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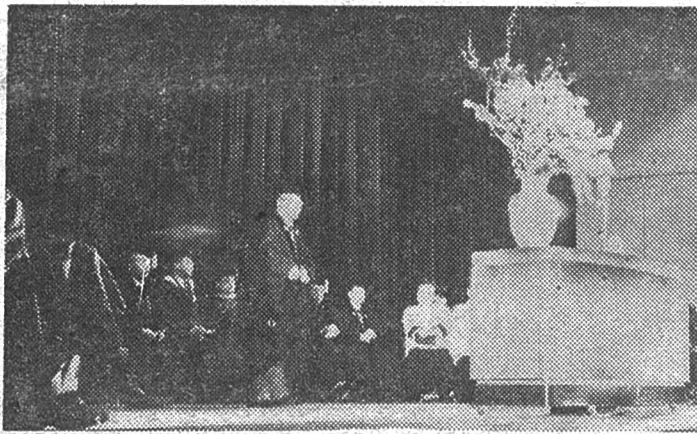
STAND FOR HUMAN EQUALITY & DIGNITY:

Pres. Matsushita

If this year were 1908 instead of 1958, and if you were entering a university (presumably a government university because there was no private university 50 years ago,) you would have enjoyed much higher prestige than you are enjoying now. Like Samurai in the old feudal age the university students fifty years ago were a privileged class. They did not carry swords as Samurai did, but they carried social recognition and a sure promise to power and wealth. Naturally they acted and looked different from "ordinary people". They thought, and the community agreed, that they would after graduation rule the people as Samurai ruled the people in the feudal age. This is the story of fifty years ago, and this age has gone. University students nowadays have no special privilege except that they can exclusively devote themselves to intellectual pursuit. Their number is large, too large to claim any kind of privilege. The community may regard them as future leaders but not rulers. If the community respect the students it does so because they are expected to serve the community in the future and not because they are expected to rule the community. This is the age of Democracy. The equality of human beings are accepted principle of our age. You did not choose this age. You are born in this age. The question is whether you regard this age as a blessing or a curse. Do you envy the students of fifty years ago? Do you regret that the students have lost privilege once they

enjoyed? My opinion is very simple. I think you are born in a wonderful age. Samurai may have been necessary in the feudal age. Privileged students may have been necessary in Meiji period when a rapid westernization was required for national existence. Admitting that they were necessary, they were necessary evil. Nowadays privilege is an evil, quite unnecessary evil. Therefore there is no excuse for existence. You should be glad and should be proud that you have no privilege like your predecessors. St. Paul's University was founded upon Christianity. The fundamental principle of Christianity is the belief that man are created by God as His images. Since we, all of human beings, are images of God we have dignity. If we are proud of anything we should be proud that we are images of the Creator. When St. Paul's University was established 83 years ago Japan was still in a Semi-feudal age. That was an age of class privilege. Yet the Fathers of our institution insisted on teaching equality of human beings rejecting privilege. The Government policy during Meiji period was to educate rulers in the universities. That policy was successful in the sense that it created rulers. It was a failure in the sense that it brought a national calamity. St. Paul's University has always stood for human equality and human dignity. It is my great pleasure to welcome you to our great institution and it is my hope that you will share with our great ideal.

WELCOME TO 1,765 FROSH College of Sociology Starts



The matriculation ceremonies for the new academic year were held at Tucker Hall on April 11 and 12 in the presence of Pres. Matsushita, Deans of the Colleges, professors, parents and relatives of the freshmen. 1765 freshmen—Economics 940, Arts 407, Science 110, Sociology 308, received hearty congratulations.

The Department of Sociology and Social Services of the College of Arts made a new start from April as the College of Sociology.

Prof. Enjiro Awaji, Dean of the new College, in a statement made on the occasion of its new birth, said: "The Department of Sociology and Social Services was somewhat different in character from the other Departments of Arts in that it was more practical than the others. Therefore, it should have been independent of the College of Arts.

Furthermore, most of its students were desirous to enter the industrial field after their graduation, and they were greatly handicapped in seeking jobs by its being a department of the College of Arts.

Thus the Department has been reorganized as an independent College of Sociology to remove such handicaps and facilitate their employment-seeking".

The College comprises following Departments: Labor Management, Employment Guidance, Social Welfare, Cultural Works, and others. Thus St. Paul's University will be greatly strengthened in prestige and scholastic standard.

increased owing to the separation of the Sociology and Social Services Department from the College. The remarkable thing, on the other hand, was that the College of Sociology outran Economics from the new start.

Bishop Reifsneider Passes Away

Charles S. Reifsneider, who was President of Rikkyo University for twenty-eight years from 1912 to 1940 and was the emeritus president by now, passed away on March 16, at Pasadena in California, U.S.A. He was 82 years old.

The memorial service was held on April 13, at the Chapel of Rikkyo University, and had a large attendance. The memories of Bishop Reifsneider written by Dr. Yoshitaro Negishi are on Page 4.

This year 12,460 applicants for admission took the entrance examinations of our University.

The number of applicants to each college is announced as follows; Economics 6,677; Arts 2,241; Science 1,084; and Sociology 2,458.

The ratio of applicants to the enrollment capacity was 16 to 1 in Sociology, 12 to 1 in Economics, 10 to 1 in Science, and 7 to 1 in Arts.

The number of applicants to Economics and Science increased over last year, but that applicants to Arts de-

The 36th Commencement Held

Producing 1,341 bachelors and 42 masters, the 36th commencement exercises were held on March 25 at Tucker Hall. The ceremonies were opened by president Masatoshi Matsushita in the presence of U.S. Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II, Mr. Nyozezan Hasegawa, winner of the Cultural Decoration, Mr. Masamichi Yamagiwa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, Deans of Colleges, professors and parents and relatives of the graduates. President Matsushita, Ambassador MacArthur, Mr. Hasegawa and Governor Yamagiwa addressed congratulatory messages to the new bachelors and masters.

U.S. Ambassador's Message

President Matsushita, Members of the Faculty, Distinguished Guests, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It was good of you to invite me to this graduation ceremony today. I realize that it is routine courtesy for a speaker to thank his hosts for inviting him. But I would like to assure you that I feel a special gratitude on this occasion, for this is the first university graduation I have had the privilege of attending since I came to Japan last year.

It is particularly appropriate that my first attendance at such a ceremony should be here at St. Paul's University, because of the historic associa-

tion between my country and this distinguished institution.

This association began when the Right Reverend Channing Moore Williams came here from Virginia one hundred years ago and founded the small school that has grown into this renowned university. The ties with my country continue not only through your illustrious President, Dr. Matsushita, who holds a doctorate from Columbia University in New York, but also through the American students and professors on your campus.

I have also been impressed by certain of the bi-national characteristics of your university. I understand that the wide range in sports includes Japanese wrestling and American football—which may have a few things in common—and that students may study English and American Literature in addition to Japanese Literature. I believe with all my heart that Japan and the United States are interdependent and should be strong partners in the world. Therefore, I am delighted to see this partnership symbolized both in sports and in classroom study at St. Paul's.

It is an honor to be present at such an important event in your lives, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you graduate for several reasons:

First, for successfully completing what I know has been a difficult and comprehensive course of study.

(Continued on Page 2, Col 5)

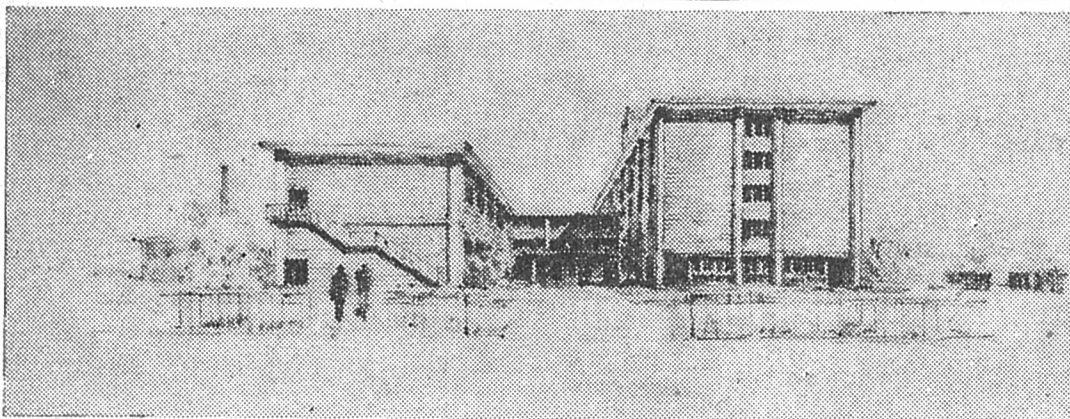


Photo gives a full view of the Law building when completed

Law Building To Be Constructed Soon

The long-contemplated plan for establishment of the College of Law has now taken shape, aiming at starting in the 1959 academic year.

The Law building will be constructed on the ground in front of the main gate of the campus, spreading over the former riding-ground and part of the Theological Seminary site, the management announced.

The building will have two sections of the 5-storied and a 3-storied ferro-concrete structure with central heating.

While, two other buildings, one is the 2-storied student hall, including the refectory for all students and the other the 5-storied ferro-concrete

building for seminars. The total floor space, though details are subject to alteration, is some 144,000 square-feet and the estimated cost is some \$1,000,000.

The construction work will begin in mid-May, to be completed by next April. The buildings, when completed, will be ready for use mainly by the new College, but will be available partly for other Colleges.

As to the faculty the principal members have been already approached with favorable response. At any rate, the management is determined to keep the new College on the highest possible scholastic standard.

Over 1,055 Get Jobs

Efforts of University authorities and graduating students bore fine results in the employment campaign this year, despite deepening recession under tight money policy.

About 1,055 graduates (nearly 98 per cent of the job-hunters) have already got their jobs as of March 31.

The number employed this year is rather increased over that last year. The largest group of new graduates are employed in trading and commercial firms, second largest group in vehicle manufactures, and third largest in banks and other financial firms.

Looking back on the state of employment of this year, we can find remarkable trends in development of a constituency for Rikkyoites and in getting jobs in city banks.

Around The World in 180 Days

By Satchio A. Sasaki

Chief, International Affairs
International Student Association of Japan

In Traveling A Companion

Fascinated by curiosity to see as many aspects of the world as possible, I left Japan by boat. Making brief stops at the Philippines, Thailand, Malaya, Ceylon, India and Egypt. I felt relieved when I landed in Europe. In the Philippines, to my regret, it is better not to go out at night without a native being accompanied by, and in Ceylon, India and Egypt I was surely displeased by beggars, blackmailers and crooks following me. Some people of the countries Japan once occupied know the word "Kokan" and came up to me to ask to exchange a monkey and mangos with "Shoyu" and "Peace". They looked very poor. You will be surprised and sympathetic to find a lot of poor people in the Southeast countries. Meanwhile not a few students were very interested in coming to Japan to study.

I went to Cairo to see the Pyramids. Though I wanted to stay in Cairo longer, I had to hurry to my boat which was due to leave Alexandria for Italy in a few hours. At the Cairo station, I was at a loss, because the tickets for the train were sold out already. While I was wandering about the station thinking what to do, a young man came up to me and asked me what was wrong. Fortunately he spoke English. In Egypt at the time the whirlwind of nationalism was taking place, and you could not find a single sign written in English. The kind young man of about my age was having difficulty buying a ticket. Then we made up our minds to take a taxi, going Dutch count. In the car, as we drove over the desert, I got into a perspiration because of both the hot weather and the hot talk with him because he was so nationalistic. Making a stop-over at Genova where the sea, sky and palm trees all have such a tropical look, I left the boat at the port of Marseilles.

"Service compris?"

You have to always expect in traveling what you have not anticipated. At the customhouse of Marseilles, the customs officer demanded that I pay 10,000 francs for the camera, portable radio and some cigarettes which I brought in from Japan with me. I was sure that the customs officer was wrong. After a three-hour debate, he learned at last that I was right. And I also learned later that France is short of labor and it is necessary for her to employ anybody who is matured physically. It might well be easy for us to imagine that all the French people are educated and romantic, singing chansons

de Paris. A part of a thing is always a part, not the whole of it. Japanese people know much more about other countries than the other people do about Japan, it is true. I was really floored by the question about having to dye her teeth black and to shave off her eyebrows when a woman gets married to a Japanese man. A German girl student who was in love with a Japanese student put the question to me.

I was late for the train to Paris from Marseilles thanks to the customs officer, and since I had much time until the next train, I had dinner in a smaller restaurant, where I was served excellent wine. After enjoying the meal, I was flurried because I almost forgot to leave a tip behind—ten or fifteen per cent of the total price. "Service compris?" is the first expression I learned in France.

Air of Festival in Paris

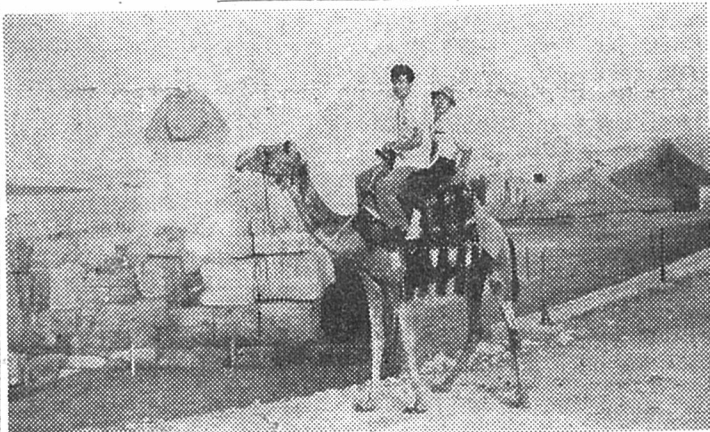
The International Cultural Festival was observed in Paris. 1,500 participants, representing twenty two countries, stayed at a quite modern hostel in Antony, and buses took us to the places of meeting. Viennese students' orchestra played wonderfully and were called back for encores again and again at the Sorbonne. One third of the listeners, I noticed, in a scrum-like formation be-

students after the show came to see me and wanted me to send a Japanese kimono, a statue of Buddha and Japanese books from Japan.

It is true what people say about Paris in the fall. In September marronniers let their "feuille morte" (dead leaves) pile up on the stone pavements. It hurts me to stay home, in Paris. The first day I went out for dawdling, and Paris is wonderful for dawdling at dusk. For long, precious minutes I watched the farewell glitter of the sun making a dream castle of the white domes and soaring spires of Sacre Coeur at Montmartre.

Lovers were loitering with their arms around each other. I wondered if they were a Parisien and a Parisienne. The young people of Paris probably have not returned home yet, I feared, because when vacance (vacation) comes, students of Europe set out on a journey in their cars or on bicycles to their favorite places.

After the Festival, I, too, wanted to see other parts of Europe by hitch-hiking (that's economical indeed!), and, at first, went to Amsterdam from Paris where the cost of living is high. As symbolized by windmills, it is calm in the Netherland. To my great joy, almost all the people of the Netherland speak English. I asked, at the dinner to which



Writer (left) behind the noteds in Egypt

gan to swing right and left to the music playing. They were really enjoying the music, I understand. Then a German student just beside me criticized and vigorously denounced them, saying, "They are French, I am sure!" There was a deep-rooted hatred on the part of Deutschland towards France and vice versa. As a whole, however, all the representatives enjoyed a close friendship. On the very last day of the Festival, we had an opportunity to show Japanese pictures—"Japan of Today", "Silk Story", and "Kimono", which evoked applause. Some

I was invited, what they call butter in Dutch, pointing to the butter on the table. "That is margarine!" answered the hostess. Butter for export and a substitute at home. I was impressed by their smartness. As I was afraid that a longer stay here would prove monotonous, I came down to Deutschland and to Suisse, enjoying the kind hospitalities of German and Swiss people who gave me free drives and offered me a week's accomodation. I had no difficulty to understand others in those countries because not a few people spoke English as well as German, French and Italian.

"So many men, so many tastes" When I arrived in New York City I got a letter from a

Japanese Film YORU NO TSUZUMI



"Do you think Otane was killed only by this Tsuzumi-shi?" This exclamation shouted by Hikokuro Ogura—who had to kill Gen-emon Miyaji (a handdrummer), even which forgiving him at heart, on the

friend in Germany who is so anxious to know about Japan that his letters followed me to every place I went in the U.S. The letter read: I saw Japanese films, and it was rather funny when the narrator in the cultural film said, "What can be found everywhere in Japan are festivals and many children. Is it true?" Then I sent a reply, saying: "Yes, it is true. Festivals in the rural area are quite popular and also in Tokyo. It is mighty true. Everyday all the streets are crowded with such people." I meant by that, of course, that painting and dressing of Japanese women and population of Japan is not moderate.

I know that everybody has his likes and dislikes. As far as international affairs are concerned, however, nobody should have his own likes and dislikes. I happened to see a Japanese student who is studying in New York. He was rather critical about the way of American life, and he preferred Europe countries. Another Japanese student in Kentucky told me that she did not like Japan so much and was enjoying slandering Japan... The Student Union of the University of Minnesota is one of the most active organizations. One of the students who was taking part in the All-University Congress told me, answering my question about their race segregation, that probably he was afraid it is caused by "so many men, so many tastes," as nobody is, fastidious about food.

Just before I left San Francisco for Japan, a certain American wanted to give me a present and asked me which I preferred, cigarettes or sweets. I preferred sweets. Then he bought two chocolate bars and gave me one, and the rest, he put in his pocket. I thanked him very much. I have learned much from many people and fascinating places, in this "Around the world in 180 days."

grounds of Gen-emon's illicit intercourse with his dear wife Otane during his absence for the "Sankin Koutai" system,— seems to be a shout against the inhumanity of the Tokugawa feudal system itself.

In the Tokugawa era, about two hundred and fifty years ago, Monzaemon Chikamatsu, the author of the original story, wrote this tragedy basing it on an incident which had actually happened. We can find naturally throughout the film the contradiction of the "Sankin Koutai" system, and, above all, we can not help being impressed by the tragedy of the awfully trampled humanity in that era.

The movie director, Tadashi Imai of "Kome" (Rice), "Jun-ai Monogatari" (The Story of a Pure Love), made a classical film for the first time in "Yoru no Tsuzumi", based on Chikamatsu's well-known classic "Horikawa nami no Tsuzumi", co-starring Ineko Arima and Rentaro Mikuni together with Masayuki Mori.

MacArthur's Message

—Continued from Page 1—

Second, for being privileged to attend a university with such a long and impressive history and tradition.

And third, for being associated with a university which maintains eminence in its scholarly disciplines yet at the same time affords an atmosphere of complete academic freedom.

Academic freedom such as you have enjoyed during your years at St. Paul's is perhaps too often taken for granted, but is and should be a proud gift, to be jealously guarded.

There are many parts of the world today where academic freedom is a myth or a memory. There are police states where students and faculty can have no really free discussion, except clandestinely in attics or in basements. There are countries students cannot choose their courses of study or future professions, and where only one all-powerful political party, which regiments the lives of students, teachers, and the people, is tolerated.

As young and potential leaders of one of the leading countries of the free world, I urge you to cherish this spirit of academic freedom. Keep it always before you as one of the legacies you in turn would wish to pass on to your children.

In conclusion, may I thank you again most sincerely for letting me share this eventful day with you, and I wish you all happiness and great success.

Welcome Freshmen!

Student Refectory

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SPORTS

KIZAWA FIGHTS IN AAU MAT GAMES

Shigehiro Kizawa, the heavy-weight class member of the Rikkyo wrestling club, who just graduated this spring, took part in the U.S. national amateur union championship which was held at San Francisco April 2 to 5. He lost the first match while other Japanese student matmen won five games.

The 12-man team, led by Ichiro Hatta, president of the Japan Amateur Wrestling Association, left Tokyo for San Francisco March 11. From the Rikkyo wrestling club, Kizawa was the first wrestler who was elected for the Japan delegate team to go to America.

"I am very happy to be able to go to America just before my graduation. It can be said that this is a very good chance for Japanese wrestlers of the heavy weight class. Because in America there are lot of fine, strong wrestlers in that class, while they are rather poor in the light weight class. And I am looking forward to playing with these powerful wrestlers."

This was the very first message which giant wrestler Kizawa gave to the sports writers of the Rikkyo Echo.

"Will you please tell us about your team?" we asked.

"In contrast with America, the light weight class of Japanese wrestling are very strong; may be the strongest in the world. But I'm sorry to say they are very poor in the heavy weight class. That is only natural, however, if you think about the body of the Japanese. So the same is true of our team. "As far as I am concerned, as one of the heavy weight players, I'll try to acquire various kinds of technique which big players must have through many matches there. That's the biggest, and the only purpose of the travel, I can say."

"Would you mind telling us your records of the past? And how were you selected to be a delegate?" we asked. "I ranked third when I was a freshman, and second place in my sophomore and junior years in the all Japan Championships. And I won the student championship when I became senior. I missed the chances to join the Olympic games and the world-championships which were held in Moscow. This is the first time for me to play abroad."

To a question as to what the expectation of the team is, he replied that the members of the light weight class are very promising. Three of them surely will be champions. "But in the heavy weight class we have no chance to win a championship."

"After your return, you'll be a graduate already. Even if you train hard and learn techniques in America, you can play as a student no more. What is your plan after you come back?"



Mr. Shigehiro Kizawa

"After I enter into society, I think I have many roles to play. As the history of the Rikkyo wrestling club is short, we have few O.B. coaches. We need a lot of good coaches to make good wrestlers. I realized this through my four years wrestler life. Now, I have made up my mind to devote myself to coach our club as one of O.B. members whenever I can," answered he.

We closed our interview by assuring him that we knew he would do his best, and wishing him all success.

NAGAI PICKED UP AGAIN

Eiichi Nagai, a No. 1 player of the St. Paul's Badminton Club, was appointed as one of the members of the Japan Badminton team to take part in the Third Asian Games which will be held in Tokyo from May 24 to June 1.

According to the Japan Badminton Association, four Rikkyo boys are among the seven members of the team.

All of the four Rikkyo boys went to southeast Asia last year, as members of the Japan team, when Japan took part in the Thomas Cup Badminton Championships.

Nagai, Rikkyo's star player, granted the following interview to the Rikkyo Echo when he was selected.

"I joined the Thomas Cup Championships last year. I can say there is a very good chance for Japan to win the champion this year. Thailand is the most powerful rival."

Thailand and Japan will meet in the final and if we can defeat them, the championship will be ours.

LET'S LOOK AT OUR NINE

Generally it is said that there will be little chance for the Rikkyo nine to maintain the championship this spring season in the Tokyo Big 6 University Baseball League.

After sending out Nagashima, Motoyashiki, and Sugura, the heroes of the student ball players, it does not seem that the members of the new team will be superior to the last ones. Then, what about the power of the newly born team? This is the very question that every ball fan has in mind.

First of all, how about batting? Third baseman Sugimoto who took the place of Nagashima proved his ability as a slugger in the past exhibition games. He was in the pink of condition through training, and his three-run-homer, in the Japan Student Baseball Association Memorial Tournament, was enough to make us feel his overwhelming force. His fielding is also appreciated by short-stop Kobayashi. Speaking of batting, second baseman Edamatsu was very active in the aforesaid tournament. And Akaike, first baseman, while showing his perfect fielding, is destined also to become a great slugger.

Turning our eyes to the outfield trio, there is no worry about the new captain, Nishizaki. His record in the exhibition games was as follows.—At bats 14, hits 6, runs 4. Other out-fielders—Takabayashi, left, and Jinno, right,—will meet our expectations, we feel sure.

Catcher Kataoka, the sub-captain, is going to play an important part in helping Nishizaki. He is the only man in the team who can lead young and inexperienced pitchers. Then, who's going to be the best pair with Kataoka? Inagawa seems to be the answer. He has made rapid progress since last year. How about Godai who already made his debut last fall, and Yasui and Moritaki? All of them are talented enough to be ace pitchers. Contrary to our expectations, however, they do not seem to be in top form

"To prepare for the game all members of the team will gather at Kamakura and train hard till early in May."

To the question, as to what is the most significant thing about the Asian Games, Nagai replied, "Sports, I believe, play a very important role in promoting friendship among nations. Of course, to win a game, to defeat a rival is also very important as far as sports are concerned. But a more important thing is to promote friendship, to understand other peoples and to make ourselves understood through sports."

"And from that stand point, I hope this meeting will end in a great success. To make it more successful, cooperation is needed not only among all the participants, but among all the people in Japan."

Coed's Champion

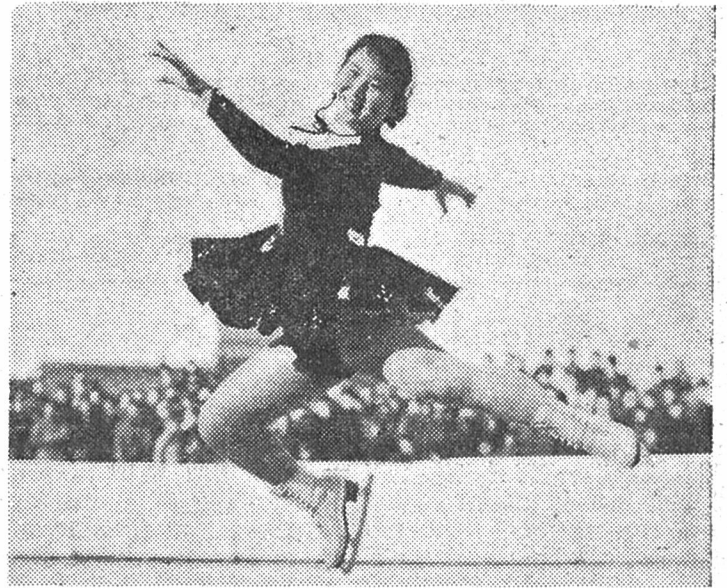


Photo shows Miss Kazue Takahashi skating

We, sports writers of the Rikkyo Echo visited Miss Kazue Takahashi, a sophomore of Rikkyo University, who captured the individual high scoring honors at the All Japan Intercollegiate Figure Skating Tournament.

The day was bright and the soft breeze slightly touched our faces, as we knocked on the door. Miss Takahashi was very glad when we congratulated her on winning the championship, and she spoke of many interesting things, as yet.

Especially, young Godai has been marked to become a No. 1 hurler among the league pitchers, as his performance is highly promising. Moritaki is also an able pitcher who is acquiring his own form to be an ace. Much was expected from Yasui when he entered Rikkyo, owing to the fact that he was one of the brilliant high school players at Koshien stadium.

In order to maintain our successive victory, it is an urgent matter for our team to form a much more powerful batting line-up as the manager Tsuji is emphasizing.

"I was very glad when I won first place! I can say I was rather fortunate. My chief aim was to gain a team victory. But, as you know, we only have two girl skaters and we had to have three players to win as a team."

She was disappointed because the girl members are not recognized as regular members, just because they are girls. And there are only two girls, so they have to practice together with the boys under strict discipline.

"Sometimes the training is too difficult," she said. "We wish we could have separate training. For instance, this Spring vacation, my practice hours were one to six in the morning. Can you imagine!"

"And next year" she continued, "we are expecting to have three or more skillful girl skaters, so maybe my dreams will come true. Moreover, we hope we will have the honor of winning a team victory."

She is expecting to have one more tournament in May and we all wish her good luck and success.

RIKKYO EDGES MEIJI IN ICE HOCKEY MATCH

Rikkyo succeeded in recapturing the crown from Meiji after Rikkyo-Meiji periodical game with a score of 10-8, April 2nd, whom St. Paul's squad had been by any means unable to defeat. All through the game combination attacks did not work well not only for Rikkyo but also for Meiji, due to the graduation of brunt players, though the game was hot.

In the first period, St. Paul's forged ahead over Meiji, 4-0. In a flash, while the defence of the strong rival was quite disorderly, Meiji's right soon began counter attacks, especially by the outstanding plays of Satoh, Center-Forward who gained half

of the goals Meiji marked. So Meiji caught up, with a score of 4-4. Meiji was only once ahead through the game in the second period, 6-5, also won by cutting in solo-shot of Satoh. However, scoring tied in the final by a back-shot of Inazu, who in particular made fine plays in the game, Rikkyo successively gained two goals which decided the game, one was by Hatanaka, another by Shibayama.

And thanks to the fine plays of Rikkyo's goal-keeper, Sakino, who saved half-a-dozen goals most skillfully, but whose forehead was hurt in doing it, Rikkyo was able to whip the strong contender.

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Academic Freedom And Christian Education

As all intelligent Japanese have learned to their cost, academic freedom is a basic element in democracy and its loss is a most important, first step toward crumbling of all democratic institutions in a country and true national life. Little wonder that freedom of the schools has been zealously, and even vehemently, guarded by political as well as educational leaders of free countries.

Freshmen, newly enrolled in our university, must already have sung in the college song in praise of that time-honored watchword of "the institution of free learning," and will hear it repeated and discussed on the campus, to be sure, on many relevant occasions during the four years to come. But what is academic freedom? What does it really stand for? It may be opportune, especially for the freshmen to clarify its true significance as they start their hard-earned college life as students of a Christian educational institution.

As we have previously pointed out editorially and otherwise, freedom, along with democracy, is a word abused most often—even to the extent of perversion. So is academic freedom. An antonym of freedom is regimentation. As a matter of fact, however, the most thoroughly regimented country on earth declares itself to be the chief promoter and defender of freedom and the most rigidly disciplined and controlled student organization fights professedly for academic freedom.

In expounding academic freedom, an eminent American social scientist states that "the school in its teaching can acknowledge no authority but that of truth." It is a clear enough statement. However, he goes on to remind us: "It can, therefore, be as easily forward-looking as conservative. In following the truth it can be both."

Although we are by no means inclined to be conservative, we cannot deny the truth even if it is associated in any way with conservative thinking.

It is extremely regrettable, in this connection, that those "progressive" movements, self-styled guardians of academic freedom, have been acting in many cases diametrically opposite to that very principle they are supposed to be fighting for by denying to those who are contrary-minded free thinking and free discussion, which are essential factors in freedom of the schools. Any doctrine or movement that violates the right of the individual to freely express his opinion is to strangle that very cause it professes to uphold. It is a matter of course that freedom in discussion must be exercised in conformity with "courtesy, decency and truth."

There will be no freshmen who are not aware of Rikkyo University being a Christian institution. No small number of them, however, will pay little attention to its particular bearing upon academic freedom. All best thinkers, Christian and non-Christian, agree that the basic, central teaching of Jesus Christ is "fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man," which implies a high valuation of the individual and of the rights of the common man. The Christian schools, therefore, are called upon to champion the cause of freedom, and particularly freedom of the schools.

"If you abide by what I say," taught Christ, "you are really disciples of mine: you will understand the truth, and the truth will set you free." Faith in God's fatherhood and human brotherhood is the only unshakable foundation of true academic freedom.

THE GERMANS AND WAR

By Prof. TOSHIO MORIKAWA

Political indifference

It is a well-known fact that Germany has been making remarkable progress financially after World War II and the people of the world are watching with apprehensions what stand Germany will take in the period of the ominous tension of the East-West.

It is a matter of common sense now that political indifference leads to grave consequences. In Germany after the war indifference to politics has been notoriously prevalent among the citizens and students, it is said.

For instance, 'Doktor Faustus' by Thomas Mann thoroughly describes the mental conditions of the Nazi. His remark that this book, when compared with his other works, is not appreciated so much by the Germans, may testify to their indifference towards political affairs and to their hatred for being opened up their old wounds.

Uprising of Hitler

The German people gave birth to Hitler who brought about a tremendous catastrophe to the world. They began to have a nihilistic world view like 'Nazism' and consequently they have been regarded as ex-convicts, guilty of the atroci-

ties, they had committed. In short, the impression of the people of other countries about the Germans is that there is no knowing what they will be up to next.

Furthermore, it has been said that since Hitler had come into power in Germany, no effective "anti-Hitler movement" had been set on foot. Consequently their post-war confession that they were against Hitler, was not taken at its face value by the people through the world.

Anyway, it is a historical fact that war marked an important link in the chain of Hitler's policy. He stepped into political activities, motivated by the defeat of Germany in World War I. So his aim was just war, that is, to conquer the world by force.

Voiceless resistance

We should not, however, jump at the conclusion that the Germans are warlike people.

Günter Weisenborn, German novelist, collected records of the resistance movements during the war and published them entitled 'Der lautlose Aufstand' (Voiceless Uprising). In these documents are lurking the energy of the men and women of all ages and classes,

who literally had devoted their lives to peace even under those desperate conditions.

It was owing to the Gestapo which was ramified through the length and breadth of Germany that Hitler was able to manage to keep the resistance in check. However, the Gestapo was not so effective in the occupied countries as in his own. In this connection, Weisenborn pointed out that that was the reason why the resistance movements in Germany was doomed to failure but rather was successful in other countries.

Of course, we must not judge the political conscience of the Germans only by the failure of the resistance movements. Germany as well as the other countries produced a large number of people who firmly believed in justice.

It is a problem how this spirit was inherited and put into practical life after the war. During the war, there existed the so-called 'Slaughter factory' in certain places of Germany, but most of the Germans would deny it now.

Indeed, good German citizens individually might have not anything to do with such an atrocity, but it is also a matter of fact that they should not blame Hitler and his followers alone.

What war brings

Recently we have news that the French army is committing inhuman outrages, in its occupied areas, the North Africa. This abnormal condition of war can make inhumane not only the Germans but also the French who have been brought up in the tradition of the French Revolution.

War distorts human nature as well as human life of each individual. In short, we should not blame Hitler for all those crazy acts during the war but we should rather realize that war emanates from the dark side of human mind. That is the lesson we should learn from the experience of war.

The reflection is incompatible with the political indifference. In connection with this, it is very instructive to know that Hitler rose to power, in the closing period of Weimar Republic, when people's indifference to politics brought about the sharp decrease of the number of people who went to the polls in the general election.

At the present time Germany holds an important position in the trend of the world situation. Accordingly, it is a disheartening fact that German Prime Minister Adenauer recently announced Germany will carry the atomic weapons.

However, recently students in Heiderberg decided to demand the ban on the experiments of the atomic weapons. Isn't it possible to say that they have taken the first step toward putting an end Germans' indifference to politics for which they had been blamed for many years?

Memories of Reifsneider

By Dr. Timothy Y. Negishi

I have lost one of my best friends in America in the death of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Reifsneider who passed away in Pasadena Cal. at the mature age of 82. When I say my friends, I mean those persons either Japanese or American to whom I could freely open my heart and speak about any subject that is lurking in my mind. During his stay in Japan of over 30 years the Bishop did good work as a religious person, but he was not a recluse who shunned the society of men or women. He was a genial, sociable gentleman. While he was in Japan, he and I used to argue upon many subjects connected with St. Paul's University. He was a great talker in Japanese. Although an American; he used to pop out with very good Japanese phrases. I wished to talk in English when arguing with any foreigner as I well know that it would improve my English if I used it constantly with foreigners. One day, we discussed the subject of making our students talk in English more. Then, he took the stand that I went too far on the subject, and said that it was not necessary to make Japan a bilingual nation—Japanese and English. So, he advised me not to be so frantic to make Japanese students talk only in English. Then, I could ap-

preciate the points of his view very well. However, as I stopped talking in English, I found that the Bishop was using the Japanese language all the time, so that I was found speaking in English all the time and the Bishop speaking in Japanese in dead earnest. He was so anxious to imbibe the spirit of the Japanese. So he spoke in Japanese while I spoke in English as I was equally anxious to obtain the view of Americans. When we came to ourselves, each of us found ourself speaking in a foreign tongue respectively. Then, the discussion ended on a note of humor, he speaking in Japanese and I speaking in English only. St. Paul's University has now grown up to be one of the largest Christian Universities in Japan. It is a matter of great sorrow that we can not show him the present activities of the University in our present life under Dr. Matsushita our new President. We believe, however, the time will come when we will meet again, and enjoy the fruits of our university work whose foundation the Bishop helped to lay down firm and intact by his hard work for so many years.

With my deepest sympathy to Mrs. Reifsneider and her boys and girls, ever hoping to see them again in Japan, I conclude this short note.



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