

RIKKYO ECHO

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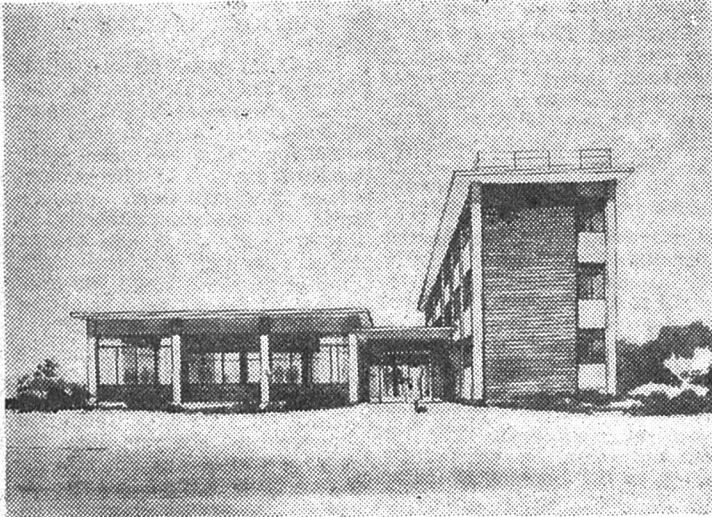
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ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

OCTOBER, 1957

Price 10 Yen

Rosalie Leonard Michel Memorial to Be Constructed



As already reported, the Pennsylvania Branch of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church donated \$19,811 to Rikkyo.

University authorities recently appointed an executive committee to draw up concrete plans for construction of a dormitory for women students.

The dormitory, to which will be attached a memorial hall, will be 9,660 square feet, ferro-concrete, three-storied and equipped with central heating. Though the capacity of the Dormitory proper is limited to some 60 students, the hall is to be opened to all coeds.

The estimated cost of construction is \$78,000, and the balance must be covered by donations from friends in the country. The work will be started next spring.

Mrs. Tane Ohata, Dean of Women Students, said, "In order to overcome various difficulties in the course of women education, we have planned to construct a dormitory for women students. We are very grateful to be able to carry this plan into execution. However, the shortage of funds is so great that we cannot realize it without help of all students. We ask for your help from the bottom of our hearts. I hope this memorial will be a landmark in women education today."

Prof. Miyagawa Resigns

Prof. Minoru Miyagawa, College of Economics, tendered his resignation on July 3. For twenty years he has held a chair in the college of economics of our university. At the time of his resignation, he revealed his wish to devote out his time and energy to an educational project for working classes, which he has been planning for years.

He was born in Yamaguchi Prefecture on Feb. 19, 1897. He studied law at the Tokyo University. After graduation, he became a lecturer at Doshisha University. In 1938, he accepted the chair of economics in our university, and from 1946 to 1951 he served as chief of the Economic Department.

Prof. Fumimaru Yamamoto will succeed Prof. Miyagawa in lecturing of the "Principles of Economics."

ANTINUCLEAR BOMBS MEET IS REPORTED

The report meeting is heard about the Third World convention Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs at the Tucker Hall before a large audience.

Students representatives of our university made detailed reports about the convention. Hiroyasu Ito, one of them reported that a most important result of the convention was the "Tokyo Appeal," calling for a ban of nuclear weapons and their tests and disarmament. He also revealed that the class committee is planning to hold a students assembly to discuss these problems.

After the report by student representatives Professor Mitsumo Taketani and Assistant Professor Iwao Ogawa gave their impressions of the World convention. Professor Ogawa stated that the convention was not carried on without emotional bias, and advocated such a scientific approach.

Theatricals To Be Held

The 21st Four-University English Theatricals will be held at Hitotsubashi Hall on Nov. 9 and 10.

The English Speaking Society of St. Paul's University, which have captured the championship for four successive years by performing Japanese old-fashioned dramas, will present "the Red Battle Jacket", originally written by Junji Kinoshita, translated by the E.S.S. and will be directed by Sumio Koike.

Cast is as follows:

Oyaji
Hisao Urayama
Nyobo
Kazuko Shoji
Daikan
Shoichi Sasaki
Okugata
Akiko Kobayashi
Henchman
Makoto Shoji
Village chief
Kazuo Okamura
Guard
Kazuhiko Kitahara
Magotaro (horse)
Katsuhiko Yamamoto

Chapel Schedule

Chapel service of ESS is held at 12:15 on every Thursday. The schedule is as follows.

October 31
Chairman: Mr. H. Aikyo
Speaker: The Rev. Haim
November 14
Chairman: Mr. T. Chen
Speaker: Miss E. Falck
November 21
Chairman: Mr. S. Satoh
Speaker: Mr. H. Ishii
November 28
Chairman: Mr. S. Uchiyama
Speaker: Dr. Y. Negishi
December 5
Chairman: Mr. H. Ishii
Speaker: Mr. Hill
December 12
Chairman: Dr. Hammer
Speaker: Mr. Bransted

Variegated Program For Culture Festival November 8, 9, 10

The Rikkyo festival will take place on the campus from Nov. 8 to 10. Most of the culture clubs and some of the seminars are planning to take part in the festival to show the results of their activities during the past twelve months. Following are some of interesting items on the program.

The Screen Club will hold the preview of the movie "Honryu" (Rushing Stream), which was made with an ambitious plan of production by club members

only. It is very rare, even in Japan, that students who actually don't know anything of production technique completed it without any outside help. At the same time they will exhibit how they produced the picture with photographs and appliances used for it.

As for music, the Rikkyo Orchestra Club is going to play Mozart's Piano Concert in D major 'Coronation' K.537, which will be conducted by Takashi Naito. The piano will be played by Sadako Nozawa.

The Harmonica Society will have a goodwill concert, performing of classic and popular music repertoires. The Glee Club will sing Russian folk songs in mixed chorus.

The Tea Ceremony Club will invite us to the tea party to be held on the lawn of the campus. We will be treated to a very simplified form of the ceremony so that everyone can drop in.

And the Hotel Management Club will serve us coffee in the dining hall as they did last year. A program of dramas, which will be put on stage at the Tucker Hall are as follows: 'Detective story' by Drama Society, Yukio Mishima's 'Dojoji' by Murasaki-kai and 'When the devil laughs' by Broadcasting Society.

The Speech Club is planning to invite students from about 20 universities all over the Kanto district to the oratorical contest.

The open seminars will be held under the auspices of the Seminar Association for the purpose of making known their activities to students, especially to freshmen.

Prof. Fujita Returns

Prof. Takeo Fujita, College of Economics, returned to Hanaeda on Oct. 3 after six-month investigation trip to 8 countries. Leaving Japan last April, made a tour of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Italy. He visited more than 15 universities and conferred with about 300 professors. At Vienna, he attended the International Finance Administration Conference.

In order to investigate the real situation of financial administration he also went to the Department of State, the Exchequer and municipal offices.

"To some extent," he said, "the financial situation and method of its administration is peculiar to the respective nations, even if there exist a lot of problems common to every country. The main result of my trip is that I could investigate the different systems through my own eyes. One thing I want to say is that a good knowledge of foreign languages is quite necessary for people who want to say something on the world's stage. This need is emphasized today, because we can fly anywhere in the world in less than 30 hours."

ALL SAINTS' DAY

By Prof. R. J. Hammer

Nearly thirty years before the birth of Jesus the Roman Emperor Augustus' friend built a large circular building in Rome, which later received the name Pantheon. The reason for the name was that images of all the gods of Rome, Greece, the Orient and all the subject peoples of Rome had a place there. It was as though it was felt that any god worshipped in the Empire had a part to play in the capital city, whilst there were some who were ready to have a mixture of religions. One Emperor, though a pagan, even had a statue of Christ place there in the third century A.D. But bit by bit, as the Church grew in strength, so the power of paganism died, and the Pantheon closed down in the fifth century. There were no longer many gods worshipped; Christ was acknowledged as Lord and King throughout the whole empire. But, two centuries later, the famous old building was re-opened—with a new dedication; it was re-opened as a Church dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints! It was the first church to be so dedicated.

The Festival of 'All Saints' Day on November 1st probably only goes back to the eighth century, but before that time (as early as the end of the third century A.D.) there had been a festival of All Martyrs observed, when the nameless host of those who had suffered for their faith in Jesus Christ to the death were honoured. In some churches what is now Trinity Sunday was kept in their honour, whilst in some churches May 13th was observed, but from the year 835 A.D. November 1st has been the date universally observed.

When we speak of 'All Saints', to whom do we refer? In the New Testament the word 'saints' is used of all the people of God—all who have been set apart and sanctified by God the Holy Spirit. The word does not refer to personal character, and does not necessarily distinguish one class of Christians from the ordinary rank and file. It was only in the light of martyrdom, that the Church came to distinguish between those who were called 'saints' and other

less noteworthy Christians. As we use the term we must refer obviously to all who have witnessed to the truth into prison and to death, but we also remember before God, with thanksgiving, all faithful departed souls who, as members of Christ's Church, belong to the Great Communion of Saints—the fellowship of those who are devoted to our Saviour Christ. The distinction between 'All Saints' and 'All Souls' is a false one. On All Saints' Day we remember all who have run their race and are now in the presence of God, and we pray that we may follow after. We recall, too, that, though their names are unknown to us, they are well-known to God—Who is the God of the insignificant as well as the great. The Epistle speaks of their reward: 'They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat—No more suffering; no more torment; no more unfulfilled desires; no more failures; they are with God, and in His presence they are satisfied.'

Dean Hosoiri Reviews PEN Congress

"The pen is mightier than the sword," was the leading thought of the PEN Congress which was held in Tokyo between Sept. 2 and 12.

Dean Hosoiri who attended the PEN Congress was interviewed by this reporter.

q. "What impressed you most at the PEN Congress?"

a. "I could not understand very well what some of the Japanese writers said in English. I do not mean that their English was very poor, but that they have not enough training in expressing their ideas concisely. Therefore, though we had many fairly good interpreters they had a difficulty in

those opportunities." q. "What did Japanese learn from the PEN Congress which was held under the auspices of the Japan PEN Club?"

a. "As for Japanese writers, strange to say, through the meeting, they got to know each other more than ever before. I am sure, the Congress is bound to have some influence upon the works they will pro-

duce in the future. I was very happy, however, that the PEN Congress was held in a good atmosphere in spite of the different political views entertained by the delegates. Literature will be interchanged more vigorously hereafter among the Western and Eastern nations, and this will help the people of the world, understand each other."

Let us enjoy climbing

New Route to Mt. Kumotori

Mt. Kumotori (2,017) being the most famous mountain in the Okutama region, many mountain climbers make week-end visits there. There were four routes climbing Mt. Kumotori with Taba, Hikawa, Nippara and Mitsumine-guchi as their starting points but there are several dangerous places in each of these routes.

This autumn a new route to the top of Mt. Kumotori has been opened by a keeper of the Kumotori Mountain hut. His name is Jisaburo Tomida and he is a part-time forest warden.

Mr. Tomida's dream was to open a new safety route over Mt. Kumotori. For about thirty years he has been making every effort to realize his dream. The Mountain Hut Keepers Association of the Okumusashi region decided to name the new route "Tomida Shindo" in honor of Mr. Tomida.

Mt. Kumotori, standing in the eastern part of the Chichibu ranges, is the highest mountain in the Tokyo area and commands a splendid view. If you trace back the source of Tamariver which flows along the boundary line between Tokyo and Kanagawa prefecture, you will reach the foot of Mt. Kumotori.

So it is very familiar to mountain climbers and hikers of the Tokyo area, because of

its beautiful virgin forest, Kayato and its convenient distance from Tokyo.

The traversing route from Mt. Mitsumine to Mt. Kumotori can be recommended especially for beginners to enjoy a week-end hiking. Autumn leaves along this route are particularly beautiful. The forest becomes more and more splashed with colors from the summit to the mountain-side, as if the streams in the valley flow down to the village. By the end of October all the mountains in this region are a flame with crimson leaves. Moreover, the weather at this time of the year, is usually bright and sunny, so you should bring your camera with color films, if you can.

You take a bus from Mitsumine-guchi station, terminal of the Chichibu Line, to Owa near the cable car station. It takes only ten minute from there to Mitsumine-yama by cable-car, where there is the Mitsumine shrine founded in the Tokugawa era. From there you must go climbing up and down through Mt. Jizo (1523m) and Mt. Shiroyama (1921m) until you reach Mt. Kumotori. The summit of Mt. Kumotori commands a grand view of the Chichibu ranges; Mt. Kobushi and Mt. Kinpu in the west and Mt. Fuji in the south. When it is clear you can see the Japanese South Alps in the distance.



VOICE

As Rooters in Ball Park By T. Minagawa

The Tokyo Big Six Collegiate ball games are in the height of their glory. The young men full of fight, clapping hands and singing college songs have a peculiar charm beyond our description. If the cheering groups do their best, it will tone up the spirit of players. In fact, rooters are indispensable factors in booming up students' games in particular. Once I interviewed Mr. Akao, the vice-head of the rooters group of the

Rikkyo baseball. He laid a stress upon the cultivation of loud voice addressing to the sea and wild wind. It may make us hoarse for a while, but it is a capital thing for vocal culture needed in cheering our baseball men. It sometimes happened that some of the rooters of our baseball team got once so excited with the play that some of lukewarm student lookers-on were thrashed by our earnest baseball game rooters. Yes, everybody connected with our team rooting is dead earnest about the whole thing. They can not stand to see any lukewarm and lackadaisical manner in which cheering business is sometimes carried on. Not only that some of student spectators do not show much spirit in their cheering activities. When the game is going on in our favor, it is O.K., but once signs appear that they are losing, our cheerers become weaker and weaker. That is no good. They completely forget their function as rooters.

Young ladies and gentlemen who desire to see the standing of our university risen visit the game every time when the Rikkyo is on the field, and let us give our full-hearted cheers and clapping of hands, singing aloud our school anthems. Let us pray that our team will win championship again this year.

Rikkyo Students Are on Right Track: Says Prof. Kaneko

Prof. Hisakazu Kaneko is a famous author for his book, 'Manjiro, The Man Who Discovered America' which received some fine reviews in America. We, representing the Rikkyo Echo, went to see him at his house in Tokiwadai on the Tojo Line.



"I'm quite sunburned aren't I?" he said, showing his copper colored hands. "Do you know why? Well, I tell you, during the summer vacation I went 'ayu' fishing two or three times at the Sagami river. That's how I got so sunburned." This unpretentious talk broke the ice and enabled us to go on with our interview at ease.

"I entered Rikkyo in 1919, a few months after it moved to Ikebukuro from Tsukiji, and later when I was a senior student, I became chairman of the E.S.S.," Prof. Kaneko reminisced. We had scarcely thought that he was a former member and chairman of our society.

Graduating from the English Literature Department in 1925, Mr. Kaneko went to America for further study and received the degree of M.A. in 1927 at Kenyon College. He continued to study at Columbia and Oxford Universities. On his return to Japan, he became professor at Rikkyo in 1929. In post-war years he worked for G.H.Q. in the capacity of an adviser. Then he returned to Rikkyo in 1953, to be a professor in the Department of English American Literature.

"Rikkyo students in those days, as I recall," he said in a more serious tone, "earnestly tried to improve and raise the prestige of their own school because Rikkyo, having only about 600 students in those days, was almost unknown to the general public. In sports and in cultural activities, Rikkyo had to start almost from scratch. There were a very few athletic and cultural organizations in Rikkyo. The Big Six-University Baseball League and many other athletic leagues of which Rikkyo is outstanding members now were not yet organized.

"I remember many Rikkyo students successfully approached the Ministry of Education to abolish all discriminatory measures taken against private universities and put Rikkyo on an equal footing with the Imperial University.

"What Rikkyo is today greatly indebted to the students of those days. In the same way, the future of Rikkyo greatly depends on the Rikkyo students

of today. I wonder how many of you have ever thought of this."

"In those days," he continued, "it was not so difficult for university graduates to get jobs as it is today. Often it was possible for them to make their choice from two or three offers. Those days are over. But despite the present difficulty in finding jobs, there are always some openings for the right kind of persons. Have you ever looked at the ad section of the Japan Times, for instance?"

"Today's Rikkyo students are on the right track, all things considered. I can say with confidence that most of them are smarter and sharper than the average students of the pre-war days. They have more opportunities to develop themselves, widen their experience than ever before under the new educational system. They can live a richer and fuller life on the campus than ever before if they try to do so."

Concerning reading he said, "It's hard for me to recommend any particular book, because there are so many good ones. At any rate, you had better start with those books that are easy to understand and enjoyable to read. Noticing our eyes almost unconsciously directed towards the book-shelves filled with books, he said, "My room looks like a second hand book store. I had studied Chaucer and other classic writers, paying little attention to modern writers. That is perhaps one of the reasons why I am now reading the works of modern writers in my classes. I often enjoy reading the short stories of Anderson, Hemingway, Steinbeck rather than their long novels."

We had a pleasant time talking with Prof. Kaneko and through this meeting, we found he was a more humorous and interesting person to talk with than we thought him to be.

STOP A BOMB TESTS

Kennosuke Kobayashi, one of the oldest E.S.S. members, contributed an article to the "Readers in Council" in The Japan Times dated August 9.

At present he holds a post of the Japan Group Life Insurance Company in Tokyo.

His contribution to The Japan Times is as follows:

To the Editor:

Jack and Tom were amusing themselves throwing stones to see the frogs jump high into the air and splash deep into the water. The more the frogs jumped, the more stones the boys threw. Finally, an old frog came up out of the water and said, "Stop, boys. Don't throw stones like that!" "What's the matter?" asked Tom. "We are only playing." "I know you are only playing," said the frog, "but you are playing a foolish and cruel game. For you, those things you are throwing are only stones, but to us, they are terrific bombs. If a frog is struck by one of them, he will be sure to die. We are jumping not in play, but to save our lives." "We are really sorry," said Jack. "We only intended to play with you and never dreamed of killing you."

Reading Aesop's fable in a book on my daughter's desk left

a great impression on my mind. Something like this "The Boys and the Frogs" can be witnessed on the earth we inhabit. Here, the things thrown are not stones, but A-bombs in the name of nuclear tests.

Whether or not my tongue can be as persuasive and convincing as the frog's in the above story, I have gathered up my courages to say, "Stop, atomic nations. Stop the nuclear bomb tests. You may say you are only making experiments with care not to harm mankind. I know you are only making experiments. But you will come to realize you have been making foolish and cruel experiments. Your minds may refuse to believe the extremity of atomic catastrophe, but there is an increasing number of atomic scientists telling the world mankind must abolish A-bomb tests or suffer catastrophes. It's a kind of catastrophe one should have been to understand, and I have seen more than enough in Hiroshima for myself. I cannot bear any longer to stand idle to see the world literally reduced to ashes. We rejoice in the oncoming of a new age, if the atomic curse can be removed and the blessing of God substituted. God created not the earth in vain, but He formed it to be inhabited."

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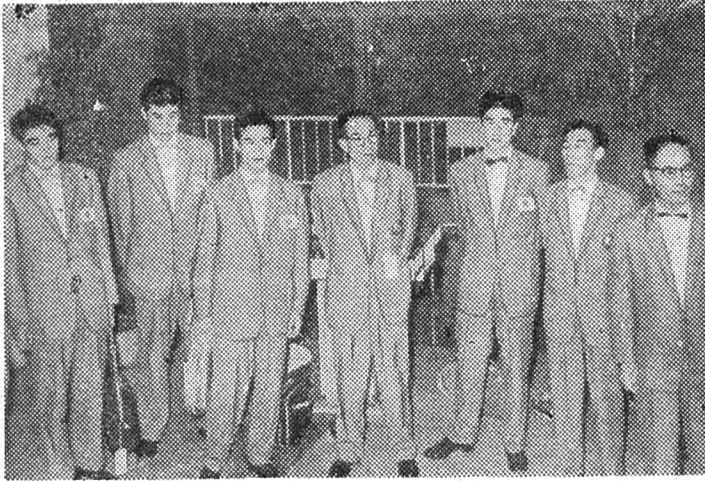
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SPORTS

THOMAS CUP BADMINTON PLAY



Japanese Thomas Cup badminton members left for Ceylon and Southeast Asia on July 7. Photo shows (left to right) Koshikawa, Nagai, Kataishi, manager Ito, Sato, Kawabata, Izawa.

Japan's Badminton team was formed to take part in the first round championships for the Thomas Cup of Eastern Zone which was held in Ceylon. The members of the team consisted of four players and a manager—two students and an alumni of Rikkyo university and a Keio student. Eiichi Nagai, Japan's first ranking player, sent the following letter to the Rikkyo Echo after he won the first round championship.

Badminton Team in Southeast Asia

By Eiichi Nagai

The Badminton team of the Japan left the Tokyo International Air Port for Ceylon and other Southeast Asian countries on the morning of July, 7. Our plane was behind time because of weather, as it usually is. In spite of my fear of flying, I realized it was very comfortable. On the following morning we arrived at Hongkong in less time than that from Tokyo to Osaka by train. The Hongkong Badminton parties welcomed us. Among them were the brother of our manager and interpreters and we exchanged greetings through the interpreters. We had a game with Hongkong team and defeated it, 7 to 1. Three years ago Japan's team was beaten, 3 to 6.

We continued our trip by the JAL plane and stopped in Bangkok, where we promised the Badminton Association of Thailand to play goodwill and exhibition games on the way home.

At last, via Singapore, we reached our destination, Ceylon. Here the first round contest for big Thomas Cup of the Eastern Zone was to be held between Ceylon and Japan. We stopped at the "Hotel Nippon" which is in a flop-house class (or Kichin

Yado) in Japan. Around the hotel there were many crows squawking noisily. I just felt myself at ease after getting my room with the other members. Lying on the bed, I was surprised to see a gecko crawling on the wall. In this country women seem to do nothing. Everything is men's work. Girls walk barefooted along the street, wearing cloths only around their waists.

It was more than I could bear that a barefooted woman came and served foods with her dark and dirty hands. People of



Two Japanese delegates are just amusing themselves on an elephant back in Ceylon. A man in behind is Mr. Nagai, writer of the letter.

Ceylon are very care-free and unpunctual. It was not unusual that an engagement at 8 o'clock in the morning was carried out at 4 in the afternoon. If I stay here for a month or so, I'm

afraid I will lose my will to do anything. I believe, however, they have a good feeling toward Japanese.

We spent the first week for training and rest. The championships opened, July 21, between Ceylon and Japan. In two days nine matches were held. The first day we had two single and two double games and the second day, three single and double games. We won, 9 to 0. Thus, we achieved our aim with remarkable results.

On the way home, we stayed again in Singapore and had five exhibition games. Badminton players of Singapore are the strongest in the world, and it is the greatest honour for us to play with them at the Singapore Badminton Stadium. It seemed to me as if I were dreaming at first when I stood on the court before the crowd of 5,000. But as soon as the match had started, I was full of a fighting spirit and did not get nervous and did my best. However, none of us could defeat the best players in the world. I was deeply impressed by one player who played with Kataishi (the captain of St. Paul's Badminton Club), as he showed us more than thirty rallies at a time. That's why a Badminton game is very popular in that country and it is not strange that they are the strongest in the world.

Japan, after defeating Ceylon, proceeded to the second round of the contest and decided to compete with Thailand who had beaten India. We returned to Bangkok, where we recalled the promise to play goodwill matches with Thailand. But we cancelled it because we had to prepare for the second round championship, and left Thailand for Hongkong. After four days there, we flew to Tokyo. But we were forced to stop on Okinawa because of bad weather. We returned to Tokyo, considerably behind schedule.

"How fine Japan is! Japan is the best country for me. And how beautiful Japanese girls are!" This is the very first thing that came to my mind when I returned to my mother country. Now my heart is full of memories whether pleasant or unpleasant. Particularly we had trouble in conversation. English is used in all countries we visited and we really admitted the necessity of English.

Now, I'll say "Good by" to the beautiful countries which left us such joyful memories.

SUGIURA MISSES PERFECT GAME

Tadashi Sugiura hurled a no-hit no-run game against Waseda University, bringing his team a 8-0 win, but he missed a perfect game.

Sugiura retired three men in a row in all innings except the 5th with a fine display of fact balls and sharp-breaking curves. Nakamura on a 3-1 pitch after Waseda's first Baseman Nakamura on a 3-1 pitch after one out. It was the only time that Waseda managed to put a man on a base.

With this no-hit no-run game Sugiura has hurled 35 consecutive scoreless innings this season.

CHAMP IS OURS AGAIN: NAGASHIMA, SUGIURA

"When will Nagashima record his 8th homer?" is one of the greatest concerns among the Big 6 University ball fans. And so is "Will St. Paul's team win a consecutive victory?"

Just before the game with Waseda, the sports writers of the Rikkyo Echo called on our nine at the newly built dormitory and had an interview with Nagashima and Sugiura these things having in our minds.

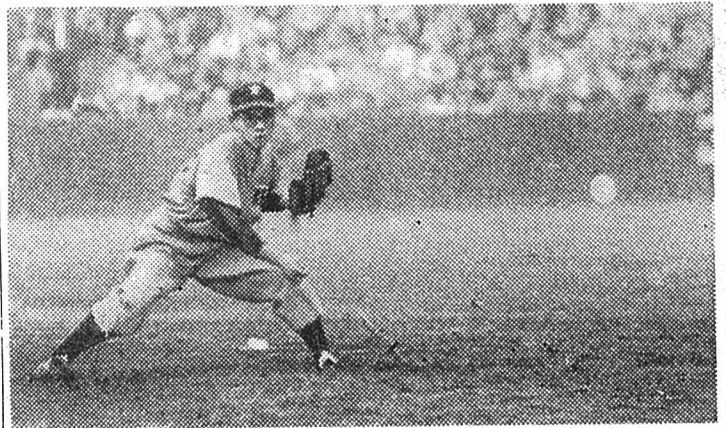
Nagashima, asked whether his team will win a consecutive victory, said the team is surely win because there are little possibilities for them to be beaten, but, that the most important thing is to do always their best and never to be off their guard.

Quizzed about his 8th home run, Nagashima said his form was not in top in the opening

game with Tokyo University. "It is my highest desire now to mark my 8th homer. This is the last season to play at the Jingu Stadium as a student. If I miss this time, I have no chance for ever. I'll do my best for the team and for myself," he said.

Sugiura said that he has no fear to give any run so that it is very likely for his team to gain champion again. However, he quickly added that he want to set good records and to be a good pitcher rather than to absorb in getting champion.

To the question of Nagashima's 8th homer, the Rikkyo's ace pitcher said that judging from his showings in training he cannot but predict Nagashima's 8th homer can be seen at the Jingu Stadium.



A man with a golden arm

Sugiura has been doing remarkable achievements in this season also in advancing toward the Emperor's Cup. From the opening game to the second tilt with Waseda, until he permitted a score by being socked long fly to right-field by Nakamura in the fifth inning, he had prevented all the teams from scoring during 40 and 1/3 innings. He made a no-hit no-run in the game, though failed to set a new record of scoreless of the League.

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Prof. MITSUAKI KAKEHI, Publisher & Editor
Assist. Prof. JUN-NOSUKE KAWASAKI, Associate Editor

STUDENT STAFF:

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OFFICE: RIKKYO ECHO, The E.S.S. of Rikkyo University
3-chome, Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo

EMPLOYMENT AND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Examinations for employment given by business houses to graduating students, as has been practiced annually, have already been started. Seriously-looking seniors are seen daily almost overflowing the university employment office at Tucker Hall, seeking information, guidance and help. Our hearts go out to them in sympathy and hope.

According to the statistics compiled by the employment office, employment offered this year to the Rikkyo graduates has fortunately increased in number by 30 percent over last year, despite a general trend of business recession set in as the result of the recent tight-money policy. Those figures may give our job-hunting seniors a brighter prospect for their future; but the employment front as a whole will be this year far from rosy, threatened with shrinking demands for college graduates on the part of medium-sized firms which have hitherto absorbed a fairly large number of them.

The fact that an overwhelming majority of those job-seeking students have been majoring in literature, political and social sciences and naturally looking for white-collar jobs pure and simple, leaves a growing demand for technologists entirely unsatisfied. It is true, Japan is not the only country suffering from the dearth of scientists and technologists. A British educator recently has lamented the weakness of his country in neglecting technological education and in practically discouraging those who would take up technological jobs. There is a strong body of opinion even in the United States that the recent American defeat in the race with Soviet Russia of production of the earth satellite is due in a large measure to far less adequate material incentives offered to scientists and technologists in that country than in Russia.

Then how about this country? Is our educational system keeping pace with the scientific and technological progress? Are there enough material incentives to encourage our young people to prepare themselves for technological jobs? Merely to emphasize the urgency of improving educational facilities for training nuclear or any other scientists or technologists is not enough. The whole system of education must be restudied and reorganized to cope with the new situation, including current trends on the employment front.

Rikkyo is planning to establish the College of Law, aiming at to open it in 1959. There is nothing wrong in the plan itself. A good law school will certainly be a valuable asset to the university and the community. It might however be a factor in further overcrowding the employment front with white-collar job seekers. Our university has a noted College of Science and expects to commence before long intensive and extensive researches with the construction of a nuclear reactor. There is no reason why the college should not be enlarged and reorganized as the College of Science and Technology. It may need much more funds, initial, running and otherwise, than a law school. But any worth-while undertaking, whether private, public or national, is always costly and it always pays in the long run.

Rusch Solves Many Rural Problems

High on the slope of Mt. Yatsu, 70 miles west of Tokyo, a 58 year-old Kentuckian, Paul Rusch, has started a revolution for rural Japan. He has shown more than 100,000 farm people how to wrest a new life from mountainsides and bleak valleys that never before produced anything but trees, rock and flame-colored azaleas. Today the stubborn earth there yields wheat, rye, vegetables and fruits. Purebred cattle graze on rich grass, and a modern dairy turns out milk and butter. Families that had never seen a doctor are receiving medical care, and a free lending library—one of the few in rural Japan—distributes books to people who formerly had nothing to read.

Rusch's revolution promises the Japanese the two things they desperately need; food and hope. More than 89 million people are confined to four islands totaling the size of Montana. Most Westerners believe that every available inch of Japanese soil is meticulously cultivated. Actually only 16 percent of the land is tilled; the greater portion, mostly rugged highlands, has never been used. The country produces only 80 percent of its food needs; and each year, as population increases, the amount of foods per person dwindles and grows more costly. Thus Rusch's success on Mt. Yatsu offers and answer for much of rural Japan.

Paul Rusch set out for the highlands a long time ago—in 1925, when he went to Japan as a member of an earthquake-disaster-relief team. He intended to stay a year. But when he was persuaded to join the faculty of Rikkyo University in Tokyo, he began a lifetime job of teaching and working with the Japanese.

From the start his students became his friends and devoted co-workers. (He helped 22 of them through college with money scraped from his own small salary.) When he was interned during the war, they risked their lives to smuggle food to him. Today more than 5000 former students, many of them leaders in government, industry and community affairs, call Rusch by the honorable title of sensei (teacher). They have named him godfather to 634 of their children. Released in the first exchange of prisoners, Rusch was assigned after Japan's surrender to General MacArthur's intelligence staff. As a member of the Occupation Force, part of his job was to help lead toward democracy a people who didn't even know the meaning of the word. Where to begin? "I pondered my own country's history," he says. "How did democracy take hold? The Pilgrims laid the foundation. They held regular town meetings where they thrashed out ideas for their little colony. Later they formed a grange, studied and experimented with seed, livestock, poultry. They learned by doing. If we could transplant the grass roots of democracy, I decided, the Japanese would surely cultivate it."

Rusch chose as frontier for an experiment the mountain village of Kiyosato. Although only 70 miles from modern Tokyo, the people in the area were a hundred years behind the times. Living at an altitude too high to grow rice and too far inland for fresh fish, they subsisted on a grayish noodle called soba, dried seaweed, an

occasional fresh vegetable. They made a living in the warm months by chopping down pine trees for charcoal; winters they carved geta—wooden clogs. One out of five had tuberculosis or other chest trouble; children never tasted milk after leaving the mother's breast.

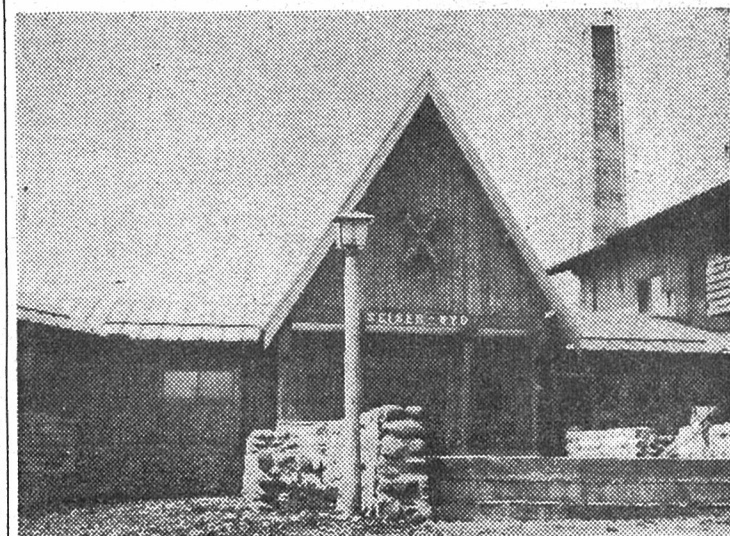
Rusch told these people that they could fight their way out of this poverty and near starvation. Their land of weeds and trees could produce food, he said, and provide pasture for cattle. But it would take work

is truly a testimony to human imagination, charity and faith—and an outstanding example of Japanese-American cooperation."

(The above-mentioned article, appeared in June issue of Reader's Digest, 1956, was offered by Paul Rusch, former professor of Rikkyo University.)

The short history of Kiyosato-mura.

In 807 A.D., an official from the then capital of Japan, Kyoto, came and settled on the



and help. They would have to do the work. He would find the help.

From the Japanese Government Rusch wangled 857 acres of unused, untried land on which to start his experiment. He spent his spare hours evenings and week-ends explaining his project to government and business leaders, to churchmen and Occupation personnel, asking their help. Cash came from such varied sources as former Prime Minister Yoshida, a kitchen maid, a British engineer, an American colonel. Using his own Army pay, Rusch built a road from the railway station at Kiyosato to the projected new community center.

Laborers from surrounding villages and farms began construction of a combined meetinghouse and church in November 1947, finished it the following spring. Father Juji Uematsu of the Japanese Episcopal Church took charge of it. Soon 20 other Japanese joined the staff of what was now called the Kiyosato Educational Experiment Project—KEEP, for short.

Rusch, the only American directly connected with the project, decided to give it his full time. He returned to the United States in 1949 for his discharge, then toured 30 states to preach the gospel of KEEP as a means of demonstrating working democracy to the Japanese.

Word of KEEP's success has wildfired across the mountains. Last year some 8,000 people from all over Japan came by train, bus and foot to find out how to turn rocks and trees into vegetables and grain. Governors of seven prefectures have formally asked Rusch to launch similar projects in their regions. The national government has imported 4000 jerseys for sale at less than cost price to the highland people.

"In KEEP," former Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama has said, "lies undeniable proof that farming in the Japanese mountains is possible. This project

present Nenbagahara (Nenba Plain) of Kiyosato-mura. His name was Hemi. He was in charge of the pasture and stock-farm on Nenbagahara (Nenba Plain). Following the example of Hemi, farmers and stock-raisers gradually came to settle on this plain. Eventually settlers increased to such a number that Nenbagahara (Nenba Plain) grew to become a prospering community comprising one thousand houses. In the 16th century, the then feudal lord of Kai (Yamanashi-Ken), Takeda Shingen, set fire to the thousand houses of Nenbagahara (Nenba Plain) for strategic reasons when he besieged the castle of Uminokuchi near Kiyosato-mura. Water is extremely scarce in this locality; the people were unable to extinguish the fire. The community of Nenbagahara (Nenba Plain) was wholly reduced to ashes. This catastrophe caused the inhabitants of Nenbagahara (Nenba Plain) to desert the place and move elsewhere. At that time the present Kiyosato-mura was divided into two independent communities, the villages: Asakawa-mura and Kashiya-mura. These two villages were consolidated approximately 80 years ago into one community, Kiyosato-mura, at the time of the Meiji Restoration. Centuries ago, when village urchins were picking chestnuts under a tall chestnut tree in this place, Kobo-daishi, the famous Buddhist priest, happened to pass by. Noticing that the urchins were having difficulty in shaking chestnuts off the tall trees, he miraculously made low, small trees bear chestnuts. Thereafter, in this locality, chestnut trees of 2 or 3 feet in height have come to bear fruits plentifully. The chestnuts are called Kobo chestnuts.

Also at a spot on the road from kiyosato-mura to Masutomi-mura, there is a group of chestnut trees called Kobo chestnuts. There is a fall approximately 40 feet high called Otaki on the Daimon River, Kiyosato-mura.

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