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JAPANESE STUDENTS IN AMERICA

by Prof. Charles E. Perry



Prof. Charles E. Perry

There is more solid good-will toward Japan in the United States to-day than in any period of American history; and although much of this friendly feeling has resulted from the fact that tens of thousands of Americans have visited Japan since the war, it also in no small measure has been due to the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Japanese graduate students who have gone to all parts of the United States to study, and who during their sojourn have served as unofficial Japanese "ambassadors." Yes, Japanese students are on scores of campuses and for the most part are sincerely admired by their American hosts.

Unfortunately, however, a big majority of Japanese students have been attracted to the older and larger institutions, usually located in the big cities; and in such metropolitan environments their value as "ambassadors" has been somewhat lowered by their inability to meet and influence the average ordinary American. As one senior member of Columbia faculty commented, "It's clear that the Japanese have come here to study, for they certainly are the most hardworking of my foreign students. However, I also would like to see them act a bit more sociable and willing to share their own national heritage with other students. In a big school like this they tend to flock together and it is difficult for other students to get to know them. The Japanese seem more reserved than other foreigners; and even when their English is excellent they seem reluctant to talk about their country, and often give the impression of being downright inarticulate."

late."

But fortunately for Japanese-American relations not all Japanese are in the big city universities. Many of them have gone to small colleges where an individual may be the only Japanese on the campus—and in such cases a student is virtually compelled to take part in the general school life, and in the process he not only learns about America but also imparts, often quite unconsciously, a knowledge of Japan to his American friends.

Even Japanese in large city universities are able to see "small town America" and mix with non-academic Americans if they wish. International House in New York, where 500 students from some 60 nations live together, helps to show foreign students American life by placing them as guests in American homes during holidays. And by arranging meetings in nearby towns, where a Japanese, for example, may have the chance to tell people informally about his country, International House assists Americans to understand Japan. One enterprising Japanese student of the Julliard School of Music, quite on his own initiative, made it an evening habit in the summer to visit many little towns outside New York City to listen to and study the village bands that give concerts in the public parks, with the result that he was invited to be a guest conductor in several towns.

The deepening interest that America is taking in Japan is also reflected in academic circles. Before the last war hardly half a dozen schools taught courses on Japan. Now courses in Japanese history, literature and art are offered in scores of colleges, big and small, all over the States. And on any large campus a visiting Japanese can find some one to talk with in Japanese, either among the Japanese nationals on the faculty or among American students of the Japanese language. Americans as a whole are still woefully ignorant of the real Japan, but there is definite hope that a better understanding will materialize from this new interest in academic circles, reinforced by the presence among Americans of high-calibre Japanese students.

Arts Festival to Come

The Arts Festival of this year will be held on Nov. 3, 4, 5 under the auspices of the Cultural Association. The Festival Eve will be held before the Arts Festival.

The characteristic of the Arts Festival is that such groups studying Japanese arts as of Japanese dancing and of tea ceremonies will take part in it and that four seminars will participate in it. It is the intention of the executive committee to fill up the contents of each entertainment

and exclude some entertainments which are not fit for a cultural festival.

The entertainments of 41 study groups will be carried out in the festival with the budget of ¥337,000, including the dramas, movies, lectures, a chorus, a Japanese dancing and a concert at the Tuckerhall and Room 34 and 35.

The violine recital of Mari Iwamoto will be held on Nov. 3 sponsored by the executive committee of the festival.

CAMPING GROUND AT NASU HEIGHTS

Mr. Miyazaki, professor of economics and former minister to Iraq, donated his land at Nasu Heights to the university last June. The ground, 7,000 tsubo, is thickly covered with bamboo-grass, azaleas, oaks, etc. Some 40 members of the B.S.A. worked at the clearing of the ground from Aug. 12 to 24 and they succeeded in opening up one-third of it. The school authorities are planning to build a camping ground there, including chapel, dining hall, and library. If this plan materializes, about 150 students can enjoy camp life. Together with this plan, an all-out project is under way to build a camping ground in Karuizawa in connection with Nasu Heights.

REMODELING CHAPEL

The remodeling of the chapel, which had been going on since July, was completed on Sep. 15 at the cost of ¥13,500,000 and Sunday's mass was read on Sept. 16 in the pretty remodeled chapel. The wooden floor was changed for a concrete one, and the old chandeliers for new ones. The walls have been painted oyster white, and upstairs pews were constructed anew.

St. Paul's Green Heights Completed

St. Paul's Green Heights, which has been under construction since last November, was completed at the cost of fifty million yen and the opening ceremony will be held on Oct. 10. The Green Heights extends over 35,000 tsubo near Narimasu and is a comprehensive ground, provided with sports grounds—8 volleyball courts, 7 tennis courts, a baseball diamond, various football grounds, a ridding ground, a sumo ring etc.—a shrine, recreation ground etc. School authorities, Mr. Katagiri as a chief in charge, take care of the grounds and it is to be opened to the public.

SENA HEADQUARTERS IN JAPAN TIMES

The extra meeting of SEN A (The Student English Newspaper Association) was held in Sophia University on Sep. 2 on the problems of setting up the headquarters in the Japan Times and of doing printing in the printing office of the Japan Times.

The representatives of each paper stated their attitudes toward the problems at the meeting after they heard the explanation of the offering from the Japan Times. But they did not come to a decision, so that another meeting was held at Keio on Sept. 17.

In the meeting, after a long table discussion it was finally decided to set up the headquarters in the Japan Times. As for the problem of the printing offices of four universities including Rikkyo, they are decided to remove to the printing office of the Japan Times.



Autumn comes with exams.

Job Hunting in Full Swing

Seniors who want to get jobs after graduation next March are now facing stiff screening examinations by their prospective employers. So they are too much preoccupied with job hunting to pay adequate attention to their lessons, and the Section of Personnel affairs is now swamped with applications for employment. It has already got job offers from more than 200 employers as of Sept. 20 and will have offers from about 350 till Jan. next year. This year, a number of employers began to offer applications for employment much earlier than last year in order to grab hold of the best students ahead of the others. And the employment situation this year promises to be better than last year because of brisk economic activities of recent months, especially in ship-building and in iron and steel. It is also said that job offers from small and medium enterprises will be increased

hereafter. So we expect employment conditions will be good, unless students are too choosy.

But girl students, unfortunately, are not given a good chance of landing jobs as has been the case in the past. Even if employers need girls, they can employ graduates of high schools at cheaper wages or graduates of women's colleges as have done in the past. So it is exactly true that the gates of employment still remain narrow for girl students.

Generally speaking, the screening tests will be composed of English, a thesis and a general information, (including common sense questions in the civil law and the Constitution, etc.) Above all, the writing of an excellent thesis is most important, the essential elements of a thesis are clearness of the point of an argument, the way of expression and the writing of a good hand.

On our campus, the gathering for guidance of seniors were held from Sept. 24 to Oct. 6 under the auspices of St. Paul's Alumni Association. They were opened by each department such as conveyance, monetary business, mining, commerce and trade, provisions, publication, security, paper, iron and steel, automobile, insurance and sightseeing.

Lectures on Practical English

Beginning October 15, Prof. V. Haley will give a series of lectures on *Practical English* every Monday and Wednesday from 12:25 to 12:55.

These lectures are sponsored by the E.S.S. and are open to every Rikkyo student.

Pres. Matsushita Talks with Alumni

Pres. M. Matsushita started from Tokyo on Aug. 4 and paid a visit to Tohoku-district (Hiroaki, Aomori, Hachinohe, Morioka and Sendai) and Kyushu-district (Beppu, Fukuoka, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Aso, Unzen, Nagasaki and Saga) for about a month to promote friendship with alumni of these places and with the fathers and brothers of students, generally, through out each unit in the Prefectural "Rikkyo-Kai," the association com-

posed of students and alumni of Rikkyo. Pres. M. Matsushita gave lectures on the radio on international problems and social problems in Aomori, Hachinohe, Kagoshima and Nagasaki, while he gave lectures in Morioka, Hachinohe, Sendai and Fukuoka during his long travelling. He said, also, that he intended to visit Hokkaido, Hokuriku, the Japan Sea board of Tohoku, San-in and San-yo when opportunity serves.

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Organ of the E.S.S.
 Publisher & Editor:
 Prof. MITSUAKI KAKEHI
 Associate Editor
 Assist. Prof.
 JUN-NOSUKE KAWASAKI
 Editor in Chief:
 EIJI SUZUKI
 Sub-Editor
 AKIO HIRAKAWA
 Business Manager:
 TAKAYA YOSHIKAWA

Office:

The E.S.S. of St. Paul's Univ.
 3-chome, Ikebukuro,
 Toshima-ku, Tokyo

Faculty Advisors:

Dr. Yoshitaro Negishi
 Prof. Tokuji Ogawa
 Prof. Hisakazu Kaneko
 Prof. Charles E. Perry
 Prof. E. H. Falck
 Prof. Virginia B. Haley

EDITORIAL

THOUGHTS ON "TAIYOZOKU"

We students now get back to study. We feel somewhat ill at ease resuming study in school and at home after a long summer vacation. Naturally it will take us some time to get out of a holiday mood; but we must now get down to brass tacks.

The holiday mood during summer months, however, by no means made us indifferent to important developments in national and international affairs. After all we are students, and as such cannot be blind to anything which stimulates our thinking and study. Among the problems thus raised was one related to "taiyozoku" (literally, the sun class or group), which cannot be ignored by us who are of the same younger generation characterizing unconventionality and revolt as well as idealism. Out of their idealism they are often driven to revolt, rightly or wrongly, against conventions, traditions and authority; and their actions sometimes may be hasty, immature and extreme. But such actions do not necessarily make up "taiyozoku." Great political, social and religious movements in the past were frequently touched off in that way. The term "taiyozoku" connotes rather those types of young people who are recklessly determined to think, say and act as they please, with utter disregard for the world around them, and who are peculiar products of postwar

Can Judgment Be Criticized

By Prof. Kiyoshi Miyagawa

The question as to whether the judgment of court can be criticized has recently come to the fore. Such criticisms outside the court have, in fact, been done in jurisprudence in the form of "study of precedents." A judgment, even

though rendered in application of provisions of law, cannot be a fair one, if it does not fit in with the actual conditions for which it is given. This criticism of judgments by jurists through the study of pre-

cedents has functioned to bring the application of law in the right direction step by step. Universities and law schools everywhere have therefore been active in this case study.

"Manjiro, The Man Who Discovered America" Gets Wide Attention



Prof. H. Kaneko

"Manjiro, The Man Who Discovered America", written by Prof. H. Kaneko, published by Houghton Mifflin of Boston on July 18, has received some

social conditions. It is feared, therefore, that if they are allowed to grow so that their influence infiltrate into the student population, consequences will be extremely serious—much more serious than the infiltration of some of ultra-leftist ideologies—in undermining the foundation of our moral life.

The Japanese people recently have been reminded once again that we are a defeated nation, that we have yet to work hard to attain full status of independence and that such national strength and prosperity as we are now enjoying are those built merely on the sand. There is no room for "taiyozoku" to prevail, particularly among the coming generation who are to shoulder the future destiny of the nation.

When we are back to study, what we are to do as students is to be always in search, not of anything that degrades and disintegrates, but of anything that enriches and ennobles our lives and all humanity.

fine reviews in America, and it has been recommended by the Book of the Month Club.

It is a revised edition of the book which was published in Japan in 1954. In the revised edition, the author added more information about Manjiro in America, which he had acquired directly from America, and played up many fascinating observations which Manjiro had made of America after returning to Japan. Moreover, the book has been rewritten in simple and straightforward English. It has appealed not only to those who are interested in Japan but also to the general public in America.

The following are the extracts from the comments and reviews carried by American periodicals:

New York Times; (Book Review) July 22, 1956:

Mr. Kaneko's feeling for the adventure and warm human values of Manjiro's remarkable life shine through his telling and help give it many excellences.

Saturday Review; July 21, 1956:

Whoever the reader and no matter what comparisons he find I dare say that once he starts this book his curiosity will be so piqued and his interest so aroused he will find that the old publisher's cliché is, in this instance, applicable; You can't put it down until you've finished it....The style in which "Manjiro" is written is curious. Sometimes it reads like rather old-fashioned English, sometimes like expert, but unweaving, translation from the Japanese; often it is sheer poetry, but usually it is flow-

ing narration of a relentless, steady sequence and consequence.

Herald Tribune; July 22, 1956:

Prof. Kaneko's book has a directness and simplicity which are refreshing and some quotations from Manjiro's letters and observations on American life which are truly charming.

Christian Science Monitor;

July 19, 1956:

Prof. Kaneko writes in prose that is charming and quaint in manner peculiarly appropriate to the atmosphere of Manjiro's history. His narrative unfold in a series of vignettes which create both the atmosphere of feudal Japan and the quiet beauty of New England Townlife. His modest book is a notable contribution to American-Japanese understanding.

San Francisco Chronicle;

July 2, 1956:

Mr. Kaneko has researched his Manjiro data carefully, crediting New England sources as well as Japanese, and offers a lively and charming account of a young man who accidentally made history, and who survive all sorts of wondrous adventures while doing so.

A letter addressed to Prof. Kaneko by a famous American author partly reads: Dear Kaneko-san,

As you probably know, this book has received very wide attention in the United States....Certainly, you seem to have done a marvellous job and the reviews have all been flattering to your efforts.

Sincerely,
 James A. Michener

Students' Voice

THE LIFE THAT COUNTS by T. M.

Looking back these past years, I as a Christian, cannot help thinking that Christianity is not a pleasant pastime but a passionate quest.

I may have started off well, but soon I lost the vision and I was in danger of slipping down to the old routine. Saying to myself that it was too hard to be a Christian, I sometimes tried to shake off my faith. Up to now, my life has been a series of false steps and efforts to correct them. But, however little a step it may be, I am always trying to take a step forward out of my present situation.

How can we make our lives count? Although a Christian cannot lose his salvation, it is certainly true that he can waste his life. For a Christian, it means a life of self-denial and forsaking all for the Lord and putting it into practice, in order to avoid such a life. The Bible advises us, "Even so faith, if it hath not works is dead." It has been rightly said, "A fool is a man

all of whose plan ends in time." Anyway we have to try to practice what we believe.

Though my way of living is as that of a Christian, a young person like me must avoid the tragedy of a wasted life. It is not an easy life but a hard struggle for me to keep faith.

It is not popularity but persecution; not comfort but a cross. But it is the way I believe one can serve the best of Masters and faith will never go unrewarded. At the very beginning of our adult let us lead our lives toward the good of eternity.

It is a well-known fact that the Supreme Court ruled on October 7, 1955, that to advance money will not legally bind a borrower to a contract implying that she is to practice acts of prostitution, a ruling which public opinion as well as the press acclaimed as a landmark in the anti-prostitution movement in this country. In the meantime, however, double-offender cases apparently indicating misjudgments involving innocent victims have been reported in succession, which have led people to lose confidence in judges and questioned the fairness of the trial itself. Under the circumstances, such books as *Matsukawa Case* by Kazuo Hirotsu and *Saibankan* (Judges) by Hiroshi Masaki and a film entitled *Darkness of High Noon*, which scenarizes the Masaki's work, has poured the oil on the flame of distrust. Thus the trend for criticizing judgments is fast growing. This may be taken as a volte-face in the administration of justice in this country from the judgment in the name of the Emperor to that on democratic principles.

But, in the face of such a trend, Chief Justice Kotaro Tanaka of the Supreme Court, speaking before the Conference of all the chief judges of high and district courts (1915 and 56) and writing for magazines, has repeatedly warned against it. By these addresses and articles, in which Justice Tanaka's own orthodox views are fully expressed, have given rise to an animated controversy over right or wrong of judgment criticism and criticisms outside court as by Journalistic comment and reports on legal cases under trial, a controversy which is going on even now among jurists as that of "interpretation of law."

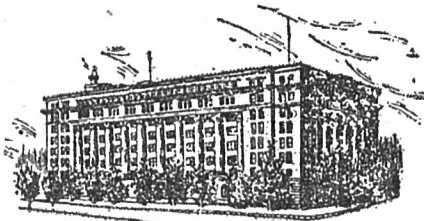
That trials are conducted publicly and judgments declared publicly is to win the people's confidence in judgment, after undergoing public criticisms. In fact, this is the only way to get the people interested in court and judgment. Nobody can reasonably deny this fact. Thus, there is no reason whatever to deny public criticism on judgments.

This view of the problem cannot but affect the attitudes of the judges and their judgment in many important ways. The following fact will clarify this point. In April 1956, by the first impeachment trial of this country, in which was reflected public opinion, Judge Takai of the summary court, was dismissed for failing to perform official duties as a judge, neglecting his functions and losing the prestige of the office by his misconduct. In this case, it can be said, public criticism exerted a powerful influence.

It is of vital importance that the people should always watch judgment rendered and keep an eye on justice in court. It cannot be done without judgment criticism.

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SPORTS

PUBLIC OPINION POLL AMONG WOMEN-STUDENTS

The Rikkyo Echo has carried out a public opinion poll among women-students, with regard to the co-ed's sports, as a girls' basketball team was formed this May.

In St. Paul's University, the number of co-ed's has greatly increased of late but as things are, facilities for them are poor and inadequate. So, we can consider the formation of the girls' basketball team as a barometer of the girls' interest in sports.

Because of these reasons we would like to show you the result of the poll.

select leaders and obtain facilities as a foundation. And this is the time for it.

It is rather necessary for our whole university to consider what place women's gymnastics should hold in our society and to assist the women in organizing their clubs." The dean of women-students said:

"As far as I am concerned, I wholly agree to this movement. I expect that the school authorities will approve the plans, so that they may be reared as a right organization. I think it is important for girls

FINDINGS

- I. 1) Did you know a girls' basketball team was formed?

Yes	56%	No	44%
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 - 2) What do you think of the organization of this team?

a) fine	94%
b) disagreeable	0%
c) not interested	6%
 - II. 1) Did you take part in any sports during your S. High School days?

Yes	48%	No	52%
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 - 2) Are you taking part in some sports right now?

Yes	22%	No	78%
-----	-----	----	-----
 - III. 1) Did you take part in last years' All-Rikkyo Athletic Meet? (first year girls excluded)

Yes	77%	No	23%
-----	-----	----	-----
 - 2) Are you interested in taking part in them this autumn?

Yes	66%	No	34%
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 - IV. 1) What kind of impression do you have of the boys in athletic clubs?

a) good	21%
b) bad	18%
c) not interested	61%
 - 2) Are you interested in the results of Rikkyo's Athletic team? (Is it your habit to watch the results of Rikkyo Athletic in the paper every day)

Yes	80%	No	20%
-----	-----	----	-----
 - 3) Do you go to see the baseball game often?

Yes	75%	No	25%
-----	-----	----	-----
 - IV. a) Can you swim? Yes, 72%
 - b) Can you ski? Yes, 28%
 - c) Can you skate? Yes, 32%
 - d) Can you dance? Yes, 48%
- CF. Many girls did not answer this question, 33 persons out of 108—31% of them—didn't answer.
- If we regard "no reply" as "can't", the findings are as follows:
- | | |
|----|-----|
| a) | 50% |
| b) | 19% |
| c) | 22% |
| d) | 34% |

COMMENTS

All girls were very glad that a basketball team had been organized even though they had not known about it beforehand.

Women students at Rikkyo do not seem to take part in many sports even though they would like to. They would rather participate than to be a spectator.

In connection with the present interest in establishing a women's athletic department in St. Paul's what do the persons concerned think of it? This problem was most ably presented by President Matsushita, Mrs. Ohata, dean of women students and Miss Shinada, Women's Athletic Director.

In discussing the matter Miss Shinada remarked, "It is most desirable that girl-students should push the movement for the establishment of athletic clubs. But, to do so, first of all, we have got to

to strengthen their solidarity through sports."

President Matsushita stated finally:

"The trouble is, equipment

METHOD OF SURVEY

Some questionnaires were delivered through the girls' student Association and the Girls' Sports Circle (50).

The rest were handed out to women on the campus.

Total number handed out..	150
Number returned	108
1st year girls	30
2nd year girls	48
3rd year girls	18
4th year girls	12

is needed for athletics, however, we'll make efforts as far as possible, to establish those clubs."

St. Paul's Nine to Capture Big-Six League Crown

St. Paul's horsehiders have a good chance to take the fall crown as they came from behind with three runs on five hits in the top half of the sixth inning to upset champion Waseda 3-1 in the rubber game which was held at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park in the third weekend series of the Tokyo Big-Six Universities League.

In this fall pennant race which has been under way since Sept. 8, the St. Paul's nine has already defeated Hosei Univ. after three hard-fought games, crossed bats with Keio Univ. in their third series, and will vie with Tokyo Univ. and Meiji Univ. respectively in the last two weekends of October.

INTERVIEW WITH MOTOYASHIKI

On a cloudy afternoon in September, we visited our base-ball team which is regarded as a strong contender with a heavy batting order for this Autumnal Championship, and had already beaten Hosei and Waseda, at Higashinagasaki ball park.

We had an interview with lead off Motoyashiki a Short Stop who was selected as one of the best nine through the last season.

The interview were as follows:

Q: It seems that you are in very good condition seeing the first game against Hosei.

A: I am in good condition certainly, and I had luck also.

Q: You laid down a bunt hit in the fifth inning along third base line. Did you intend it?

A: Yes, it occurred to me that it must be a successful one, because I doubled over the third base man in the former batting. Anyhow we had to pound out



Mr. K. Motoyashiki

Ace pitcher Okazaki by all means, for we had hard time in the previous game of the Spring Championship.

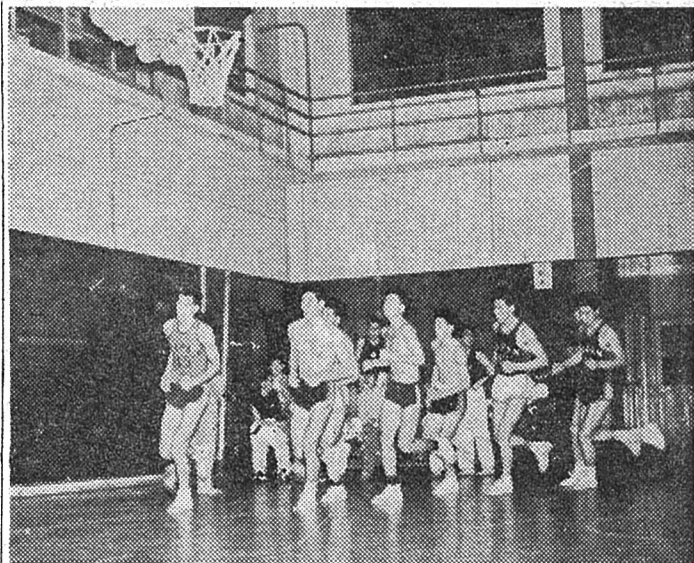
Q: What other sports do you play?

A: Well, Track field, such as Hop Step Jump, High Jump, Broad Jump and so on.

Q: They say that you are also good at them. Aren't you?

A: No, not so much. In my high school days I once won the victory at an athletic meeting.

Q: Is there anyone whom you



Japan's basketball representatives who are mostly from St. Paul's are shown above undergoing training for the Melbourne Olympic. The photograph was taken at the National Gym, Kanda.

Opinionaire From Rikkyo's Olympic Delegates

The next Olympic Games, which are to be held in Melbourne in November, are approaching. The Japan Amateur Athletic Federation decided to send 145 Olympic delegates on Sept. 18.

Looking at the players, there are several delegates who graduated from our university and others who are now undergraduates, including officials and coaches.

Last year, our basketball team, with a lot of good players, realized "The golden age" and coped championships in many leagues. Some of these champions finished their school life this spring and some are remaining. These first-class

respect? What do you think about Mr. Tsugi?

A: Yes, he is a nice man.

Q: What kind of food do you prefer?

A: I don't like greasy food, I would rather prefer vegetable diet.

Q: What kind of hobbies do you have?

A: Oh, I like music, but as for me I don't have a good voice. I am fond of keeping dogs, I used to stroll along every morning with my dogs. But I became a boarder, since I entered this University, so I can not now.

Q: Did you intend to become a base-ball player in your childhood?

A: Yes, I have been loving base-ball so much that I am here and now.

Motoyashiki Injured

Kingo Motoyashiki, our short stop, suffered a fracture of the left knee-cap in the opener against Waseda on Sept. 9, as he smashed into first baseman Nakamura when he was thrown out at the first base by a toss from short-stop to first.

He was taken to the hospital, and it is said he will be unable to join the team again this season.

athletes were selected as Olympic delegates.

The sports writer of Rikkyo Echo asked the delegates some questions. Following are some of their answers.

- 1) High school?
 - H. Saito from Okaya Higashi, S. Sugiyama, Kanto Gakuin and S. Nara Kawasaki high school.
- 2) Stature and weight?
 - H. Konno—185cm; H. Saito—181cm and S. Nara—175cm. H. Konno—78kg.
- 3) Hobby?
 - Theatergoing (H. Konno)
- 4) Special ability in sports except basketball?
 - Field events in athletic sports (S. Nara)
- 5) The years which one has been trained?
 - 5-6 years (all the players)
- 6) Ambitions in Olympic games?
 - To do their best as a delegate. (all of them)
 - To learn the technique of foreign players. (S. Nara)
- 7) Pleasant memories in school?
 - Everything which happened in school. (Konno and Sugiyama)
- 8) The desire in boyhood?
 - To be a businessman (Sugiyama)
- 9) Food (like or dislike)?
 - Food one dislikes—raw vegetables (Sugiyama)
 - Favorite dish—sushi (Konno)
- 10) Persons who are fearful?
 - No one in particular (all of them)
- 11) Faith?
 - Christianity (Saito)
- 12) Strong points and weak points?
 - No strong points (all of them)



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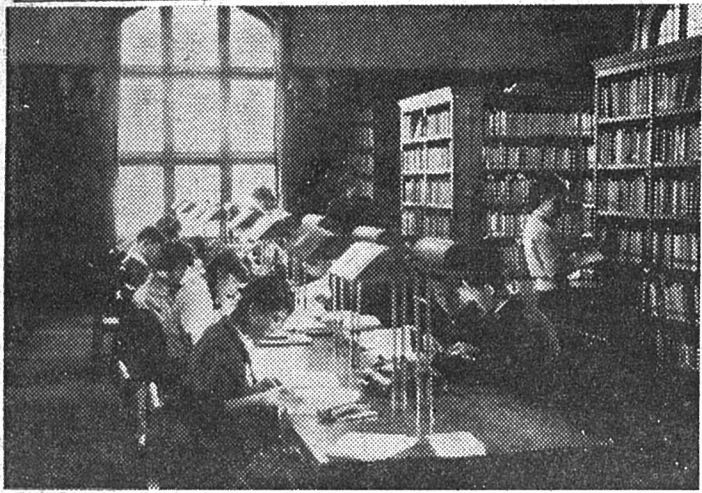


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Reading

How Is Our Library Used?

It is Autumn, the season for reading; let's look at our library. This ivy-mantled library was established in 1919 (the 8th year of Taisho). It has now 127,470 books and 5,000 pamphlet, and 1,074 different magazines.

It is run on the so-called open system, by which you get access to the books and magazines. On the other hand, the libraries of Keio University and Waseda University are not, for they have too many students. How are these books used? Lately the attitude of students towards reading is much better than that of just after the war. The recent tendency is that magazines are not so much read as they used to be; this may mean that the students have become more serious readers than before. The time when our library is most crowded is from 9:30 to 10 a.m., and from 12 to 3 p.m., during these hours there is hardly any vacant seat. The trouble is that our library is too small to accommodate enough students. So the university authorities are confronted by the enlarging problem of the library. President Matsushita says that he thinks that the expansion of the library is urgent, but for the lack of money, it is difficult to do it. Rikkyo has many things to do at this time, such as the construction of St. Paul's Green Heights, the clinics, etc. The prospect of enlarging the library is not very bright at present, as it will be carried out in accordance with the economic situation. Chief Librarian Prof. Banshoya says, "Ever since our library was built in 1921, neither structural improvement nor expansion has been made, though students have increased every year, I was discouraged to see, that the expansion plan has not materialized despite the repeated requests which I made as I had emphasized the improvement at the faculty meetings. We made an effort to make this library attractive and comfortable, and easy to use. I believe it is my work to realize the plan to establish a new ideal library."

In Waseda, they have microfilms and readers and a duplicator of rare books. Besides, they have a record library, so that they have enough Audio-visual material, but this kind of material is lacking in our library at present. How does the class committee look at this problem? According to the class committee's bulletin, the school authorities have made their intention known to improve the facilities as soon as possible.

The committee cannot pursue the problem beyond that. They have no intention of taking up the problem of the library alone. How about the voices of students?: One of the students says, "The school authorities will take care of the lawn, and the planting of trees in the garden, but I wonder why it does not try to expand this small library?" Another student says, "I want to complain of the small number of books in the Rikkyo library. The books in our library are not increasing in accordance with the number of students which has made a vast increase recently."

Another complaint about our library is that we can study in our library only from 8.30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on week days while in Keio University, the students are free to use it from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week days and until 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays."

Here is the table which compares the number of books and other statistics of our university and those of Keio and Waseda Universities.

1) Books	Rikkyo127,470	Waseda630,000	Keio (Mita)380,000
2) Budget for buying books.	Rikkyo8,000,000	Waseda14,000,000	Keio (Mita) ..6,800,000
3) The number of user a day.	Rikkyo300	Waseda5,000-6,000	Keio (Mita)600
4) Seat Capacity	Rikkyo150	Waseda1,000	Keio (Mita)250
5) The system of the library.	Rikkyo Open system	Waseda Card system	Keio (Mita) Card system
6) Special materials for Rikkyo library.	Rikkyo has the microfilms and its reader and some records, however, are not used yet by students because of lack of the facility.		

According to an assistant librarian, the reading practice of students is becoming better. This shows that students can have the settled hour of reading, and study, though they have many difficulties ahead of them. Here in our library we have many excellent foreign books which cannot be seen in other university libraries.

The system we have in our university is based on the bonafides of students; we are proud to have this system. Though we realize that we need a larger library with reading rooms which have much more light, this old building is nice.

Autumn Autumn Autumn

Best Season for Reading, Art and Eating; Rikkyo Echo Presents Feature Articles for Autumn

Art

Visiting Italian Opera By Prof. S. Tsuji

This fall is a busy season for music lovers who are going to attend many concerts given by foreign musicians. Piatigorsky, world famous cellist, as well as famous Russian pianist, Obolin, an Italian opera troupe belonging to La Scala of Milano and the Westminster chapel choir of America came to Japan one after another to entertain Japanese audiences. They are expected to make a distinguished performances in their respective fields.

The Italian opera troupe had gained the greatest popularity

before it arrived in Japan. The members who came to Japan may not be the best members of La Scala but surely they are those who carry on the fine traditions of La Scala, the foremost opera house in the world. So, the performances they will give us under the baton of their superb director, Gui will not fail to fascinate us by taking us into the atmosphere of La Scala. In this sense, I would like to wholeheartedly welcome the Italian opera troupe to Japan. Of all the genre of music, opera was



Conductor, Vittorio Gui



Sop. A. Stella and Baritone: G. Taddei (photo by NHK)

the first to become independent of the support and control of the support and was made to entertain music loving-citizens in all walks of life.

In the 17th century, in Italy opera came to be regarded as a necessity of life just like eating. Under these circumstances, certain tradition and patterns of opera performance, similar to those of Japanese Kabuki, were established. The tradition and patterns of La Scala which was built in the native place of opera and which has the longest history as an opera theatre in the world must have abundant beauty and charm. A mere music note, singers and an orchestra are not enough to make a good opera.

Good atmosphere also in absolutely necessary. Regrettably, however, Japan lacks this atmosphere; but the performances of Italian opera will unquestionably pour this atmosphere into Japanese music circles and audience as well. Thus, it is very important for an audience to feel this atmosphere in the concerts.

If it failed to do so, it may be called a deplorable audiences which has little powers to appreciate art.

Eating

Oh, Delicious !?

By Mrs. J. S. Lehman

The other day just as I was beginning to prepare lunch for my family, two E.S.S. members came to my door to ask me if I would be willing to write a short article on "What Japanese Foods Foreigners Like and Dislike." Of course, no one foreigner is qualified to speak for all of us—especially on this subject, but I can tell you what the Lehman family in particular likes and what other American friends seem to enjoy.

Likes and dislikes in food are a personal thing, and vary greatly even among members of one family. For example, I am extremely fond of "omochi" and eat it daily during the New Year's season; however the other members of my family think it greatly resembles paste, and cannot understand why I am so fond of it. *Chawan-mushi* is also among my favorite Japanese dishes.

The two most popular dishes with foreigners, I would say, are Tempura and Sukiyaki. They are seasoned more like western style cooking and therefore are very pleasing to the American taste. Recently I received some women's magazines from America and in them were recipes for Tempura and Sukiyaki. These dishes are becoming very popular back there now.

Osembei also is extremely popular with foreigners living in Japan. We are all amazed at the variety available. It would be impossible to taste them all for there are literally hundreds from which to choose. Many foreigners use osembei as *hors d'oeuvres* or in place of potato chips with sandwiches at lunch time.

When we were living in America we rarely ate rice. I used to use a small quantity in cooking but aside from that we ate it only very infrequently. I think the reason for this was that most of the rice in America is packaged "Instant Rice" and is rather tasteless and gummy. Since arriving in Japan we have eaten more rice than ever before in our lives. It's delicious but it seems to be rather hard on my waist line. Another thing we have come to appreciate and enjoy is the tea; and there too, the variety seems to be unlimited.

When I go shopping I love to wander through the food sections of the department stores here in Tokyo. Surely the old saying "Variety is the spice of life" must have originated there. It fascinates me the way the many, many different food items are displayed. I must confess, I haven't any idea what some of them are or how they are used, but if there are samples on the display counter, I often stop and taste them. I hope to be able to find time someday to take a course in Japanese style cooking so I can learn to use this vast assortment of things I see when I go shopping.

As for dislikes in Japanese style food, this is rather difficult for me to answer because in our home we have western style food almost all the time, and when I do prepare Japanese style food, I prepare only those things that I know my family will enjoy. Of course, I do know that most foreigners do not care for such Japanese foods as osashimi, octopus, tsukemono and eel. But even these things taste good to some of us. Personally I am fond of any kind of food if it's good food. After all if a meal is well prepared, be it Japanese style, Chinese style or western style it is sure to be enjoyed.

My, all this talking about food has made me hungry. Will you excuse me if I end this little article and have a cup of tea and some osembei?

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