

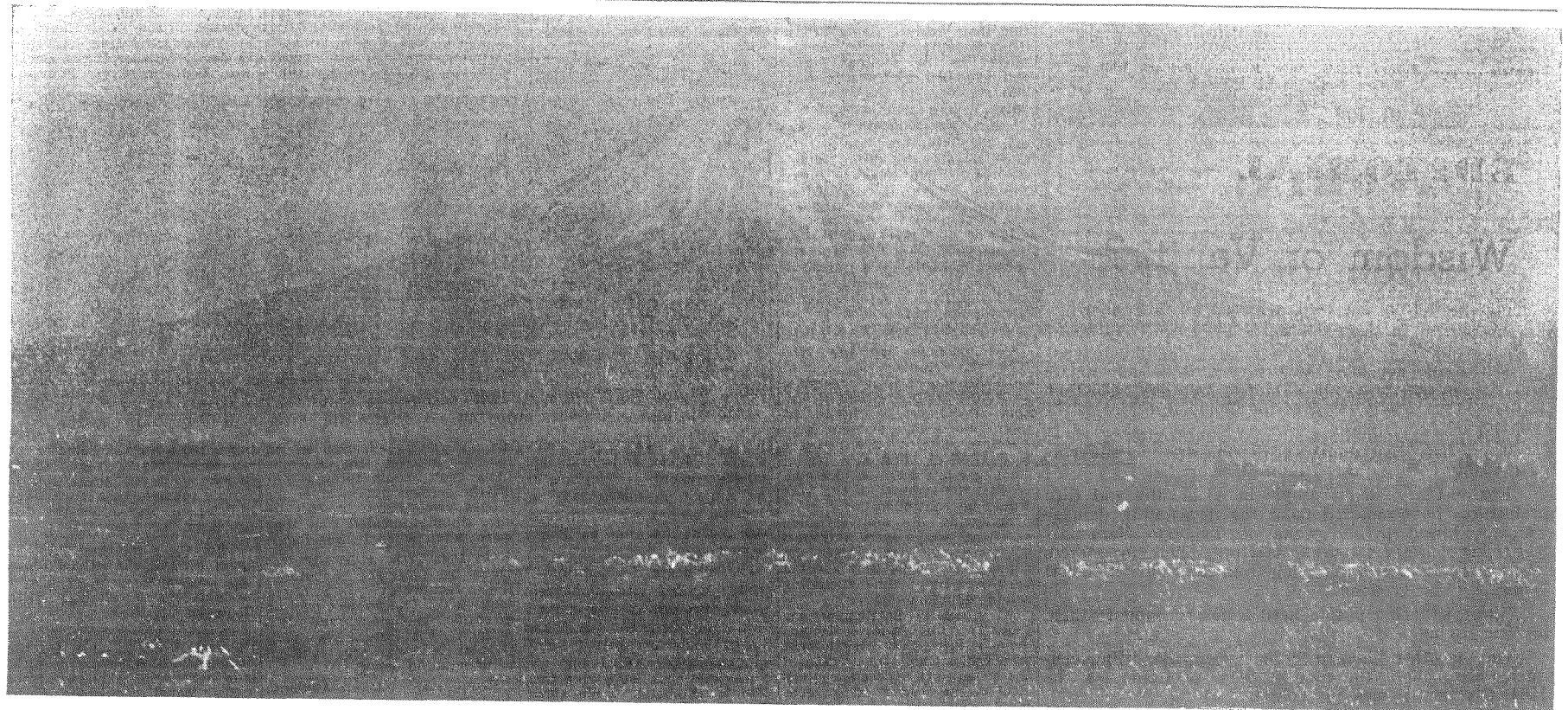
# Hakumon Herald

CHUO UNIVERSITY

No. 23

Monday, January 18, 1960

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## "Be Proud of Yourself," Stresses Pres. Shibata

On the occasion of the New Year, I am very grateful and feel pleasure to address to the students.

Chuo University in these days is as lively as the rising sun, which is my greater happiness than anything else. At the same time it is joyful to see our students studying hard.

When I welcome thousands of new students and send off thousands of promising graduates every year, I only expect that Chuoians will be brisk in their activities in society and the students in the campus will become learned as much as graduates.

Last year, however, there occurred a demonstration in front of the Diet Building by the Zengakuren (The National Federation of Students' Self-Government Association). Today, when the freedom of speech is permitted, I cannot comprehend why the students who should be the pioneer in this modern age

had to carry out their plans by force. It is needless to say here that one of the principles of students is to build greater character through their studies.

However, forgetting their principle and positions, they resorted to violence. I would not like to call them as students but as delinquent youths.

At the start of 1960 I hope that you will heartily strive in your study keeping in mind your principle.

I am proud of the students of Chuo University, and I again hope that you will spend this year taking pride in being students and will look forward with higher hopes.

And especially for the students who are leaving this campus, I want you to make advance in your own ways, as respectable adults and also as Chuo graduates. Before closing I wish you again "A Happy New Year" with encouraging words "Students! Be proud of yourselves."

## New Year's Greetings

By Prof. Magoichi Uchikata  
E.S.S. President

Outside the campus the spirit is high acclaiming 1960 to be a Golden Year, but within the things are going on quite as usual. For the graduating students, however, this is a good omen.

The current number of the Hakumon Herald is to the '60 class a send-off edition wishing them Godspeed. It might be of an added interest for them to know and remember that this issue is edited entirely by the outgoing members of the ESS.

The Herald sincerely wishes that the years spent by the prospective graduates in the univer-



Prof. Uchikata

sity have been profitable and inspiring their academic achievements, in enhancing their character and in winning life-long trustworthy friends through the campus life.

Graduates, take along with you what honors and prestige Chuo University may confer upon you and prove to the world your true worth wherever and whatever your callings may be.

## Think Well Before You Do Something; Vice-Pres. Hopes

It is a great pleasure for me to have this opportunity to extend New Year's greetings. The annual classic intercollegiate marathon race which had been one of the top topics among sports fans, was over with Chuo's victory.

This news was very delightful to those who are concerned with Chuo. Our life can be compared to a race in which we are endeavoring to reach the goal. We are already off the start line of 1960. So we are running the distance of one year in which we do not have chance to batoné to anyone. We run this year in order to have good results.

"The way of study" is a student course in which we would bolster our energy. Young students possess enough energy which they are apt to waste in wrong ways.

What I should like to say at the beginning of this year is that not only students but also we must think before we devote our energy to something. Before setting to work students must stop and think in what way it must be done. This is the most important step to the goal which is our aim. So is in our life.

## Chuo Wins Classic Race In Record Time; 11:59'33"

The Chuo University marathon team on Jan. 3 succeeded in bettering its own record and was crowned in the annual 36th Tokyo-Hakone-Tokyo intercollegiate marathon relay race.

The record time was 11 hours, 59 minutes, 33 seconds. The cross-country marathon race took place Jan. 2 and 3 sponsored by the Kanto Collegiate Track & Field Association and jointly supported by the Yomiuri Shimbun and the Hochi Shimbun.



Anchorman K. Okumiya of Chuo University breasts the tape in a smile in front of the Yomiuri Shimbun Building. At left is manager Nishiuchi.

Fifteen universities in the Kanto District participated in the classic road race, and staged a dead-heat race for the victory on the 225.5 kilometer route between Tokyo and Hakone.

The Chuo Univ. team against every expectation remained 3rd on the opening day, and was regarded to have gone far away from any possibilities of winning the race. But the five Chuo runners on the "return" route were too fine and powerful to yield to others.

Veteran S. Sakuta (Eco. senior), T. Tomeno (Eco. soph.) and anchorman K. Okumiya ran desperately to bring the glorious victory to Chuo in a record time of 11:59'33".

It was the second consecutive, and the ninth win for Chuo University.

The second place went to Nihon Univ., which marked a new record 6:01'00" on the way to Hakone, followed in the order of Toho, Kyoiku and Waseda Universities.

Another Story on Page 4

The Hakumon Herald  
Wishes Its Readers  
A Happy New Year

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# Hakumon Herald

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## EDITORIAL

### Wisdom or Vanity?

Man is a thinking reed, a wise man once said. This proverb is certainly true and very applicable to every person in this country.

When one considers this saying, it is easy to see that the present situation of Japan requires reflection. The reflection mostly involves the financial affairs of the country.

There is a huge number of Japanese people suffering as a result of unexpected natural calamities.

For instance, many people in Aichi, Mie and Gifu prefectures have suffered from the devastating damage which followed in the wake of Typhoon Vera last September. Besides these prefectures there are others where people are still suffering from the destruction left behind by the typhoon.

These suffering people need relief to support them in their living.

On the other hand, there is a campaign being conducted throughout the country to raise funds for the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo.

Expenditures required for this historic international sporting event are estimated at more than ¥20,000 million or so.

We are not opposed to the holding of the Olympics in Tokyo, but when one thinks of the wise man's proverb, we are inclined to reconsider the merit of holding the games here with such huge expenses. The money could be used for relief of these suffering people.

At the time when Typhoon Vera swept over Aichi, Gifu and Mie prefectures, a campaign for raising funds for the relief of suffering people was instituted in various parts of the country. Even the U.S. Forces stationed in Japan joined the relief action after receiving news of the disaster. They sent many truckloads of relief goods at their own expense.

However, with the lapse of time enthusiasm for the relief of these helpless people has died down.

Meanwhile, a campaign for raising funds for the Olympic Games in Tokyo is now becoming active.

We wonder now whether the Olympic Game fund raising campaign should be given priority to the relief of poor people.

Happiness is one of the vital factors in judging the welfare of humans.

The Olympic Games in Tokyo also will be for the welfare of humans. But the event is not particularly for the poor nor the unhappy people. It is for the people far more healthy than the typhoon victims, many of whom have lost their family members, homes and property.

The decision to hold the historic Olympic Games has been already made. We are not crying out against it. But we are unable to resist the idea that we must try to bring happiness to the poor and especially the typhoon victims—even by sharing part of the funds for the Olympic Games.

We are by no means grudging the money needed for the historic event. But under the present circumstances, where the Government and especially the majority political party is haggling for funds for special purposes is unable to do what is required by the general public for the poor typhoon victims just because of the budgetary issue.

"Good thinking stems from health", is a proverb in Japan just like "man is a thinking reed" as the foreign wise man said.

In view of this situation, we are not reluctant to propose a reconsideration on the part of the Government and other circles concerned with suggestions to postpone the holding of the Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1964 and to spend the money for relief of the ill-fated people.

Of course, it may reflect on the prestige of the country to cancel the holding of the Olympic Games in Tokyo. But the loss of prestige may not constitute the loss of sincerity and humanity on the part of the nation.

This grim fact needs reconsideration by the Japanese Government as well as the people.

Man is indeed a thinking reed.

# 2nd Seminar Ends in Big Success

A seminar for Chuo University students was held at Katsue on the Izu Peninsula, as the second trial of the Student Department.

Some 115 students applied for this 4-day winter meeting from Dec. 25th to Dec. 28th submitting their essays. Some 70 students including 14 girls were admitted to the seminar which was attended by 24 professors and members of the school faculty.

The purpose of this seminar was that "the students and faculty members of Chuo University could live together under the same roof to discuss various problems facing the students and contribute to the development of the school and the repletion of student life." And the subject brought up at this seminar was "how to pass the student life?" The Hakumon Herald sent three reporters to cover the details of the seminar.

On Christmas Day, Dec. 25th 1959, the seminar was opened with the School Song at 2 p.m., at Kiyomi-so Inn in Izu Peninsula. Professor Nakagawa of the Economics Department in an opening address explained the results of the first seminar at Karuizawa last summer. He added that the seminar of this sort would be continued.

Following the address some excellent essays were introduced from 3:30 p.m. After the supper, from 6:45, they spent a very wonderful time including self-introduction.

At 9 p.m. all participants gathered around Professor Okuda, dean of the Law Department who spoke about the system of the school. His speech was critical of the student self-government association. He emphasized

that Chuo is not represented by the Law Department, and the students be more diligent in attending their classes. He said students should stop political activities on the campus.

Professor Shimomura of the Law Department, then spoke from 10:30 p.m. and answered questions posed by students.

On the second day, Dec. 26th, a lecture was given by Professor Inoma of the Commercial Department from 8:30. It lasted



The photos (left) show students discussing around Prof. Hisamatsu, and (right) students and professors enjoying a free chatting after a dead-heat discussion.

subjects; on liberty, on newspapers of Japan and on student self-government associations. In the subject on liberty was included freedom, which in Japanese means the same as liberty "Jiyu."

The students divided into 7 groups has free discussions from 1 p.m. Problem of love and student self-government were taken up by most of them. Many opinions were heard but not cross-examined. Following this, Director Komatsu spoke about the memories of his college

his personal experiences in foreign countries. He put 8 mm. films shot in his foreign tour on the screen, but most of the scenes were taken in soft focus, which indicated that they were taken when it was foggy.

On Dec. 27th, a lecture was given by Professor Nomoto of the Technology Department from 8:30. The subject was on Scientific Technique and Humanity. His lecture was very popular but was too technical to understand easily.

From 7:30 p.m. all students discussed on the subject of "Is a college student an adult or a child?" If you had been at the discussion, you might have felt the discussing students looked like children because of the poor contents of their opinions as adult.

The time for recreation came at 8 p.m. under the name of

presented a mime. Some of the students played very funny dance. One of them told a Herald reporter that it was very difficult to play after the fine professor "showmen".

After the show they gathered again around the candle lights and sang songs. Some 7 or 8 students chatted all night with Professor Miyake.

The seminar came swiftly to the last day. On this day the problem of "What is an ideal student?" was taken up from 8:30 in panel discussion. From 10:00, reports were submitted by each group on the results of group discussions. At 2 p.m., the closing address by Professor Nakagawa was given following the singing of the school song. And the student seminar for the winter season closed in great success with the melody of "Sekibetsu-no-Uta".

## Director Komatsu Remarks; 1960 Is Full of New Plans

It is my great pleasure that Chuo University won the victory in the recent marathon race between Tokyo and Hakone which was participated in by representatives from 15 universities. The Chuo team set up a new record covering the distance in less than 12 hours. I felt that we found a gleam of hope in our future at the beginning of 1960, the 75th anniversary of Chuo University.

Chuo Univ. makes a rapid progress year by year and every year the school takes the first place at the national examination in the fields of administration, accounting and so on. Moreover, Chuo students scheduled to graduate in March have been assured of their employment in the business world. These are a great pleasure and pride common to all students and school authorities.

But, having so many things to be improved in our campus, we have to expand and improve first of all school facilities. The expansion of buildings and ground has been steadily realized from the days of Mr. Raizaburo Hayashi, the former president, but it is still insufficient at the present moment. This is because the expansion of facilities does not catch up with the rapid progress of the school.

We need a large sum of money to carry out those plans, but efforts will be made to realize them gradually and soundly. They include the construc-

tion of a University hall, main building, modern dormitory at Yoyogi, Nerima ground and its facilities, institute at Hayama, student house at Nojiri, enlargement of the main building, the expansion of 334 ares of ground at Suginami High School.

We also have a big plan to carry out but it takes a fairly long time to complete. It includes the enlargement of a building in Korakuen Campus. This is scheduled to be started this year and to be completed in 1964. This building has a floor space of 267 ares in all and the construction cost amounts to 1,000,000,000 yen.

There are other plans now under discussion among the trustees, but they will be announced within this year. I hope that they will be smoothly realized.

On the other hand, the fundamental rule of Chuo Univ. is expected to be decided within this year. Now it is carefully examined twice a month by the committee for revision of the rule, listening to the opinions from various circles.

I hope, the fundamental rule will be so perfect as to make it unnecessary to be revised at least for 10 years.

In conclusion, I want to inform you that we have a nice plan which is to exchange professors between our university and USA's.

## Across the Pacific Ocean

### Men Originated in Africa From The Chicago Maroon

"Charles Darwin's 100-year-old tentative suggestion' that man originated in Africa has been more than substantiated by fossil evidence," said Louis S. B. Leakey, British anthropologist. Leakey, curator of the Coryndon Memorial Museum in Kenya, British East Africa, spoke yesterday in Mandel hall to more than 1,000 persons attending the Darwin Centennial. His topic was the "Origin of the Genus Homo".

Although the finding of Java Man and Peking Man once caused scientists to credit other areas as the "cradle of man," Leakey said that the theory that "man originated in Africa" has been proved correct.

Leakey described a discovery he and his wife made which shed a "great deal of new light upon the whole complex problem of man's ancestry".

### UC Hosts Darwin Centennial From The Chicago Maroon

University of Chicago was the host in Dr. Darwin's centennial

celebration in which forty-seven scholars attended. It was exactly 100 years since Darwin published his book, "The Origin of the Species". For the panel discussions evaluating the work of Darwin, one of the function in the celebration, over 2,000 persons gathered to the University of Chicago for listening. Adlai E. Stevenson, the former governor of Illinois was seen among the 2,000 visitors.

Sir Charles Darwin, grandson of the "theory of evolution" developer, Sir Julian Huxley, noted biologist was among those who spoke at the panel discussions.

Nearly 1,000 persons attended dinners on campus to mark the occasion. Another centennial dinner was held at Quadrangle Club. After the Quadrangle Club dinner Mr. Stevenson was interviewed by a feature editor of the Chicago Maroon about his impression.

He said with satisfaction that this was a very thoughtful and useful thing for university to have done. It was useful in itself but was more useful as a means of paying homage to the great scientists.

## Chuo University Extends New Year's Greetings

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# To Judge And To Be Judged

By Takayoshi Togashi

The people in general have recently shown their keen interest in the court judgment. It is not too much to say that this phenomenon is a boom made by a court and is not exactly what is expected to happen in our daily life. It is more important and more complicated to be solved smoothly, as many factors are involved in it. The reason why we think this kind of a boom as serious to us, Japanese now, is simply because the masses have become aware that the surest way to obtain their rights and liberty is only by the court judgment, not by what are done by the government or the diet. Needless to say, we have learned the fundamental democratic principle of the three mutually independent powers called, "legislature", "administration" and "judicature".

The rule of sovereignty residing in the people is clearly declared by our own Constitution, the laws are enacted by the representatives elected by us and the reins of a government are held in the hands of a majority party. But under such a highly-developed democracy as we have now, we wonder in what forms our happiness, dreams, benefits and expectations be realized. We can not be contented with only what are regulated in the articles of the Constitution.

Because the masses have well recognized that it is only by the court judgment, not by the beautiful words of a law that saves our disadvantages and infringements upon our rights credited to us. Now, what we should like to think seriously here, is about the judgment passed by the Supreme Court concerning the Sunakawa Case which was ruled out on Dec. 16

last year and even now is drawing much public interest. The reason why we feel inclined to think seriously about this problem, is only because we think that it is our duty to give the judgment our impartial criticism from the standpoint of our desire for peaceful and democratic development of Japan.

Mr. Huze, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, once said in his speech, "We are under the Constitution, but it must be the one admitted by the Supreme Court." This phrase makes us think seriously how the Constitution of Japan is now interpreted. The Japanese Constitution, as we know, is based on the following three principles: Pacifism, Democracy and Fundamental human rights.

It is quite clear that the mission of the Japanese Constitution is accomplished only by the sound harmony of these three principles which form the main stay of its Constitution. However, the principle of pacifism is clearly pointed out in Article 9 which also provides for renunciation of war. So, if national policies with the wrong interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution, are to be carried out, the right course Japan is required to take would be jeopardized. Moreover, Japan would be forced to stop her sound and rapid development in this shrinking world. "The firm wall" constructed for years by the national policies taken by postwar governments opposed to the spirit of pacifism in the Constitution since the Korean War, and "the Peace Constitution" which is a grim and reality, but is suffering from severe criticism, have been conflicting with each other for years. The Supreme Court was given

the first opportunity to destroy that firm wall with an intrepid spirit.

The Supreme Court, without losing the chance, has subsequently passed a judgment strongly supporting the national policies of the government taken by the conservative party.

It is quite deplorable that the Supreme Court has avoided the attempt to fulfill the unique historical mission given to it.

First of all, the first impression that we, the Japanese people, have got from that judgment, is that it was the result of the unanimous approval of the fifteen judges.

We thought that the Supreme Court judgment would be entirely different from what we had anticipated, and it proved to be so. Now let us look back once again the judgment ruled out by the Supreme Court last year concerning the Sunakawa Case.

The points of dispute of Sunakawa Case are: First, are the American Troops stationing here in Japan unconstitutional?

Second, can a treaty be judged? Third, is Article 2 of the Special Criminal Code based on the security treaty between Japan and U.S. unconstitutional?

The judgments passed to these disputes by the Supreme Court are: First, the American Troops stationing here in Japan are not the fighting power because Japan can not have the rights to command and to manage them independently.

Second, the Court can not judge a treaty because it is a problem of high politics.

Third, therefore the Special Criminal Code between Japan

and U.S. is not unconstitutional for the reasons stated above.

It is a matter of great delight to us that the Supreme Court respected the Tokyo District Court's decision on the Sunakawa Case based on Article 9 of the Constitution, rather than on Article 31 of the Constitution and Article 2 of the Special Criminal Code, whose application is easier than that of Article 9 of the Constitution.

However, the Supreme Court gave the following interpretation to the fighting power which Article 9, Clause 2 of the Constitution prohibits. "The fighting power means the one over which Japan can have the right to command and to manage. Therefore, foreign troops in Japan should be interpreted as constituting no fighting power as Japan has no right to command and to manage them even if they are stationed here."

Judging from what the Supreme Court decided, it might be said that the decision was logically inappropriate and was unfair as the Supreme Court avoided to refer to the point of dispute on the maintenance of fighting power for self-defense which is prohibited by Article 9, Clause 2 of the Constitution.

We can not but feel a deep doubt about "the neutrality of the Supreme Court" because of its judgment which turned down the Tokyo District Court decision.

However, we wish that the Supreme Court will maintain its originality and will deal with as many cases as possible from an independent standpoint.

In this sense, we firmly hope that the Supreme Court which occupies the highest position in its administration of justice, will be fully aware of the significance of its existence.

## On The SCREEN

### Five Pennies

Paramount Production

"Five Pennies", a Paramount Golden Bridge with a full determination to devote his life to the cure of his daughter. The name of Red Nichols disappears from the Jazz field. Time passes and World War II breaks out. Red works as a factory hand at a shipyard. One day Glenn Miller visits there as



Red Nichols (Danny Kaye) visits an unlicensed bar, and he meets there Louis Armstrong.

teacher-conductor and he took part in his father's band when he was a boy.

Red Nichols (Danny Kaye), an ambitious country boy, who is skillful at cornet comes to New York. He finds a job in Wil Paradise's (Bob Crosby) band and he makes a friend in Tony Valani (Harry Guardino), guitar player. He comes to know a girl singer Bobbie Meredith (Barbara Bel Geddes) of Paradise's band and one evening they visit an unlicensed bar on a dark street. There Louis Armstrong (Louis Armstrong) is singing "Bill Bailey Won't You Please Come Home". Red sings it with Louis who also plays trumpet. Red plays cornet and Louis praises him in high terms. Red gains public favor and then marries the girl singer and the guitar player Tony becomes Red's agent.

Red sticks to the tradition of Dexty land style to the utmost but this causes sometimes collision in views between him and Wil. And Red composes his band "Five Pennies". The Reds soon have a daughter Drothy.

Now the Dexty land style by Red becomes popular all over the states. Drothy also travels with her father's band and this little girl becomes friendly with Glenn Miller or Jimmy Dorsey. But Bobbie decides to put her in her school dormitory in Oakland.

One Christmas Eve Red calls Drothy by long-distance telephone but he cannot hear his daughter's voice and is told that she is suffering from polio.

Red flies to the hospital and sings "Battle Hymn of the Republic" with Bobbie beside the bed. He repents himself of being crazy at Jazz and not having taken care of his daughter.

Red breaks his band and throws away his cornet from the

a member of an encouraging troupe but Red does not disclose his identity.

Now, Drothy is 13 years old and she loves Jazz very much like her parents and gets surprised to know by gramophone records that Jimmy Dorsey has once been a member of "Five Pennies".

She tells her friends about her father but no one believes it. Red tries to prove it and while doing so he cuts his lip with cornet.

Bobbie tries to show Red's brilliant talent again to the public and he plays at some small night club but his performance with a rallied band ends with piteous failure.

At this moment Louis Armstrong joins the Jam Session and all members of "Five Pennies" come to aid. They include Jimmy Dorsey, Dave Tough, Arthur Schutt, Glenn Miller and Harry Guardino.

Red beckons to Bobbie and she sings "Five Pennies" with the band. Drothy comes at this moment to Red walking without the help of a crutch and she says "Papa, let's play dance."

This is the story suggested by "the Life of Loring Red Nichols" and if you are crazy about Jazz, in this film Red Nichols (Danny Kaye) plays cornet and trumpet but all solos are by Red himself. And also top-level players, Ray Anthony, Drummer Shelly Manne and Pianist Bobby Troup, act and play in this film as members of "Five Pennies".

Even if you have not a craze for Jazz you will be moved by the parental love of Red Nichols which will perhaps to make you a fan of Dexty style Jazz.

The running time of this film presented by Paramount in Vista Vision and Technicolor is 117 minutes.

## Japanese Classics (21)

### Literature (2)

By Susumu Hiyama

"The Genji Monogatari" or "The Tale of the Genji Clan" is said to have been written by Murasaki Shikibu. It is composed of fifty-four chapters, and this is universally acknowledged. The original work by Murasaki Shikibu is supposed to have undergone some correction before it came into the established shape of today.

It is true to a certain degree, however, that the original work was not much changed. This can be judged from the following sentence in the "Sarashina Diary" dated 1021 that "the Genji Monogatari consists of more than fifty chapters".

In 1008, fourteen years before this, Murasaki Shikibu wrote in her diary now called "the Diary of Murasaki Shikibu" that "she was called by Fujiwara Kinto as the writer of the Genji Monogatari".

Opinions divide as to whether the Genji Monogatari had been accomplished by that time.

The written history of Murasaki Shikibu is extremely vague. It is beyond our knowing when she was born and when she demised. Like many other nyobos of this age, her real name is

not known. It was usually the case in this age that the ages and names of nyobos were unknown.

She was an excellent poet as well as a great novelist. Apart from most of her sentimental poems in her younger days, her works in later days were pathetic and deeply touching. She was at least a poet far above others in her contemporary age. Besides, she was skillful in playing "sho," a musical instrument with thirteen strings. She was good at painting too.

In short, she was possessed of every necessary attainment as a daughter of an educated official in those days. Another notable character of this great literary woman was that she was endowed with the strong power of thinking, which was unusual among average women of this age. She was one of those who could not leave things half done.

She was often lost so much in deep contemplation that it finally resulted in even tormenting herself. She was not a cheerful woman, and naturally unamiable and unsovable to others. But she was obviously possessed

of qualities necessary for a story writer.

She got married when she was supposed to have been twenty-one years old. Her husband Fujiwara Nobutaka was about forty-five years old.

There is no knowing why she made such an unusual marriage. But their new life seemed to have been happy. They had a daughter (Daini-no-Sammii of later days) in a due time. But this happiness did not last more than three years. Nobutaka died of an epidemic in 1001. She was driven into the depth of sorrow. Her life would have been a common one if she had been cast down by the depression. But she was not a woman of such type. Her undaunted character drove her into a cool meditation. "Why did my beloved husband die? Why am I so unhappy? Can't we escape from misery?" she questioned to herself.

Out of her own sorrow, she began to look into the heart of humans. Her keen observation was chiefly made on a countless number of social inconsistencies. With this frame of mind she set to writing the Genji Monogatari.

Some years after her husband's death, she was urged by Fujiwara Michinaga to serve him in the Palace. She appeared to have remained nyobo until her aged days.

The most convincing assertion is that she died in 1015.

Murasaki Shikibu was a woman of a keen observation. While living among nobles, she hated to indulge in the immoral aspect of the aristocratic life. She did not intend to deny the aristocratic life, nor did she praise it. Her rational and bitter criticism was heaped upon the rich noble as well as the poor.

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# Tomeno Stages Dramatic Spurt; Chuo Marks 2nd Straight Win

When Yokomizo, long-runner veteran of Chuo Univ. walked to the Hakone goal, he was tired and nobody appeared to have expected the Chuo team to win. He reached the goal 7 minutes 40 seconds later than Nakamura of Nihon University.

Most of the watchers felt short of their expectations. They

Yomiuri Shimbu Building at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The sky was clear. It was a little bit chilly, but it was a proper condition for a marathon race.

On the distance of 5 km., a top group was formed by the runners of Chuo and Nihon teams. Futher on the distance

on a jeep, he did not expect that his team was destined to lose the race on the second day.

Even if the 8th runner can't do well on the returning route, it is quite sure to catch up with Nihon Univ. runner in the final bloc," said Manager Nishiuchi with a confident smile in the face.

In the morning the Chuo team with the handicap of a 7-minutes-and-51-second distance started from Hakone chasing Nihon and Kyoiku Univ.

However, Sakuta (Eco. 4) of Chuo Univ. firmly secured the 2nd place and then shortened the handicap to 4 minutes and 2 seconds.

The record, 1:12'35" set by Sakuta was one minute better than his test-running time.

His ability enabled him to overtake a Kyoiku Univ. runner.

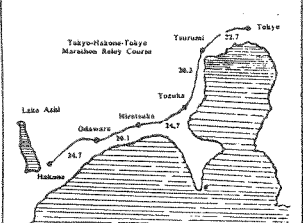
He showed his skill to use its corner around Tohnosawa Guard. In this respect he can be praised as a distinguished runner. In the seventh bloc, Sugizaki shortened the handicap again to 2 minutes, 38 seconds.

The 8th and 9th blocs turned out to be a stage of reversal. Before starting, manager Nishiuchi said in a steady voice, "the race will become more interesting as the chaser is usually advantageous".

Tomeno of Chuo (Eco. 2) who was batoned from Kurihara with the burden of 2 minutes and 45 seconds behind the Nihon Univ. team started chasing. At Hodogaya, Tomeno was close to the runner of Nihon Univ. by only one minute and forty seconds.

At this moment Manager Nishiuchi began to encourage Tomeno. This was the first chance, he thought, for him to bet. The distance between the two runners was shortened in an instant.

At Yokohama station Nakamura of Nihon who had not

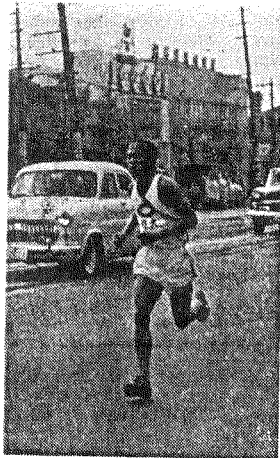


seen before came in sight. At the Guard of Namamugi Tomeno was 33 seconds behind and in the bloc of 50 meters before the junction of Tsurumi, Tomeno caught up with Nakamura, 5 meters ahead. The Chuo team gained a chance of victory at this spot.

The last bloc: Nakajima of Nihon Univ. boiled down the gap of 5 meters and lined with Okumiya (Com. 2) of Chuo Univ. They ran neck and neck as far as Ohmori, 10 km. from the junction and developed a see-saw game.

Learning that Nakajima of Nihon was constantly over-paced, manager Nishiuchi of Chuo yelled, "now dash!" Okumiya of Chuo who had been waiting for this moment stepped up his pace. The runner in a white shirt and white gloves left behind the blue shirt, Nakajima of Nihon Univ.

At Oi he was running 70 me-



The 9th runner Tomeno dashes in a chase for Nakamura of Nihon Univ.

Photo By Chuo Daigaku Shimbu

ters ahead of his opponent. On the spot of Shinagawa-Yatsushahi he separated his runner-up by 100 meters.

Even the noted marathon runner, Nakajima, was far behind Okumiya's speed despite his efforts.

## Plant of Japan (1)

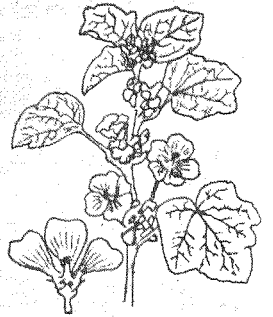
Look at your school badge again. And recall a page on the booklet, 'Gakuen Seikatsu' or 'Campus Life', which was handed to you when you entered Chuo University.

The patent number of the school badge is 1,194,675. The circle of the badge symbolizes the globe, the rectangle of the belt culture linking the world, the pen the arts and science, the pine-needles the school's motto, simple and stout spirit and the hollyhock flower another school motto, spice of family among the students.

This school badge was created in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of Chuo University in 1955.

The hollyhock is the commonly called name of *Aithaea Roseae*, botanical name. This is a perennial herb of the mallow family. The home is China and this mallow family has about 800 species including 60 Japanese species. It is a biennial cultivated in gardens and also grows in a wild field. Its flower opens around June and has about five colors, white, red, violet, black and pink. The flower has five large and coarse petals with rounded leaves like the shape of palm. The height is 40 to 200 cm. in general.

The mallow is called 'aoi' in Japanese, and it reminds you of 'Aoi-no-ue', a lady's name in the 'Genji Monogatari'. The Tokugawa Clan took the leaf of 'aoi' as its crest of the family. And Chuo University adopted it as the school character. This flower is not gay and it has some-



thing simple and honest.

The badge has another plant, the pine, 'matsu' in Japanese. The representative species of the pine family in Japan are 'aka matsu and kuro matsu' or 'Japanese red and black pine' and 'goyo matsu' or 'long-leaf pine'. About 18 species of the pine family are planted in Japan and grow up to 20 meters high or more. The pine tree is not much used in Japan as the timber because of its abundant resin. But it is available to prevent things from decay and is needed for public works.

No one could think of Japan without the impressive scenery with evergreen pine trees on the rocky mountains. The simple contrast of green pine trees and silver-white sand on the seashore is one of the typical landscapes of Japan.

And pine trees are loved by most of Japanese as one of the plants of felicitation.



Chuo's anchorman Okumiya smilingly breasts the tape as thousands of people and the Chuo's Cheering Party (right) watch him.

Photo By Chuo Daigaku Shimbu

must have anticipated the victory of the Nihon University team with a gap of seven minutes and forty seconds with the Chuo runner.

However, this prospect was shattered and the Chuo team won the brightest victory in an unprecedented time of less than 12 hours on a Tokyo-Hakone-Tokyo route. But this victory was not a miracle.

The Chuo team this year was ahead in its ability as compared with that of Nihon University.

After the race on the first day Nishiuchi, manager of Chuo, said with smile, "Well, we'll have a very interest in return race tomorrow. I have a confidence of winning the race, though it's pretty difficult".

Things went on just as manager Nishiuchi expected, and took Nihon University team by surprise.

The following is a detailed report of the race in which Chuo won the glorious victory. From Tokyo to Tsurumi: Mitsuhiro Tanaka (Eco. 3) Time: 1:09'46" (bloc new record)

Fifteen runners of the first bloc representing 15 universities, started in front of the

of 7 km., a close race was developed between Tanaka of Chuo and Nakamura of Nihon.

At the first junction at Tsurumi, Tanaka batoned to Ninomiya, the second runner, by a slight lead.

The record set by Tanaka was 1:09'46".

This was the new record, a little better than that marked by Yamauchi of Nihon Univ. in 1956 (1:09'47").

From Tsurumi to Totsuka (the second bloc) Takeuchi of Nihon Univ. who was batoned and ran in the second bloc took the lead at Yokohama Station from Ninomiya (Com. 4) of Chuo. On the slope of Hodogaya, captain Ninomiya was about to regain the top.

But Takeuchi of Nihon went on to the top again near the junction. This intense fight, as coacher Morimoto of Nihon Univ. declared before the race, was at the result of Takeuchi's ability as an ace of his team.

From Totsuka to Hiratsuka, in the third bloc Hashimoto of Nihon Univ. was full of vigor as he was at his test running, on the way out of the "Toll road" he ran with Minamidate (Law 2) of Chuo, noted long-distance runner, but did not permit him.

The time of Minamidate in this bloc was 1:16'19". Murata of Nihon Univ., taking the considerable lead in the 4th bloc ran at a full speed while Kuronida (Eco. 2) of Chuo showed down breaks.

At the entrance of Oiso the distance between the two was 20 meters and at the Long Beach, it was 100 meters, and at the junction Murata was running 4'31" ahead of Kuronida.

The last runner on the first day Nakamura of Nihon passed Nana-magari while Yokomizo (Law 2) the fifth runner of Chuo team was chasing him from far behind.

While coacher Morimoto of Nihon was sitting comfortable

# Winning Team Now Feels At Home After Hard Race

"Like anyone else, I made one resolution for the New Year. And it was realized too soon," told the captain Ninomiya in an interview with the Hakumon Herald, Jan. 5.

The interview took place in the recently-built Track and Field club dormitory in Nerima two days after the 10-man Chuo marathon team made a dramatic triumph.

Mr. Ninomiya who is to graduate coming March told smilingly, "my New Year's resolution was to win the cross-country marathon race. And now that this cherished desire was realized, I have no other words than 'none', even if I am asked my hopes for the New Year."

Quietness was prevailing in the dormitory which stands amidst green patches of wheat fields. The abundant sunbeam of Indian summer was penetrating unsparsingly into the room. The questions and answers with the Hakumon Herald follows:

Q: Did you expect to win the race when the Chuo team was led by the Nihon Univ. team on the opening day by seven minutes and forty seconds?

A: Frankly speaking, I, as the captain of the team, had thought it was entirely impossible to win the victory. It was only lucky that we could cover the 'returning' course in a new record and triumph in the race in a record time of less than twelve hours.

Q: How was the weather condition?

A: Just good. It was a little too cold before the race began. But long distance runners usually prefer to rather cool weather.

Q: What was the fatal reason for the hard race?

A: (After thinking for a while) It was, I think, because we failed in widening the differ-

ence between the Nihon Univ. team on the 'going' route which we had taken for granted before the race. And another reason was that the fourth runner (Kuronida) was in a bad condition. His record was three minutes more than his best record.

Captain Ninomiya seemed to be careful not to name the fourth runner, Kuronida, who was sitting beside him.

Q: Some newspapers reported that Kuronida's break was

ed painful. So I thought the race would be promising, and I saved my stamina for the latter half. On the spot of just passing Shinagawa, I heightened the pitch. Nakajima tried to follow me for a short while, but soon his pitch was lessened. At this moment I thought I could make this race. I could run quite easily afterwards.

Other members of the team were out. Mr. Ninomiya, in a smile, said, "Yokomizo went to



The picture shows (left to right) Okumiya having the certificate of victory and Tomeno. Behind them (left to right) Ninomiya, Sato, and Tanaka.

due to his bumping against a car on the way...

A: He says he doesn't remember that.

Q: Was not hard to run on the road crowded with people and cars?

A: We are accustomed to such a case.

(Okumiya, Kurihara, Tanaka and Tomeno entered the room at this time.)

Q: (To Tomeno) How did you feel while you were staging a dead-heat race with Nakajima of the Nihon Univ. team in the final bloc?

A: Not a hard race at all. I spurted a little bit on the spot of five km., but Nakajima seem-

Oshima Island where a special training is exercised for the coming Olympic Games in Rome. Minamidate is now in Osaka to join the All Japan Osaka-Tokyo Marathon relay race which opens today. And Sakuta is still in bed at his dormitory healing himself of the fatigue of the race.

Mr. Ninomiya, whose hobby is, according to his colleagues, fishing in a quiet place seems to be a man of few words.

He doesn't speak much, but his warm affection for his juniors is easily felt from his manner towards them. He went out of the room to see the movie taking some of them with him.

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