

Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 49

Wednesday, May 29, 1963

PRICE ¥10

Prof. Fumoto Tells Hopes As SAD's Head

Mr. Kenichi Fumoto, professor of the Commerce Department, was unanimously elected at the Joint Consultation Council on April 19 to succeed outgoing Professor Kingo Fuse as Dean of the Student Affairs Department.



The newly-elected chief told the Herald that he would make every possible effort to make his department work as a pure service organization for students.

Mr. Fumoto hoped that the department should be a bridge between the school authorities and the Student Self-Government Association (SSGA), which had been at odds over many problems on the campus and that any problems should be settled through peaceful talks between representatives of both sides. He also hoped that students should not excite

Chuo Freshmen Enjoy 3-Day Welcome Party

The annual Welcome Party for Freshmen which lasted for three days from May 17 to 19 closed quietly in a friendly atmosphere both on the Surugadai and Tomizaka-cho campuses.

The conventional welcome party was successfully carried out with the active participation of the Student Self-Government Association (SSGA), and more than 50 clubs of the Cultural, Academic, and Athletic Associations of both the day and night courses and the Consumers' Cooperation.

The three-day festival featured manifold plays and musical performances which charmed many newcomers and other visitors in the university auditorium.

On the second day of the festival programs, a meeting to exchange views for promoting Chuo University was held at the auditorium under the special participation of representatives from Waseda Univ. and Nihon Women's College.

Another attractive feature of the festival was a lecture meeting, sponsored by the SSGA, in which Hitoshi Nemoto, chairman of the Zengakuren, talked about the problems in the current student campaigns in Japan.

On the Surugadai campus, many freshmen and visitors enjoyed dancing with the members of the Folk Dancing Club.

After the festival, some members of the Executive Committee for the Freshman Welcome Party told the Herald that this year they had not invited any professional music bands and singers because they had aimed at a welcome party only by students.

while such talks continue. Prof. Fumoto particularly stressed the necessity of setting up rules for the representatives of the school and SSGA. "To begin with," he elaborated, "It's most important for them to have patience, keep their promises and respect other's opinions."

He said one of his largest wishes during his term of office is to build a student hall which reflects the consensus of students' opinion.

Prof. Fumoto graduated from the Economics Department of Kyushu University in 1937 and joined the Economics Department of Chuo University in 1941. He became a professor of the department in 1948. He specializes in monetary circulation.

Chuo Boxing Manager Complains of Judge; Gives up L.W. Match

Manager Muneo Tanaka of the Chuo Boxing Club gave up a last match against Meiji University, discontented with a judgement on a Chuo boxer in the Kanto Universities Boxing League opened at the Nihon University Auditorium on May 25.

The trouble took place in the light welter-weight class match between Chuo boxer Hidenori Tanaka and Meiji boxer Yoshikatsu Kajima.

In this match, Tanaka played actively from beginning to end against Kajima but was beaten with decision.

At the result, manager Tanaka abandoned a last match against Meiji Univ. on the ground that he could not continue to play a match under such a wrong judgement.

On the other hand, Mr. Shozo Kobayashi, judge of the match, insisted that the decision was not wrong. Kajima showed clean hits more than Tanaka did, though certainly Tanaka played actively by his skillful infighting through the game, Mr. Kobayashi explained.

Manager Tanaka told the Herald that easy judgements were often given in a match of the Japanese amateur boxing.

Student Society Rule Revised To Cope With Democratic Spirit

A bill for the revision of the Regulation of the Student Society was approved at a meeting of the General Affairs Council on May 13, headed by Prof. Tatsuo Inoue, dean of the Commerce Dept.

The decision put a full stop to the controversial issue which had been argued among the school authorities, students and faculty members for more than two years.

According to the bill for the revision, the Association of cultural circles of night course students, which, under the former regulation, has only been an associate member of the Student Society under the Association of Cultural Clubs (Bunren), will be given a full membership of the Student Society as the Federation of Night Course Student Cultural Club independent of its counterpart for day course

Zengakuren Holds May Day Rallies

More than 5,000 university students of the Zengakuren (National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations) including 100 Chuoians on May 1 gathered in two separate rallies at Meiji Shrine's Outer Garden and marched along the streets in downtown Tokyo in opposition to the continuance of the Japan-Republic of Korea normalization talks and the proposed berthing at Japanese ports of U.S. nuclear submarines for rest.

After the rallies, some 3,000 students belonging to the Minseido (Youth Democratist Federation) marched in a zigzag pattern to Shinjuku, paralyzing the traffic along the course of parade.

Scuffles took place at several points when policemen attempted to direct the marchers into an ordinary pattern. Three students were injured during the scuffles.

Another group of 2,000 students of the Shaseido (Youth Socialist Federation), Shagakudo (Student Socialist Federation) and the Student Marxist Federation, meanwhile, staged a protesting march to Shibuya. But they disbanded quietly after they reached their destination.

On April 26, some 700 students from the Togakuren (Federation of Tokyo Student Self-Government Associations) and the Student Marxist Federation also staged a demonstration paraded to Mikawadai Park at Roppongi, after they rallied at Hibiya Park to protest against the same issues as at the May day gatherings. 40 Chuo students participated in the Hibiya rally but none of the participants were injured or arrested by police, although they clashed with policemen at some points.

On May 20, some 200 Togakuren member students including Chuo and Meiji night course students attended the three-hour-long rally which the People's Joint Struggle Council sponsored in order to the two big problems at Hibiya Open Air Musical Hall. After the rally, they staged a demonstration march for the Diet.

Chuo-Kyoritsu

1st Joint Art Exhib. Held at Hibiya Gall.

An art exhibition, co-sponsored by the Art Clubs of Chuo University and Kyoritsu Women's College, was successfully held at the Hibiya Gallery from May 8 through 14.

The exhibition was designed for, among other things, the promotion of mutual friendship between the two universities.

Some 50 art works by the members of the two clubs were displayed at the exhibition. Most of them were oilpaintings including several abstract pictures.

The joint art exhibition, the first of its kind in the university art circles, attracted much attention of other universities, especially of those 26 universities including Nihon, Senshu, Gakushuin, etc. which organized the Federation of University Art Clubs.

During the exhibition, about 4,000 art lovers visited the gallery to appreciate the painstaking works done by the student artists.

Ishikawa, Sata, Lecture On Basic Issue of Lit.

More than 2,000 Chuoians enjoyed lectures given by two distinguished men of letters in this country at the University Auditorium on May 10.

The lecture meeting was held as one of a series of events planned by Chuo University to satisfy its students aspiring for new knowledge.

Authoress Ineko Sata and novelist Tatsuzo Ishikawa were



invited to speak on "Women and Literature" and "Freedom and Rights" respectively and they received a storm of applause from the audience at the lecture meeting.

Miss Sata, who has known as a proletarian writer since her maiden work, "From Caramel Factory", was made public in the early period of the Showa Era, greatly regretted that most of the Japanese authoresses in the previous years had written novels only about affairs in their monotonous family life. However, she was glad to note considerable changes in such a trend and pointed out that contemporary female writers have grown up enough to turn their eyes on off-home affairs in recent years because of the rapid improvement of their social standing.

Mr. Ishikawa, another speaker at the lecture meeting, talked to the audience on his bitter experience during the war. The

Gakkenren Reluctant To Vacate Surugadai

The Gakkenren or the Federation of Academic Research Circles is hesitating to accept the school authorities' proposal asking it to move into the Motomachi School Building at Suidobashi.

The suggestion was made recently due to lack of a site in the school for a new library to replace the Second Library building, which was pulled down early this year to construct new buildings for the Law, Economics, Commerce and Literature Departments as part of the plan for the 80th anniversary of the founding of Chuo University.

The school authorities have a strong intention to use the rooms on the fourth floor of the main school building now occupied by the Gakkenren for a reading hall in place of the Second Library.

Mr. Hiroshi Motojima, standing director of the Board of Directors, said that the school authorities asked the Gakkenren to move out from the campus immediately on the ground it is not an authorized organization.

The Gakkenren is organized by five circles, Shimpokai, Seihokai, Zuihokai, Gyokuseikai, and Chuo-kai. However, it is not authorized by the university as it has a great many graduates among its members.

The Gakkenren is reluctant to move out from the campus although its four member circles have conceded to the school authorities order to withdraw from the present place on condition that their request be fully accepted by them.

Their demand includes that the school authorities should permit the use of the Motomachi School Building forever, that they should remodel the interior of the building, or that they should operate a bus service between Surugadai and Motomachi.

On the contrary, the Shimpokai, the remaining opposition circle recently, adopted a decision with a majority to reject the school authorities' suggestion at its extraordinary general meeting held on May 13. Announcing its decision, it bitterly criticized the school authorities for reason that their suggestion was against the distinguished service rendered by the Gakkenren had to Chuo University. It also contended that the school authorities should have decided a site for the reading hall before the Second Library was pulled down, blaming them for their carelessness in the construction program of school buildings.

Furthermore, the Shimpokai is calling upon other four circles of the Gakkenren to join its opposition movement.

Meanwhile, a movement to have the Gakkenren move out of the campus is actively carried out among students, professors and student organizations.

The Student Affairs Department has asked the Gakkenren to move out several times, pointing out that the continued stay of the unauthorized group using the school equipment students is not justified.

Three faculty meetings of the Literature, Commerce and Economics Departments have also issued a statement against its staying on the campus for reason that the setting up of a reading hall is a question of utmost urgency in the school.

At the same time, both the Student Self-Government Association and the Cultural Association belonging to the Student Society are opposed to the action of the Gakkenren for the same reason with the faculty meetings.

shita established at the Tachikawa Athletic Ground, outskirts of Tokyo, last month.

On the other hand, long-distance runner Tetsuo Usui won the place of 3rd and 5th respectively in the 10,000-meter and 5,000-meter races.

In the pentathlon, Miss Michiko Okamoto ranked second raising 4,115 points. But she missed the chance to better the Japanese record of 4,166 points set by Miss Akiko Fukuda, graduate of Chuo.

Five Titles Captured By Four Chuo Athletes

Four Chuo athletes including one woman won victories in five events in the 26th Tokyo Track and Field Championships held at the newly-remodeled National Stadium for the Tokyo Olympics at Sendagaya on May 10-12.

Woman printer Masako Kizaki (sophomore) captured the titles both in the 400-meter and 800-meter races with records of 1'01"1 and 2'19"1, respectively. She showed a topnotch speedy running among the female middle-distance runners in Japan.

Veteran athlete Masayuki Isashi ranked top in the 400-meter run, marking a new record of 48.4.

In the 3,000-meter hurdle race, meanwhile, Takeshi Saruwatari, junior of Law Dept. cut the tape in 9'2"2, defeating veteran Hitoshi Sugizaki. Chuo's graduate Sugizaki, now employee of the Riccar Sewing Machine Company, also marked a new record in this event.

Furthermore, rookie Izuhiko Morooka who played a leading role in bringing the fifth straight victory in the annual Tokyo-Hakone Intercollegiate Marathon Relay Race to Chuo last January, snatched the 1,500-meter title for the first time. His winning time was 3'58"1. He failed, however, to break the Japanese best record of 3'49"9, which his teammate Satsuo Iwa-

Hakumon Herald

Established 1956.

It is published monthly during the academic year by the Student English Newspaper Association of Chuo University: 3-9, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

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EDITORIAL

Gakkenren

Since the building of the Second Library was pulled down early this year to construct new buildings for the Law, Economics, Commerce and Literature Departments, the school authorities have been confronted with a troublesome problem, which must be solved immediately.

The problem has been where on the campus to have a reading hall in place of the Second Library until its new building is built based on the plan for the 80th anniversary of the founding of Chuo University.

As the Second Library building was taken down, Chuo University has only the First Library which has capacity of some 500 persons at most. Therefore, we heartily hope that the library problem will be settled as soon as possible.

Looking over the campus, we find no other suitable place except the fourth floor of the main school building which is being used by the "Gakkenren", a law research group, for its activities.

In view of this situation, the school authorities asked the Gakkenren to move out on the ground that it is not a research club authorized by them.

However, the group rejected the request as anticipated, complaining that there is no place else for it to move in.

Then, the school authorities suggested the use of the old Motomachi School building which was vacated by the Science-Technology Department whose new buildings have been constructed near the Korakuen Stadium.

However, the Gakkenren attached five condition in accepting the suggestion.

Among them are included some extraordinary items which we students can not readily agree. They are, for example, that the school authorities should permit the group to use the suggested school building forever, that they should remodel the interior of the establishment or that they should operate a bus service between there and the Surugadai campus. What is still worse, the Shimpo-kai, the majority assemblage in the Gakkenren, sticks to an attitude of remaining in the place as ever before despite the angry voices of students, professors and other student organizations including the Student Self-Government Association.

The school authorities, on the other hand, are baffled with the Gakkenren's conditions and appear to be at a loss what to do with the unauthorized group.

When we take into account the group's stand in this university, what it requests are more than unreasonable. The law research group in question is not qualified to be recognized as a research club by the University because its members consist of a large number of graduates. Actually, it is said that about 70 per cent of its members are graduates of the school and 30 per cent are students. This means that many graduates, anxious to be successful at the bar examination, are using most of the school equipment for undergraduates. Thus, the relations of the school authorities and the Gakkenren are not so friendly as with other clubs.

The main causes of the trouble, in a sense, may be said as stemming from the overconfidence of the Gakkenren in its so-called great contribution to the school in raising its reputation as a "University for Law" and from the weak-kneed attitude of the school authorities.

Of course, we never intend to underestimate the outstanding contribution of the group to the school. But it must be wrong if its members believe that they are in a position to escape their responsibility for causing great inconvenience to the school authorities as well as to students by failing to move out from the present place.

For all these reasons, the school authorities should take a firm attitude toward the Gakkenren in their plan to provide a library to students. At the same time, it is also strongly hoped that each member of the law research group will give serious consideration to the present situation of the university with a modest attitude and makes every possible effort to bring about a peaceful settlement of the trouble.

News Focus

Kidnaping Cases & Criminal Code

Nearly 60 have passed since the 5-year-old boy Yoshinobu Murakoshi was kidnaped while playing with his friends in a park near his downtown Tokyo home on March 31.

Nobody knows yet even whether he is alive or dead despite the desperate searches of police with public cooperation.

Strange to say, one incident causes many others of its kind. The Yoshinobu kidnaping case was followed by a series of similar crimes throughout the country.

Fortunately, however, most of them ended in failure as both parents and children were very cautious against strangers since the Yoshinobu case.

Nevertheless, the spread of the "kidnaping epidemic" has not failed to shock parents who have little children. In order to relieve their anxiety or prevent kidnaping cases from breaking out hereafter, the speedy police arrest of the kidnapers and at the same time his return of Yoshinobu safely back to his parents if he is alive are expected.

In the light of the Yoshinobu case, it is strongly voiced among the masses that Articles in the Criminal Code providing for the punishment of kidnapers should be revised to make them severer as they are considerably light in Japan as compared with other countries.

In America, kidnapers are imposed death penalty under Lindbergh Act which was established in 1932 as a result of the Lindbergh kidnaping case in which his son was murdered. In France, the penalty of kidnaping is almost the same in America.

On the other hand, the Japanese Criminal Code stipulates that kidnapers be imprisoned not more than 10 years. Therefore, there is no doubt that it is too lenient towards such criminals compared with foreign countries.

However, we must think here that the revision of its provisions also is sufficient to reduce the number of kidnapers as some strongly advocate. We don't necessarily so, because along with the revision, we must, first of all, try to eliminate the causes of kidnaping cases in which here in Japan children have been mostly victims.

Medals Hoped For Chuo Fencers (2)

Fencing, an event of the modern pentathlon in the Olympic Games, is not popular with the Japanese people partly because it has its counterpart "Kendo", born and brought up in this country in the time-honored "bushido-seishin" (samurai spirit). It was imported early in the Meiji Era by a French military man then visiting Japan.

The Chuo University Fencing Club, which has turned out a number of excellent players in the past, is at present on the top level both in name and reality in Japan.

Chuo team captain Hitoshi Miyazaki, senior Yoshiaki Adachi and sophomore Miss Kazuko Jinba have joined the training camp to prepare for the Tokyo Olympics which is expected to be attended 38 skillful fencers throughout the nation. Among many candidates for these participants there are graduates of Chuo University.

Sabre Player Miyazaki ranked fourth both in the Student Fencing Championships for the Kanto district and in the All Japan Championships. He makes a sharp dash using his elastic foot work, which is thought most important for this sport. Miyazaki is now training hard in the camp to strengthen his jumping power which helps foot work.

Yoshiaki Adachi, a senior of the Economics Department, is a good player in the fleuret event with swift foot work. He ranked second in the Kanto Student Fencing Championships and fifth in the All Japan Championships in 1962.

Miss Kazuko Jinba is the youngest of all among female fencers in the camp. She says that as she has only a short experience in the sport, she is worried whether she can keep pace with other Olympic candidates.

In fact, however, she plays swiftly against her opponents unlike most of the female players. It may be largely due to her training method. She chooses male fencers at random for her practice. The coed is a valuable existence and is one of the most hopefuls among Japanese woman fencers. This can be well proved by the fact that she was held the second place in the above-mentioned two big events.

Besides, there are 12 Chuo graduates among the Olympic candidates, and anyone of them can be qualified as a representative of Japan. Among them are listed several persons including Mitsuyuki Funamizu, Tsuguo

Ozawa, Seiji Shibata, Hirokazu Sawada and Heisaburo Okawa. They all took part in the Rome Olympic Games in 1960 as Japanese representatives but failed to live up to general expectations.

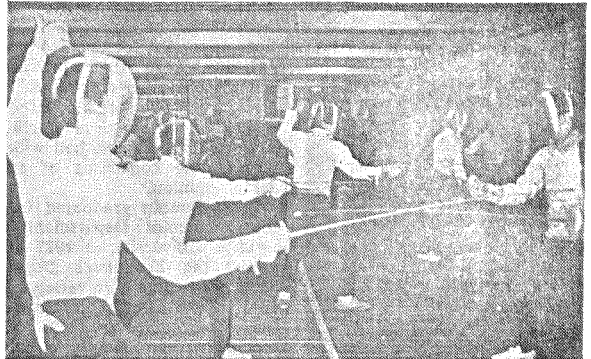
Veteran Mitsuyuki Funamizu is busy giving advice to his juniors as a coach, while preparing himself for the world sport festival. There is no doubt that he is far ahead of others in all respects and that he will be qualified to participate in the coming Tokyo Olympics.

Ozawa, 24, is a skillful frustist and epeeist. He was a titleholder at the 1960 All Japan Championships. Heisaburo

Okawa, former captain of the Chuo University team, is also well known to fencing fans as a distinguished technician.

However, when we think of Japan's stand in the world fencing circles, it may be difficult to say that Japanese players are better than those of European countries. This is because there is much to be improved of fencing in Japan as it has a short history and, moreover, Japanese fencers' participation in the Olympic Games is young.

Both Miyazaki and Adachi agree that they need an experienced coach from Europe in order to raise the level of Japanese fencing.



Chuo fencers, many of whom are expected to form the main force of the Japan's fencing team to the Tokyo Olympics, are training hard in the Chuo Fencing Hall.

Letters to the Editor

Correct the Way of Thinking

To the Editor

Students' eyes are likely to be centered around the Gakkenren. Because, the question of whether a reading hall is available for students soon or not depends upon the attitude of the Gakkenren. On this occasion, therefore, I want to say a few words about the problem.

I hear that the Gakkenren is in an isolated position on the campus. Both professors and students are said to be against the existence of the Gakkenren on the campus. Of course, I think, there are proper reasons for it to be opposed by them.

However, what I cannot bear with the Gakkenren is the way of thinking by its members. They apparently take it for granted to continue to stay on the campus. They claim that the development of Chuo

University has been due to their contribution, not by others.

Certainly, it may be that they have helped raise the fame of Chuo University in the judicial world. Such a thing, however, is said of students other than the Law Dept., since Chuo is a university with five departments: Law, Economics, Commerce, Literature and Science-Technology. I believe what Chuo University is today is due to the efforts of all students, not of a minority of Law course students.

So the Gakkenren has no reasonable cause of opposing its removal to satisfy students in general.

So long as each of its members does not realize these circumstances, he may not be qualified to continue his study of law.

Hironobu Nakayama
Junior, Commerce Dept.

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Suggestions For English Learning

By Shinshow Nakajima
Staff Member of Asahi Evening News

This subject is not easy to discuss because there are many differences between English as it is written and as it is spoken. As a staff member of the editorial department of the *Asahi Evening News* I write English more than I speak it; therefore, it is easier to talk about written English than about the spoken language.

It is my belief that anyone who wants to learn English should be very determined to succeed and make all possible efforts in this regard. In the narrow sense, learning English will help in business and social endeavors, but in the broader aspects, it will help promote friendly relations between Japan and the world. It is the latter point which makes the study of the English language most worthy of a student's fullest attention.

The study of foreign languages—and especially English—is urgently needed at this time in all aspects of Japanese life. Many Japanese students and businessmen can read or understand written English but few can write the language well or speak it so well that there is no misunderstanding as to their meaning.

Of course, it is difficult for Japanese people to learn to speak English perfectly because of the pronunciation differences between the Japanese language and English. But the situation is not impossible if the student is determined and practices making the proper English sounds. Practice is also the key

to the correct use of Written English, incidentally.

Since the end of the Pacific War it has been much easier for Japanese people to learn English. During the late thirties the authorities looked with suspicion upon persons who studied or spoke English. This is no longer true. Also, during that period there were very few English-speaking foreigners in Japan from whom proper pronunciation could be learned. This is not the case today.

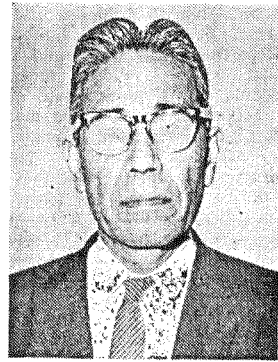
It is relatively easy for Japanese students today to study English. Teachers in the primary, junior and high schools and in the universities are becoming more experienced in English and encourage their pupils to study hard. The Ministry of Education is pushing the study of English and businessmen throughout the nation are urging their employees to learn as much English as possible. All this is due to the fact that there is general recognition that English is the common diplomatic and business language of the world today.

I don't know whether describing the manner in which I learned English will be of any use to students currently studying in Japanese schools, but for what is worth I will endeavor to outline it as best I can. In any event, it might encourage those students who have become discouraged at their lack of progress in the language.

Having an elder sister who graduated from a girls' high school where French and Eng-

lish were taught, I was rather favored in my study of English. In addition, a cousin of mine was a student of the late Hidesaburo Saito.

When I was a primary school boy my sister and my cousin helped me study English. I became "so expert" in the language as a boy that I proudly spoke English around my home



in Yamanashi Prefecture. In my zeal for learning as much English as I could, I tried to use the language as much as possible despite the fact that no one in my town spoke English except members of my family.

In the beginning, I crammed as much of the English vocabulary as possible into my head and then repeated the words over and over. I did my best to learn various phrases by heart and to use the language as often as possible, although not too much in front of my sister and cousin who were

critical of my pronunciation.

Speaking English was and is difficult for me because of the pronunciation difference between Japanese and English.

However, I never fail to take advantage of every opportunity to practice with English-speaking people with whom I come into contact. I believe that this is one of the best ways to learn to speak the language—or any language, for that matter.

One of the best ways to find English-speaking people who might have the time to talk to you is to visit a Christian church as I have often done. In addition, high school and university students should never miss the opportunity to join the school's English Speaking Society. Practically every school has such a society and those which don't most certainly should have one. It is my suggestion that students attending schools which don't have such an organization consider right now some way to start one. After all, hesitation is the largest obstruction to learning a foreign language. A certain boldness is the proper approach. But never neglected practice.

This cannot be too strongly stressed. It is no good merely to memorize a long list of English words without knowing the complete meaning of each word so that you can use it in the proper way when it is needed.

One thing it is best to remember: when speaking English you do not need complicated words. I have found that simple words are best. They are not likely to be misunderstood and you can easily get your meaning across. This has been my method and it has never failed. In most of your conversations in English you will find that you are not expected to be a scholar and, therefore, long, difficult words are unnecessary. Pronunciation is much more important than a complicated vocabulary. A little difference in pronunciation due to carelessness will often give a completely different meaning and end in considerable misunderstanding which can be serious.

Please don't permit my warnings to frighten you into hesitating to practice your English on your friends and upon foreigners. Mistakes are expected and you will find that your memory will help you eliminate the mistakes with time and experience.

Keep your conversation simple and make your most essential points by talking clearly and with emphasis. Not many

explanatory words are needed; they often lead you astray and you will then fail to make the point you have in mind.

It is better to practice your English conversation among your close friends and school chums before engaging in talk with foreigners who speak English. I have found that after talking to my friends I have been able to gain enough confidence to talk to English-speaking foreigners and am much better prepared to compose my sentences in the correct manner. This has been my method

and it has seldom failed me.

Usually, we Japanese think in our own language and then mentally translate our thoughts into English. Naturally, this is a great obstacle in conversation. This difficulty can be partly overcome by constant practice but it will never be completely eliminated. But if you pick easy words you will find the task less difficult than you now imagine. A difficult and more extensive vocabulary can be built up with time and experience in actual speaking with foreigners at a later time.

(Continued on Page 4)

Professor's Profile (37)

Moderatist

By Takeshi Kawasaki

Feature Reporter

Expansion of population in Tokyo is very noticeable, and it is not too much to say that Tokyo is the largest city in the world from the standpoint of population. Tokyo's population is now more than 10 millions and is still continuing to expand at the rate of 250,000 persons every year.

At present, this increasing population brings about much inconvenience in our daily life, such as the shortage of residential sections and water supply, traffic congestion and what not.

According to Professor Ryo-saburo Minami who devoted himself to the study of a theory on population, he points out that economic and sociological factors are responsible for the concentration of population in large cities.

He suggests, from these points of view, the need for dispersing such educational institutions as universities to the neighboring prefectures of Tokyo, as in America, Britain, and Germany.

Explaining the present position of Japan in the history of world population, the Kyoto-born professor says that even the advanced nations of the world shared the similar upward tendency at the end of the 19th century, and 50 years later today Asian countries including Japan are following the same course.

Doctor Minami explains that the people of less advanced countries, unable to live by agriculture, move into towns and form slum-streets in order to find some jobs, while in Japan people tend to flock in Tokyo or Osaka for both economic and sociological reasons, which are mainly to earn high wages and to enjoy better economic and cultural benefits which they can

not expect in the country. In this regard, the 66 year-old professor in his lecture on "The Movement of Population in Japan", touches on a modernistic pattern of city growth but in striking contrast with underdeveloped nations.

Professor Minami has earnestly grappled with the question of how to put into practice his population's theory since several years ago but reached no



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conclusion as yet from the sociological standpoint.

He says the sociological study of population which is in the limelight in the academic world is his final goal or rather his life work.

He served as head of the Hokkaido Labor Scientific Research Institution in 1949-53. He became professor of Otaru Commerce College in 1925, after graduating from Tokyo Commerce College (now Hitotsubashi University) in 1924.

Professor Minami likes mountaineering and photographing as his hobby. While young he was a good skier and a swimmer.

Across the Oceans

White Students Listen to Negro Problems

From the Diamondback (Campus paper of the University of Maryland)

White students found out what it means to be a Negro in America at the Newman Foundation meeting.

A discussion was headed by Miss Mary Dolan, a representative of Friendship House. Friendship House is a Chicago organization "directed by lay Catholics, giving attention to the injustices of racial intolerance and segregation, which provides channels for action."

Miss Dolan said, "Most white students and adults know only one side of race issues and rarely bother to hear the Negro's opinion."

At the meeting, discussion groups were organized in the same manner as the group's

Educational Home meetings, where whites and Negroes are given an opportunity to increase racial understanding and both sides of all issues are aired.

These meetings are arranged in the home of a Negro "host educator," normally in the household of a middle income, well-educated family. White guests are invited to come and openly discuss any race questions they may have and to learn what the American Negro's situation is really like.

"These meetings are much better than the theories and statistics we so often read about because they tell us of human experiences," said Miss Dolan.

The students in the Newman discussion groups were somewhat timid at first and unwilling "to talk about things no

one ever talks about." However, the groups felt more at ease after the Negro guests reassured them that they were quite willing to discuss any and all problems.

Questions asked included: "Do Negroes have any prejudices against whites?", "How do Negroes feel about mixed marriages?" and "How do Negroes find places to sleep and eat when on vacation?"

Several of the Negro students said that "these discussions have been a wonderful experience for us and we hope a new and better understanding between the races may arise." The white students were also pleased with the result and were "thrilled by having this chance to discuss the problems so openly and frankly."

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Suggestions For English —

(Continued from Page 3)

All foreigners, for instance, are not highly educated. They may not know or use the difficult words which you have learned with great difficulty. You will find that you are using words which they have never bothered to learn. This is a waste, especially when you have much more important work to do to improve your pronunciation. So-called easy expressions are difficult enough and will give you sufficient challenge, at least in the beginning.

The English language in the beginning is comparatively easier to learn than French and German. But the more you study and improve your knowledge you will find that it is in some ways the more difficult. First, you will find difficulty in phrases, prepositions and the use of the definite and indefinite articles. Anyone who can properly use these articles in their English conversation is usually considered a good speaker, in one sense.

I have found that early in my English studies I have had to concentrate an abnormal amount of time on these articles. They at first appeared so easy to me. Later, I found that they were a problem which I would never completely solve.

The use of phraseology is most important. Also, I have

found that humorous ways of speaking can be just as important, not so much as to using proper English, but to communicating an idea better. This is particularly true when you are using words which you are not absolutely certain are the right ones. Humor can act as a bridge in getting you across difficult parts of your conversation.

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In conversation, it would be best to keep in mind that you are expected to know something of the customs and manners of the English-speaking peoples. It is not necessarily true, of course, but it is just assumed that this is so when you mouth English words in front of foreigners. In talking to American or English women, for example, it is always best to know phrases such as "I beg your pardon" or "after you" when approaching a door-way together or entering an automobile. In the case of conversations with men who are older than yourself it is advisable to say "Yes, sir" or "No, sir."

But it must always be remembered that when talking to English-speaking foreigners a Japanese must never carry on conversation in a traditional Japanese way. For instance, don't look askance or look down while talking. Look directly into the eyes of the foreigner and

never smile unmeaningly or without sincerity...and absolutely never cover embarrassment, no matter how embarrassed you might be. There pieces of advice I can give you from years of experience in studying and practicing English.

Foreigners will think that you are insincere or a person who is hiding something if you don't look directly into their eyes while talking to them. Embarrassed smiles often lead to the foreigners concluding that the Japanese speaker is gloating over something or poking fun at them. The result is a serious misunderstanding.

When you have mastered English conversation to such an extent that you can make jokes with English-speaking foreigners, you will soon realize that this is an extremely fine way to establish a sturdy friendship. But it is difficult to tell exactly when one has acquired an English ability of such strength and to do so without this strength is sometimes dangerous.

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Based upon my years of study and practice of the English language, it is my advice that students should listen to the English programs on the radio and those broadcast on television. Try very hard to understand as many words as you can. At first you will only understand a word here and there. Later, through experience, you will

understand every other word and, finally, you will be listening to the sentences and understanding every word. It is merely a matter of perseverance.

I would advise that students particularly listen to the broadcasts made by Mr. James Harris, a man who was once an associate of mine on the former Japan Advertiser. He is now a leading staff member of the Obunsha Publishing Company in Tokyo. Mr. Harris' English conversation lectures are well worthwhile because he knows the Japanese language as well as he knows English.

Mr. Alvin E. Cullison of the Asahi Evening News' Editorial Department has often told me that what Japanese students should do is to associate and practice English with as many foreigners (American or English) as possible. "This is a good practice despite the fact that it takes a great deal of patience on everyone's part," he recently advised. He has often helped Japanese students of the English language and still does so whenever his time permits.

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Writing English, however, is another matter. When you speak English all the mistakes you make are forgotten in the rush of each new word following the others. But when the words are placed in articles, in newspapers or magazines they remain on the paper to be examined and reexamined and mistakes stand out like bandaged thumbs on a tennis player. They can hardly be overlooked. Sharp eyes are always searching for mistakes in print.

Here again, the use of easy words are most preferred, especially in newspapers and magazines. Difficult words are taboo for many reasons. Scholarly papers are a different matter. It is necessary for young students learning English to use easy words in composing short stories. In this manner you will find that your basic English will improve and your writing ability increase.

What I have advised the foregoing paragraphs has been taken from my own experience in studying English and in practicing it through years. I hope that my words will prove of use to those who read this article and that at least a few students will be encouraged to continue and strengthen their attacks on this very interesting language. If my advice has been of some value in this respect, I will be a happy man. I know that those students who have the fortitude to overcome the obstacles which stand in their way toward learning correct English will find that they have opened a wealthy treasure chest which will never cease to reward them for the rest of their lives.

On The SCREEN

Legacy of the 500,000

Toho Picture



Takeichi Matsuo (Toshiro Mifune) commands his four men to search the hidden treasure but they fall to find it.

"Legacy of the 500,000", now on release, is attracting much attention of foreign filmgoers as well as Japanese ones. It is the first film that was directed by Toshiro Mifune, well-known actor not only in Japan but also in the world. He himself plays a leading role in this 90-minute film. Other actors in the black and white picture are almost the same as those in "Heaven and Hell" directed by Akira Kurosawa which won an unprecedented reputation throughout the nation.

Prior to filming his picture, Mr. Mifune tripped the Philippines for more than 10 days, looking for a suitable location site.

The story is set on the assumption that the defunct Japanese army have carried 10,000 gold coins to the Philippine Islands, under the Japanese occupation in 1942, with a view to spend them on some important things. Learning the defeat in the Pacific War, however, the army conceals all the gold coins somewhere in a valley on Luzon Island. The secret place where the gold coins are hidden is buried in oblivion as the 500,000 Japanese officers and soldiers are killed during the desperate war.

About two decades after the end of the war, however, Mitsuru Gunji (Tatsuya Nakadai), an employee at the Kyokuyo Trading Company, smells out that Takeichi Matsuo (Toshiro Mifune) is the only survivor to know the hidden treasure, and compels him to confess it with a malicious intention of monopolizing it.

Regardless of his threatening attitude, Matsuo shows no sign of telling it to Gunji. Gunji, vexed with him at last, orders his brother Keigo (Tatsuya Mi-

hashi) and three other subordinates to carry him off.

The four men on a special mission and the abducted Matsuo smuggle out Japan aboard the Kibo-Maru whose captain is Keigo. They land on a certain seashore of the Philippines and go into the hinterland by jeep, pretending to be Niseis or Chinese.

When reaching the destination with much difficulty, however, they find nothing but lots of Japanese soldiers remains scattered here and there. Getting furious over Matsuo's failure to identify the hidden treasure, captain Keigo places bitter blame on him and binds up him with a rope.

Fortunately, however, Matsuo is rescued by chance by a Japanese straggler who once was one of his men and now lives with his Igorot tribe wife in the island. The straggler informs Matsuo of the place of the secret treasure.

Thus, Matsuo comes to possess an enormous quantity of gold coins. But now he is always in danger of being attacked at any moment by other rapacious men who watch for a chance to rob him of the gold. Matsuo wants to donate the treasure for public use, and makes desperate efforts to protect it from them.

On their way to Japan, some troubles occur among the party members, and in a bloody fight Keigo is stabbed to death by one of his subordinates.

At last, however, they manage to reach the seashore they landed on before after passing through a dense forest. But none of them know that an unfortunate destiny is just ahead of them. All of a sudden, the survivors of the party are assaulted by a gang of pirates and shot to death.

Club Introduction

Advertising Makes Society Bright

Advertisement Research Club

It is generally said that it is an age of idea today. This is true, because since the end of World War II, mass communication has made a remarkable progress and a great many advertisements are made through mass media such as radio, TV, newspapers and magazines. Accordingly, it is not too much to say that advertisements influence our daily life to such an extent where life without them is beyond our imagination.

In Chuo University, there is a group of students devoted to

the study of manifold aspects of advertisement. It is called the Advertisement Research Club or "Koken" in the Japanese language. It finds its significance in the study of advertisements from a scientific point of view and in the understanding of commodities through marketing researches.

What is emphasized in the club is described in its slogan which says 'advertising is for brighter society.' At present 130 members including 5 female students are participating in

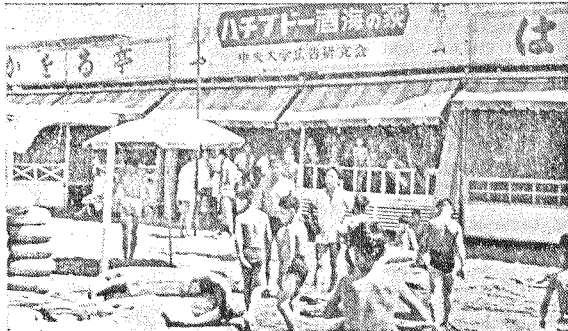
club activities under the good leadership of Professor Hirozumi Iwao of the Commerce Department who majors in business management.

Hiroshi Nozawa, chairman of the club, thinks that the true purpose of advertising is to make all consumers appreciate the value of fine commodities as rapidly and exactly as possible.

Therefore, he thinks it greatly useful to study the problem of advertisements for practical as well as for theoretical standpoints.

For the practical purpose, he points out, when the summer vacation arrives each year, their club members move the place of their activities from the club room to the popular bathing resort of Enoshima in Kanagawa Prefecture, where they make it a rule to run a shop named "Camp Store" with the cooperation of a certain foodstuff company. They are usually entrusted with all things concerning the management of the store.

The club members think that this kind of activity offers them good opportunity to acquire the firsthand knowledge of management and increase their experience.



The popular bathing resort of Enoshima, where club members of the "Koken" make it a rule to run a shop "Camp Store" every summer.

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