations and the other is the insufficient number of authorized interpreters.

In the former case, we, university students can't do anything particularly for the Government but in the latter case believe we can give some help. There are many ways to learn English conversation. One of them is the one I actually employed, which is to speak in English as much as possible.

This is not easy like the old proverb which says "Rome was not built in a day" but in the case of English conversation daily practice is most important.

If we keep on practicing English conversation every day even from now, it may not be too late to master the language to an extent where we can do something for foreign sight-

seers, and in time for the Olympics next fall.

Shigeru Hashimoto
Senior, Law Dept.

True Courage

To the Editor:

Since about last year, acts of violence have increased among juveniles in major cities in the country, especially in Tokyo.

In most cases quite many people have stayed away from helpless victims as frequently pointed out by mass communication. People who see the acts of violence should be courageous enough to resort to means that would eliminate such acts.

The loss of this courage is deplorable as it means the decaying of morals, especially among young persons.

True courage as is already known, does not mean rush and reckless acts.

At any rate, true, modern young men must fully realize their own mission and role in society and extend their cooperation in any attempts to root out the acts of violence.

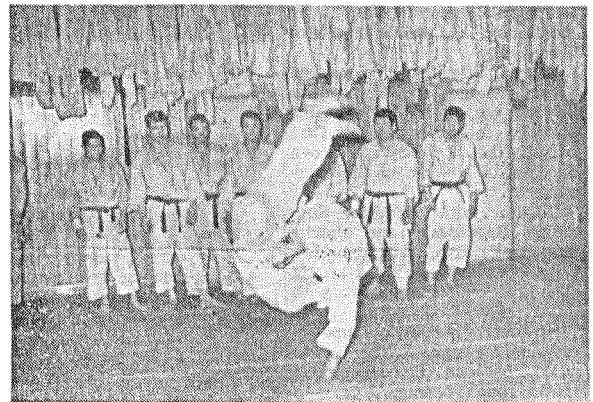
Minoru Morita
Junior, Economics Dept.

Is Judo A Monopoly of Japan? (1)

This is a series of introductions concerning to the Tokyo Olympics candidates, especially Chuo athletes—Ed.

Judo, the traditional sport of Japan, which will be played as a new event in the Tokyo Olympic Games is one of the most in-

signed places. The candidates include four Chuoanians who are of the heavy weight class Shoichi Yamamoto



Chuo judoists train hard for the Tokyo Olympics in the judo hall.

teresting events, to which many sport fans pay much attention.

Japanese people used to watch judo matches with foreigners without any uneasy feelings, but the time has at last come when Japanese judo faces the danger of losing its supremacy in the world. The first indication of such danger, indeed, came true in the World Judo Championship opened in Paris, 1961. At that time, Japan's champion Yasuharu Sone was miserably defeated by Dutch opponent Anton Geesink in the finals.

In view of this situation, both manager Mokoo Takemura and players are firmly determined to recover declining supremacy of "Nippon Judo" in the Tokyo Olympics.

Preparing for the coming international sport festival, 20 candidates picked up from the Judo circles of this country are now training hard at the de-

(graduated; 4th ranker), Shuji Yoshigaki of light weight (graduated; 4th ranker), Isao Okano (sophomore; 3rd ranker) of middle weight, and Shinobu Sekine (sophomore; 2nd ranker) of the same class.

Shuji Yoshigaki, 23, is more hopeful than any other judoist in the light weight class. Since the weight class system was adopted for players, he has cut a prominent figure among his strong comrades as indicated by the light weight title he won in the 1962's All Japan Judo Championship.

Yoshigaki, fresh from the university last March, told the Herald, "If I'm fortunately admitted to participate in the Tokyo Olympics, I will fight against alien rivals as light-heartedly as against Japanese judo mates."

Technician Yoshigaki, who stands 170 cm. tall and weighs 68 kg., has played many inter-

college and national judo matches in which he always harassed his tough opponents, using his favorite tricks "Seoinage" and "Uchimata".

Shoichi Yamamoto, ex-Chuo University Judo Club captain, is one of the most top-notch judoists in the heavy weight class. So far, the heavy weight class is said to have shown weak points of "Nippon Judo," compared with the light weight class. However, much is expected of 22-year-old Yamamoto.

Being an Edokko (Tokyoite) Yamamoto is well-proportioned,

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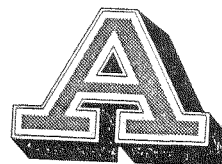
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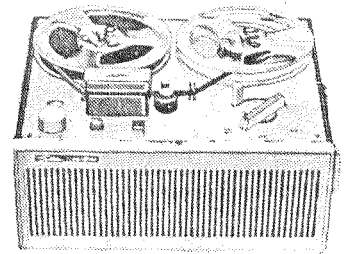
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Analysis of Modernization of Japanese Economy

By Mitsuro Muto

Professor of Economics Department

The historical process of the modernization of Japanese economy is extremely complicated. To treat it completely and systematically, a voluminous book will be necessary, which I have no ability to present. Therefore, I would like to make some comments, rather in an impressionistic way, on the main factors which enabled the rapid economic developments in Japan since the Meiji restoration in 1868.

1) Human elements:

So many remarks have been made upon the human elements in the process of economic development. Generally speaking, when Japan began to modernize herself, the human elements suitable for modern enterprises were mainly supplied from the younger generation of the lower strata of the "Samurai" class in feudal days. They had a special kind of bureaucratic and formalistic discipline. The ideological background of this discipline may be traced to the specifically Japanized Confucian ethics. The economic influence of Confucian ethics may, to some degree, be compared with that of Protestant ethics in the history of Western capitalism.

However, the essence of this Japanized Confucian ethics was the idea of loyalty to the State. Under the international pressure, the Meiji government had to make full use of this nationalistic ethics and symbolized it in the Emperor, in order to prevent the colonization of Japan and to speed up her modernization as far as possible. This nationalistic ethics was applied also to working people and peasantry in the form of loyalty of obedience to the Emperor, to the state, to the government, and to the capitalist enterprisers. Immediately after the Meiji restoration, the government established the

system of compulsory education to make every effort to emphasize this ethics of loyalty as well as to teach the technical know-how to the younger generation.

Working people and peasantry, who had been disciplined to work hard and diligently through centuries of authoritarian rules, adapted themselves half spontaneously, being inspired by the nationalistic ideal encouraged by the government. The freedom of speech and associations were severely restricted and the rights of trade unions were hardly recognized. Therefore, there had scarcely been formed any kind of effective counter-vailing power against the government.

Thus, the bureaucratic, rationalistic enterprisers, on one hand, and the diligent and efficient working people, on the other hand, constituted the industrial human elements which made it possible to raise productivity far greater than wage increases. The obedient and diligent peasantry supplied the human elements which enabled the rising productivity in agriculture from which the government took the main revenue in the form of land taxes to invest in modern industries in city districts. Here, we should find one of the historical origins of the dilemma which drove the Japanese government in 1930's to a territorial expansionist policy, viz. on the ground of an excessively rapid economic growth against small personal consumption.

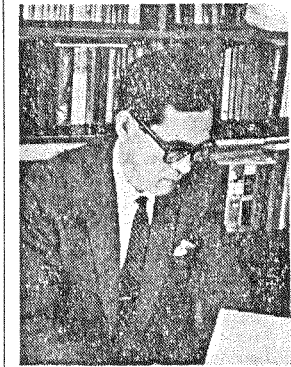
2) The role of government:

At the first stage of modernization, the government established and managed several model factories of Western style, and after they were proved effective, it sold or almost granted them to private enterprisers. The funds necessary for these government investments were

financed mainly by heavy land taxes as the result of rising productivity in agriculture. At the beginning of the Meiji era, 90 per cent of the government revenue was derived from land taxes which was reduced to 10 per cent within 40 years.

3) Social overhead capital:

In this connection I will mention only one example, viz. transportation facility, to il-



On graduating from Tokyo University of Commerce (now Hitotsubashi University) in 1937, Mitsuro Muto served as assistant professor of the Economics Dept. from 1930 to 1952. He was promoted to professor in 1952.

His major is economic philosophy and his main works are as follows: "Economic Ethics," "Socialism and Existential Philosophy."

lustrate the Japanese way of handling the matter. Until recently, railroads and maritime coastal shipping provided the chief means of transportation in Japan. The modern road network started only recently. Here is the historical origin of the world famous bad roads in Japan. But, if there were good port facilities, coastal transportation would be the effective means of saving capital, and transportation railroads would be economical than by roads because of Japan's mountainous

topographical configuration. But now the backwardness of road networks is becoming a bottleneck to the economic growth of today's Japan.

4) Industrial structure:

In the process of modernizing the Japanese economy, the construction of heavy industries by the government for military needs had taken place side by side with the expansion of the textile industry through private enterprisers. In agriculture, at the beginning of this century, cotton plantation was replaced by mulberry plantation because of the import of cheap raw cotton from abroad. This imported raw cotton gave a stimulus to the spinning and weaving industries, while the improvement in the technique of mulberry plantation paved the way for the development of the sericulture industry. In this way, the exports of raw silk and cotton goods became the most important sources for the foreign exchange which had been available for paying the import-bills needed for industrialization.

In the 1930's the capital accumulated by the cotton and silk industries laid the basis for the establishment of the rayon industry, and made possible after World War II, the rapid development of the synthetic fiber industry.

On the other side, the government, in order to build up the Japanese navy, encouraged the shipbuilding industry which in turn stimulated the expansion of the iron and steel industries. Later, these iron and steel industries prepared the basis for the machine industry. But, it should be remembered that the Japanese government, at the beginning of 1930's became to regard the acquisition of raw materials for the iron and steel industries as vital for the national prestige of Japan. This may be regarded as one of the main causes of Japan for adopting a militaristic policy aimed at her territorial expansion at that time.

From the above mentioned brief reflection upon the process of economic development of Japan, we can derive the following conclusion:

a) The economic development motivated merely by nationalistic enthusiasm or by some unhuman ideology is dangerous to the welfare of nations concerned as well as to international peace. Economic development, from the beginning, should be inspired by the desire for the freedom and welfare of individual persons.

b) The process of development should be planned de-

liberately by the government. But the role of the government should be participated in or countervailed by the free democratic pressure groups such as free trade unions etc.

c) Technically, in a country which is characterized by a high population density and scarcity of capital and foreign exchange, the techniques which will save capital and foreign exchange and make full use of labour should be first encouraged. In addition, it is essential for democratic development to raise

productivity in agriculture. d) The industrial structure, which has too much weight in heavy industries disproportionate to the natural, technical conditions of the country, has a danger to stimulate the territorial expansionist policy of the nation.

e) The favourable international conditions such as the supply of non-political economic aids are required not only to promote the economic development, but also to avoid the way to totalitarianism.

Professor's Profile (36)

"Kuidoraku"

By Takeshi Kawasaki

Feature Reporter

The mass-educational character of private universities has become outstanding in Japan, resulting in an increase in the lack of friendliness between students and professors. This trend makes students take less interest in lessons, and more difficult to lead a significant and joyful college life.

Professor Nobuo Asakawa who has played a leading role as Dean of the Law Department in setting up the seminar system, says that the seminar is an inevitable by-product of the present mass education. The significance of the seminar, in his opinion, is not merely for the promotion of friendliness but for its strengthening between professors and students through studies.

Despite the pressure of his business as dean and professor, he is always ready to talk with students in a most friendly atmosphere. He often talks with a broad smile on his face how he was brought up. He was born in a soldier's family, whose father was an army officer. He, therefore, made up his mind to enter a military.

The military education he received in his early days seems to have affected him as evident when he talks with his visitors.

He entered the military academy after graduating from Furitsu Itchu (Tokyo Prefectural middle school, now Hibiya Senior High School) in 1916.

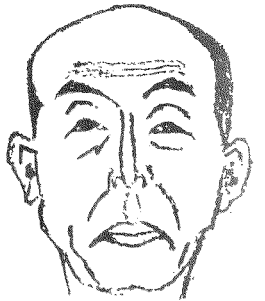
While in the Academy, he suffered chest trouble. As a result, he chose a course for scholars but it is hard to believe that he should have been stricken with such a disease judging from his strong body.

Professor Asakawa who has a very peculiar career as a scholar graduated from the Law Department of Chuo University in 1927. In 1949, the 62-year-old professor became a law professor of the school and rose to

the position of dean of the Law Department two years ago.

He got a doctorate of law from the university last year for his thesis on the insurance law.

The year before last, professor Asakawa made an oversea trip for the first in his life and lectured over 40 minutes in German on the subject under the title of "The fundamental conceptualism of insurance law" in the German language in



which he is very skillful.

He began to take interest in German at Asahikawa in Hokkaido, where he passed his primary school days as his father was a military officer there.

At that time, he was lucky to have a chance of learning skiing techniques from German Army Lieutenant-colonel Theodor Von Lerch, who had introduced skiing to the Asahikawa corps of the Japanese Army for the first time.

Since then he studied German and took Chuo University's entrance examination in German majoring in the German Law.

Now, professor Asakawa is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Japanese Insurance Law Association. He has also practiced law for 30 years.

He is an ardent student of epicurism and is called "Kuidoraku" in Japanese.

Across the Oceans

Test Ban Needed Before Treaty Is Too Late

From Michigan State News
The Yugoslav ambassador to the UN, Miso Pavicevic, strongly urged a nuclear test ban when he was on campus recently.

He said he feels there is an urgency to get some sort of settlement this year because several other countries may start nuclear testing soon.

Pavicevic noted that as the number of nuclear powers increase, the chances of agreement on a test ban grow more remote.

A test ban treaty would have to include the United Kingdom, China and France, the ambassador said.

China may not be aware of the dangers involved, but it ap-

pears that the U.S. and Russia are.

"This is why the test ban agreement is necessary this year—for peaceful co-existence, and prevention of total destruction," the ambassador said.

The major powers have been meeting in Geneva for precisely this reason for several years. And the Russians and the U.S. have been deadlocked about that long.

In the United States there is talk of cancelling the talks, but President Kennedy has pretty well squashed this with a "let's wait and be hopeful" policy toward the Geneva conference.

The old western philosophy of "as long as you can keep the enemy talking he isn't likely to start shooting" appears to be lending at least some value to

the talks.

There is a definite need for a test ban. However, the prospect of one coming about this year is dim.

World politics are stopping the test ban talks from proceeding rationally and quickly to a solution. However, there is a growing awareness, at least in this country, that test bans are necessary and urgently needed now.

A test ban treaty would be the first step in controlling the upward spiral of the arms race. Home pressure in the United States can make our diplomats increasingly aware of the test ban necessity.

Let's hope that negotiators around the world will respond with intelligence to the need for test bans and before a treaty is beyond reach.

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Chuo University Welcomes Newcomers

Chancellor:	Wataru Narahashi	Dean of Jurisprudence:
Kihei Masumoto	Benryo Oka	Nobuo Asakawa
President:	Kikuji Oyama	Dean of Economics:
Kihei Masumoto	Hiroshi Okawa	Shuzen Cho
Permanent Directors:	Kensuke Matano	Dean of Commerce:
Kashiro Iida	Inspectors:	Tatsuo Inoue
Hiroshi Motojima	Wasao Koga	Dean of Science-
Directors:	Ryota Kondo	Technology:
Kiyooki Amamiya	Kaiso Sakai	Keiichi Hirose
Kiyoshi Mori	Chairman of Trustees:	Dean of Literature:
Kihei Masumoto	Tadaichiro Tanimura	Kyutaro Takase

Advice for Freshmen's College Life

By Professor Sadao Yasukawa

I heartily congratulate you on your entrance. You must be full of new hopes and expectations on successfully entering this university. Your success is nothing but the fruits of your efforts for a long time.

I recall the joy I myself experienced when I was admitted to the First High School, now the Liberal Arts Department of Tokyo University and I can easily imagine how happy you are.

While extending my heartfelt

facilitations to you, I am going to give a brief account of my university life at the request of the Hakumon Herald.

There are some unavoidable differences depending on times and places about what sort of a place is university and what is its intrinsic nature.

It is the same in all ages and countries that the university is a place where searches for truth are to be made and knowledge of the highest level in society is to be produced. Therefore, we

teachers and students in the university must be united through the pure and lofty purpose which is to search for truth.

If this important point is forgotten or neglected, the function of the university may be said as almost lost. However, the university is not, of course, a place only to fulfill such a lofty mission. The most important part of the university's functioning is to give special knowledge and techniques that are directly use-

ful in society. In the present community, there is a trend that most people understand the university as such a place. In a vulgar way of saying, there is a rising tendency to enter universities for a realistic purpose, which is to acquire conditions advantageous to future employment. I have no intention to deny such part of the university's functioning nor I think such an idea is wrong. I do not hesitate to take the fact as it is. However, if you only consider the university as such a place. I request you to rectify your idea. If anybody still holds that idea, it is hoped that he will fully digest the words uttered by Lin Yutang, which are:

"Good students study hard for the sake of their parents or for their future wives or to earn high wages after graduating from their schools," but such ideas may be said as lacking in morals.

"The pursuit of learning should be none of other's business, and it should be the business of one's own. Then education becomes interesting and positive."

There is some doubt as to whether Chuo University is fully provided in with facilities and equipment as worthy of an educational institute. Frankly speaking, it is certain that the school has some aspect which tends to give an impression of being engaged in mass production education.

In spite of these bad conditions, it is by no means impossible to attain the lofty ideal of the university through the cooperation of teachers and students.

Therefore, I sincerely hope to achieve the real objective of university education by mutual self-discipline and indefatigable assiduity.

6,621 Students—

(Continued from Page 1)

were selected from among 43,717 applicants were admitted to enter this university through the hard examination. This was announced on April 4 by the Entrance Examination Committee of Chuo University.

Details of the announcement are as follows:

Law Dept.	Day Course	
	Applicants	Entrants
Jurisprudence	8,630	1,215
Political	2,768	465
Economics Dept.	7,534	1,251
Commerce Dept.	8,675	1,249
Literature Dept.	2,624	851
Science-Technology Dept.	4,108	795
Total	34,339	5,826

Law Dept.	Night Course	
	Applicants	Entrants
Jurisprudence	2,657	890
Political	845	428
Economics Dept.	1,974	811
Commerce Dept.	2,394	802
Literature Dept.	367	181
Science-Technology Dept.	1,141	362
Total	9,378	3,474

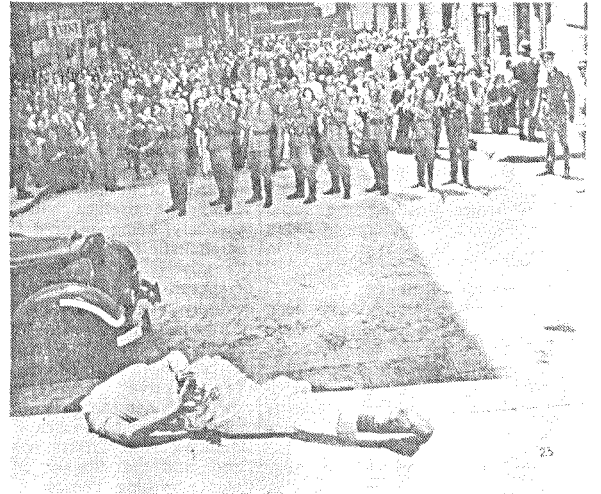
On The SCREEN

The Four Days of Naples

By Hironao Nishioka

M.G.M.

Feature Reporter



The German forces begin cruel lessons before the Naples citizens.

"The Four Days of Naples" is one of those films which have been put on the list of the Academy Award given annually to the most excellent films by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS) in Hollywood.

It depicts the citizens of Naples who stood bravely against the German forces stationing in the Mediterranean city during World War II. This picture of resistance was directed by Nanni Loy, one-time assistant professor, with the cooperation of some citizens of Naples which has a population of 1,100,000.

Italian director Loy once remarked that stars in this picture were not each individual actor or actress but those courageous Naples citizens who once engaged in desperate street fighting with the German troops. As a matter of fact, Regine Bianchi and Jean Sorli who acted in the Paramount picture "A View from the Bridge" appear less conspicuous before a crowd of ten thousands of extras in this black and white film.

On the screen peace-loving people of Naples jubilant over the fall of the Mussolini Government appear at first. The new regime attempts to cut off the Rome-Berlin axis. As a matter of course, this offends the German forces and they begin

to put the citizens under hard pressure, using various means. At first they prohibit the Italians from possessing weapons. Then, they start hunting to send them to concentration camps.

People of Naples get furious. But for a while they don't show any signs of resistance against the merciless foreign forces. On the contrary, most of the Naples citizens, afraid of being caught by the German troops, remain indoors all day long.

Meanwhile, some of the captives attack German soldiers with weapons they had secretly obtained. The surprise attack brings two victims to the Italian side.

The incident angers the people of Naples, and all men and women, young and old at the risk of their life rise in rebellion against the German forces.

The scenic city of Naples turns into a battlefield. Here and there in the city the Germans face the unexpectedly violent resistance of citizens. After a four-day-long street fighting, the German troops are forced to withdraw entirely from Naples.

The two-hour film ends with the last scene depicting the deformed streets of Naples crowded by Naples people looking at the retreating German soldiers.

"The Four Days of Naples" is scheduled to be released in May.

Club Introduction

Japanese Find Art in Letters

Chuo Shodokai Club

Writing is one of the means to communicate one's thoughts and feelings by using letters in different styles of writing.

People say that Shodo or calligraphy is the characteristic style of writing peculiar to Japan. An old Chinese who had found the beauty of Shodo established it as one of the unique arts in the Orient.

In Chuo University, over 60 students including about 10 coeds now form the Chuo Shodokai Club.

Shodo is a visualization of letters, one of the club members said, in other countries, a letter may be no more than a mark

to record one's own words, but in China and even in our country, it is a factor of art.

However, viewed from the practical aspect of the letters it may be said that to study Shodo, in a sense, is to study the old high standard of civilization in China, according to another member of the club.

Therefore, it may be said that in a sense, Shodo or calligraphy is little different from the present concept on the art, he stressed. In Japan, it is said that to write a good hand is virtue. This is because there were so many un-educated people in old days that those who were able

to read or to write were respected and admired as men of virtue, he recalled.

The president and advisor of the club is now Professor Kenji Hasegawa of Econ. Dept., who teaches Japanese Economic History. The club has a history of 40 years.

Under his proper leadership, the club members are leading a useful college life, building up their character through their daily activities.

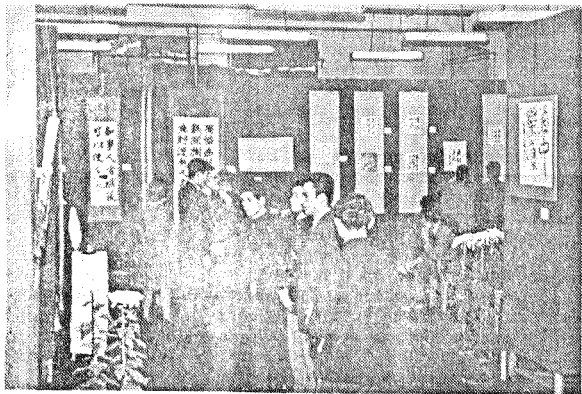
As its activities, for instance, the club makes it a rule to hold a meeting twice a week, in which the members exchange opinions on how to cultivate an artistic sense through Shodo.

As criticisms are useful, all attendances are very eager to listen to others' opinions and at the same time, are very urgent to express their own opinions.

At the meetings, they learn the true essence of Shodo in an effort to build up self-possessed personalities.

There are three different styles of writing in the present Shodo, the Kai-sho (the square style), the Gyo-sho (the semi-cursive style) and the So-sho (the cursive style), but those wishing to be calligraphers must, at first, take lessons in the Kai-sho which is a foundation of Shodo.

Beginners who study the Kai-sho are requested to follow only the patterns of the master penman in old China.



Many spectators appreciate the display of works by members of the Shodokai Club in the recent off-campus exhibition sponsored by the same club.

The English Speaking Society Announces

its
Seventh Annual Essay Contest
For the Teller's Cup
'on the Subject

"My definition of happiness and my plans to get it!"

Prizes

First: Teller's Cup

Second: Shield



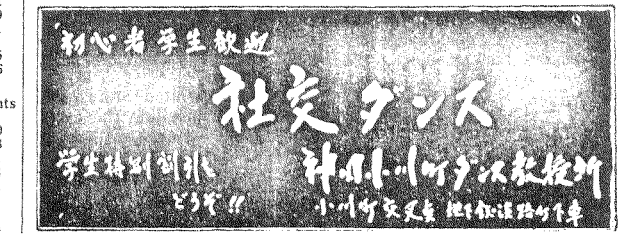
Fifth: "

Rule

1. This Contest is open to all the students of Chuo University.
2. Essays must be written in English and three copies are needed.
3. There is no length limit to essays, but one essay must be read within four minutes.
4. The contest will close on June 20, 1963.
5. The prize winners will be announced in the Hakumon Herald after the contest closes.

Address your essay to:

The English Speaking Society



Welcome Newcomers

Nanko Club

the organization for promoting friendship of the businessman from Chuo University

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Vice President:
Hiroshi Okawa

Vice President:
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