

RIKKYO ECHO

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RIKKYO SPORTS—1962

Rikkyo Wins Various Championships

Field Day, an annual Rikkyo sports festival, was held at St. Paul's Green Heights on October 25, under the sponsorship of the Rikkyo Athletic Association.

According to the time-honored custom, many of the Rikkyo teams which had achieved excellent records in intercollegiate competitions since last October were commended officially. Those clubs are mentioned below with the championships which they won.

Badminton

The 1962 All-Tokyo Student Badminton Championship (February)

The Men's Championship of University Badminton Spring League (May)

Mr. Tohjo and Mr. Fukuda: The doubles of the All-Tokyo Student Badminton Championships

Mr. Itagaki: The All-Kanto Student Singles Badminton Championship (June)

Mr. Sato and Mr. Tohjo: The All-Kanto Student Men's Doubles Championship

Basketball

The 1961 National Intercollegiate Basketball Championship (November)

The Kanto Intercollegiate Basketball Title (July)

Victory in the Basketball Periodical League of 3 Universities: Nihon, Meiji, and Rikkyo Univ.

The Kanto Intercollegiate Basketball League Championship (October)

Field and Track

Mr. M. Hamazaki: 5,000-meter race in

the 41st Kanto Intercollegiate Track and Field Meeting (September)

Mr. M. Hamazaki: 10,000-meter race in the Tokyo Athletic Championship Meeting (May)

Mr. Kimata: The Running High-jump Championship in the 41st Kanto Intercollegiate Track and Field Championship Meeting (September)

Automobile

The 3 University Reliability Run Championship (Aoyama, Chuo, and Rikkyo Univ.)

The All-Japan Women's Reliability Run Championship

Horsemanship

The 3 University Periodical Tournament Championship (Aoyama, Chuo, and Rikkyo Univ.)

The Tokyo Six University Horse-riding Championship

Skate

The 2,000-meter Relay Championship in the 34th All-Japan Student Skate Championship Meet

Mr. K. Kato: 3,000-meter speed skate race in the 34th All-Japan Student Skate Championship Meet.

Mr. N. Tobita: 3,000-meter speed skate race in the 34th All-Japan Student Skate Championship Meet

Volleyball

The 1962 Kanto Six University Spring

THE FOOTBALL SEASON is now at its height. The picture shows Rikkyo in hot pursuit of speedy Asahina (30), Nihon University. (The Kanto Intercollegiate Football Autumn League, Oct. 21, at Korakuen)

League Championship (six-man system)

Yacht

The 16th Periodical Tilt of 3 University Championship (Shnipe class): Nihon, Hosei and Rikkyo Univ.

Weight Lifting

The 3 University Weight Lifting Periodical Tilt Championship (Nihon, Koku-gakuin and Rikkyo Univ.)

There are at present thirty-nine clubs (included are five women's clubs) which belong to the Athletic Association of Rikkyo University.

The number of students who are organized into clubs comes up to more than 1,300.

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Rikkyo Festival to Be Held With Academic Programs

The curtain of the Annual Rikkyo Festival will be open on November 1 with about 80 cultural, athletic and religious clubs participating.

This year the Festival will last a day longer than last year, and the budget for the Festival is 1.27 millions, decreasing, somewhat less than that of last year.

The sponsors, stressing the academic import, have decided to group the exhibition rooms according to types of participating clubs.

"Face Present Cultural Situations with Critical and Creative Spirit," is the slogan this year. Mr. Odagiri, chairman of the Cultural Association, explains the importance of this slogan by saying that mass-communication so much influences our daily life that modern people are apt to be only receivers of culture through the media of mass-communications.

"When we engage in cultural activities within the complex framework of modern life, we must reconsider our traditional viewpoints and concept of progress a healthy and constructive criticism of our culture," he added.

The Festival Eve Program will feature Hiroshi Ashino's Chanson Recital in Tucker Hall and the Rikkyo Festival is intended to have a wide appeal, not only to students but to all kinds of people.

In the second day of the Festival, a symposium about 'the Peace Movement' is scheduled and will be presided over by Mr. Iwao Ogawa, a professor of Rikkyo University and Masaharu Hatanaka, a director of Gensuikyo (the Japan Council Against



Every student can enjoy a folk dancing with professors in the evening of the day following the Festival.

Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs).

A lecture by Mr. Kazuo Ohkohchi, a professor of Tokyo University, on 'the University Administration System' is also planned.

Folk dancing, which was also held on the Festival Eve last year, will be enjoyed on the evening of Sunday the 4th on grounds of the Theological Seminary. This will be the last program of the Festival.

Mr. Odagiri added lastly,

"A rich variety of programs is planned for the Festival. I am sorry that many students return to their homes or take other trips during the Festival. Such students should think about the significance and purpose of the Rikkyo Festival.

"From the historical point of view, the Rikkyo Festival has grown and improved year by year. So we can expect the Festival this year to be the best yet."

Honorary Degree to Be Awarded to Archbishop

Rikkyo University will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon a Canadian Arch-bishop in All Saints' Chapel on November 1. Prof. E. Kan is to preside as the acting President in the absence of Pres. M. Matsushita.

The degree-winner is the Most

Reverend Howard H. Clark, who arrived in Japan from Canada on October 19.

Rev. Clark was elected primate of All Canada at the 20th General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada in 1959, and now occupies the position of Archbishop and Metropolitan of Rupert's Land.

The 59-year-old Archbishop, a tireless and energetic worker in his episcopal duties, is also Chancellor of St. John's College, Winnipeg, and serves on the boards of numerous other institutions of higher education.

Rev. Clark is known throughout the Canadian Church and in the Anglican Communion for his work as chairman of the Central Sub-Committee for the Revision of the Canadian Prayer Book, and also for his leadership in reunion efforts which have been going on for many years between the Anglican Church of Canada and the United Church of Canada.

Documentary Film Completed

A documentary color film entitled "The Birth of the Atomic Reactor" was completed in the beginning of October by the Yomiuri Eigasha Company.

The film, edited to about 30 minutes length, shows the process of erection of the reactor at the Rikkyo Atomic Energy Research Institute from start to completion.

The narrators are Prof. Isamu Ozawa who speaks in English, and Mr. Hirokazu Ochi-ai, announcer of Tokyo Broadcasting System, who speaks in Japanese.

The atomic reactor was donated to Rikkyo University by the American Episcopal Church, Pres. Matsushita who left for the U.S. on October 10, presented to the American Episcopal Church the film as a token of gratitude.

The reactor, a TRIGA Mark II, is only one of its kind in Japan, so that the film will be of great value in showing activities of the atomic reactors in Japan.

Mr. Paul Rusch To Receive Medal

Paul Rusch, director of Rikkyo University and founder of the famous "KEEP" uplands farming project at Kiyosato, will receive a cultural distinguished service medal from Yamanashi-ken at a ceremony to be held in Kofu Nov. 1.

The medal will be given to him by the prefectural education board in recognition of his outstanding contribution to "democratization, livelihood improvement and new life movement" in the rural areas of Yamanashi-ken.

The American missionary arrived for the first time in Japan in 1925 with the mission of reconstructing the Y.M.C.A. organization in Tokyo and Yokohama following the big earthquake of 1923. At that time he took a job teaching at Rikkyo.

In 1956, Rusch was awarded the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure for his role in rebuilding friendship between Japan and the U.S. In 1959, he became an honorary citizen of Takanecho at Kiyosato.

Theatrical Contest To Be Held

The 26th Four University English Theatrical Contest will be held on November 10 and 11 at the Hitotsubashi Auditorium. Four Universities are Keio, Waseda, Hitotsubashi and Rikkyo and English Speaking Societies of each university will take part in the Contest. Rikkyo English Speaking Society (R.E.S.S.) won many victories over the other three universities in the past.

This year, R.E.S.S. will put on the stage "Ayanotsuzumi" by Yukio Mishima. This play is the story of the love-affair between a 68-year-old man and a 34-year-old-woman. The theme is "Absolute love cannot be materialized in actuality."

Novelist Ooe's Lecture

The Society for the Study of English and American Literature is planning a lecture by Mr. Kenzaburo Ooe, a brilliant young novelist and critic, who has recently returned from a trip around the world.

Mr. Ooe has had chances of observing young people in many countries.

Mr. Ooe's talk at Rikkyo will be entitled "Today's young people in America, West Germany, France and Japan." The lecture will be delivered in Room 151 at 3 p.m. on November 2.

Rokusuke Ei to Speak On "Tourism"

Every year much of the activity at the Rikkyo Festival seems to be about the same. So in order to introduce a new idea and give some variety, the Hotel Management Club has thought up the clever idea of presenting a lecture on tourism by poet Rokusuke Ei.

The song poet who composed such popular poems for music as 'Ue O Muite Aruko (Let's walk with our chins up) and Kuroi Hanabira (Black petals), will lecture on tourism at 1:00 p.m., Nov. 2 in Room 151. He will talk from the traveler's view point.

Rikkyo Festival Highlights

"Onigiri" Shop In Mitchell Hall

The "Mitchell Hall," the coeds dormitory, will hold an exhibition, as well as the annual "Open House" and the "Onigiri" shop, a sort of a food shop on November 2 and 3.

The coeds of Mitchell Hall will exhibit about the history and the rules of the Hall and a statistical tables of their home towns.

In addition to the new program, the annual garden party, "Onigiri" shop, will be enjoyed on the beautiful lawn of the Hall, and from 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. the nice and sweet music will be performed by the Harmonica Society, the Light Music Society and the Spanish Guitar Club.

Coffee Shop To Be Open

At the Festival, students can enjoy fully mood of Latin American countries drinking genuine Latin American coffee and hearing Latin American music.

During the Rikkyo Festival

the Spanish club will operate a coffee shop in the garden in front of the building of the College of Science.

And also "Spanish Speech Contest" will be held in Room 352 at 1 p.m. on the first day of the Festival, and the Club hopes students who can speak Spanish will take part in the contest.

Exhibit about "Art Theatre"

The Rikkyo Cinema Club will hold some programs, such as exhibits, two lectures and a movie.

The present condition of "Art Theatre" both in foreign countries and in Japan will be made public in the exhibition, as well as the analysis of the works which have been put on the screen in Japan, "Art Theatre" in view of spectators, and the direction of "Art Theatre," from November 1 to 4 at the Room 219.

Inviting Mr. Kyushiro Kusakabe, a cinema critic, and Mr. Zenzo Matsuyama, a scenario

writer, to Rikkyo University, the Cinema Club will give their lectures to the students at the first day of the Rikkyo Festival. And the English movie, "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning" will screen at Tucker Hall from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Disk Jockey By R.B.C.

The Rikkyo Broadcasting Club (R.B.C.) is planning a variety of programs for the Rikkyo Festival, among which is the exhibit on broadcasting commercial advertisements. Their exhibits will be displayed in Room 317 from November 1 to 4.

A musical drama titled "A dancing pierrot" will be radioed in Tucker Hall on the second day of the Festival.

Among the attraction is a disk jockey program named "Hit Parade" which will entertain the audience by broadcasting popular pieces in Latin, Jazz, Western and Hawaiian music.

In addition, R.B.C. will broadcast a recorded composition study entitled "Spirit of the Modern Student," which will try to put a spotlight on the differences of student life between modern and old times.

The two latter programs will be held in Room 266.



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Students' Interest Needed For Establishment of L.A.I.

In order to pave the way for the establishment of the proposed Latin American Institute in Rikkyo University, the Brazilian Embassy in Tokyo will hold an exhibition on Brazil here in Common Room during the coming Cultural Festival in November. The exhibition will be organized by the Club of the Portuguese Speaking People.

Dr. W. Murtinho, Minister-Counsellor of the Embassy, has two plans for this exhibition. The first plan is to show various aspects of Brazil through photographs, music, and what is more, a cup of "Brazil coffee," which will be served 'free' to students in Common Room.

As for music, students will have an opportunity not only to see colorful jackets of a number of Latin music records but to listen to many kinds of music such as famous 'Samba,' 'Frevo' and 'Maracuta.' The display of books and magazines about Brazil is also being prepared.

The second plan is to install in one corner of the Room a small information board where the blue prints for the Latin American Institute will be put up.

The Latin American Institute whose establishment was proposed by Dr. Murtinho and Prof. Virginia B. Haley of Rikkyo University, will set up courses on

available for the courses of the Institute. All these seem to indicate that the dream of establishing the Latin American Institute will come true by April, 1963.

Of the greatest importance in this connection, however, is the students' interest in the projected courses. The courses will include languages (Spanish and Portuguese geography, history and economy of whole Latin America. The Institute will select and emphasize pertinent problems from the Japanese point of view in organizing the courses.

The creation of a library specializing on Latin America is also in Dr. Murtinho's mind. The Minister-Counsellor said: "The creation of the Latin American Library in co-operation with the American Institute will enable students to have a fuller knowledge of Latin America."

During the Rikkyo Festival the Brazilian Embassy will find out through questionnaires

Pres. Matsushita Visiting U.S.

President Masatoshi Matsushita left for the United States of America on October 10 on a one-month lecture tour.

Dr. Matsushita will visit many places in the U.S.A., among which are, to cite a few, the Kenyon College General Assembly, the Foreign Policy Association of Pittsburgh, Johnstown College and the America Japan Society of Washington.

Dr. Matsushita's lectures will be on the "Japanese position in the world" and "Japanese point of view on Asia," both of which are problems of great interest to the Americans of today.

At the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, President Matsushita spoke on "Possibility of trade between Alaska and Japan" on October 12.

While in the U.S.A., President Matsushita will meet Mr. U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General, to discuss the problem of the prohibition of nuclear weapons. He will also appear on TV and radio programs.

President Matsushita carried with him the beautiful color motion picture film, "The Birth of the Rikkyo Atomic Reactor" which he intends to show wherever possible as an expression of thanks for the generous gifts of the Episcopal Church of the U.S.A.

President Matsushita will return on November 10.

Natsume Tells about Phil.

Mr. Kazuo Natsume, a junior in the College of Economics and a member of the Society for Asiatic Studies of Rikkyo Univ., came home Sept. 23, after his 41 days' survey tour of the Philippines.

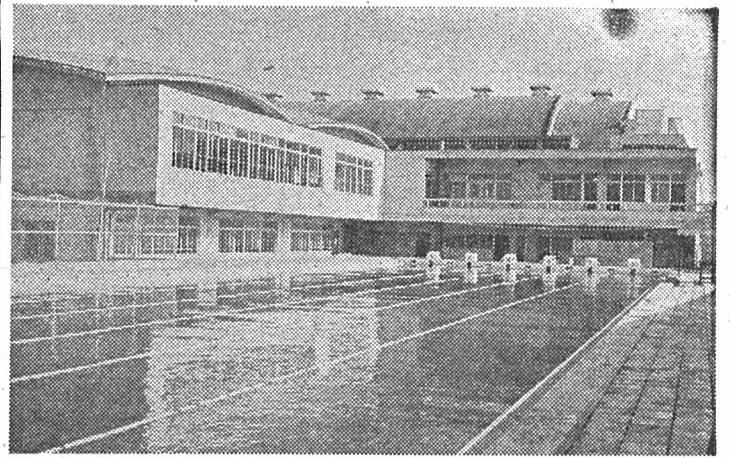
To study problems of population, he stopped at such cities and towns in Luzon Island as Manila, Quezon, Bagio, Lipa, Badangas, Nasbur, Sagada and several other villages.

Then, he attended a morning gathering of the elementary school in Sagada town, 400 km north of Manila. He talked frankly with about 250 and discovered that eleven was the average number of offspring there. Mr. Natsume's explanation for this phenomenon was: "The Philippines is rich in agricultural resources, especially food and 90 percent of the Filipinos believe in Catholicism."

He met such ordinary people as farmers, factory workers, students, clergymen, policemen, carpenters, and they were all of them very friendly to him.

Mr. Natsume added "The Filipinos have distrusted the Japanese because they invaded and killed so many of their countrymen during World War II, but now they feel differently towards the younger generations of Japanese who are innocent of the War."

Construction Boom Spreads At Rikkyo Gakuin



A view of the modern building of the Rikkyo Junior High School Gymnasium.

Construction for the Rikkyo Primary School and the Rikkyo Junior High School have recently been finished. Now the land-bridge spanning the Junior High School buildings and the newly erected Gymnasium has been begun to construct from September 15.

The Chapel of the Rikkyo Senior High School is scheduled to be completed by March next year.

The Primary School pulled

down the old wooden school house in February this year, and in August the new ferro-concrete school building, three-stories above the ground and one-story under the ground, was completed. This is, however, the first half of the extensive construction project for the Primary School.

The new school building designed by Raymond Architect's Office consists of fifteen classrooms, a faculty room, a refectory, and an engine-room. The completion of the building was celebrated at the Primary School on September 22.

Construction for the Junior High School Gymnasium also designed Raymond Architect's Office was begun by Toda-gumi, Toda Construction Company, on the former Shingakuin Ground across the street in January this year, and was completed at the end of August.

This two-storied gymnasium contains a training rooms for "Judo" and "Kendo," a locker room and a number of rooms for "Clubs."

Recent increase of motor-cars and deficiency of roads have caused many traffic accidents in Tokyo. To ensure the safety of its pupils the Junior High School started the construction of a over-bridge on September 15.

This bridge will enable the pupils to cross the street from the school building to the new Gymnasium without the fear of being run over by rushing automobiles.

It will be completed early in December.

The Chapel House of the Rikkyo Senior High School now being constructed under the supervision of the Raymond Architect's Office will be in a modern style. It will accommodate 500 pupils.

As the construction work is behind time, the Senior High School authorities hope that the Chapel will be completed by next March, in time for the graduation ceremony.

Mrs. Tucker Passes Away

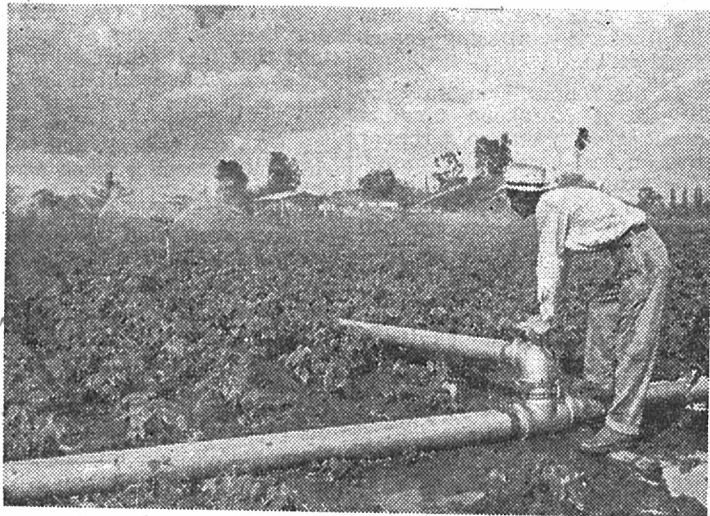
Mrs. Lillian Warnock Tucker, widow of the late Henry St. George Tucker, Past Grand of the Episcopal Church from 1938-1946, passed away on Sept. 15 in Richmond, Virginia.

The funeral service was conducted by Bishop Gibson of Virginia, assisted by Bp. Bentley (representing Presiding Bp. Lichten Berger) at St. Stephen's Church, Richmond, Va. on Sept. 17.

Mrs. Tucker was born in Opelika, Alabama. She came to Japan with her sister, Miss Charley Warnock, a missionary and on April 18, 1911, she and Bishop Tucker, then President of St. Paul's College in Tokyo, were married.

In the same year her husband was elected Bishop of Kyoto, Japan. The Tuckers lived in Japan until 1923 when Bishop Tucker resigned his see and joined the faculty of the Virginia Seminary. He became Coadjutor of Virginia in 1926, and served as its deacon from 1927 until 1944.

Commemorating brilliant achievements of the late Mr. Tucker as the first President of Rikkyo University, the name of "Tucker Hall" was given to the University's main hall.



A Japanese farmer working on his own farm in Columbia. (Photo by Latin American Association)

Latin America, similar to the Hotel Management course at Rikkyo. The courses will be open to all faculty members, graduate students, Juniors and Seniors. The completion of four semesters' work would entitle a student to a diploma in addition to the degree in his major field.

Two kinds of scholarship for Brazil were officially approved for the graduates of the course. This action is a sufficient indication of the Brazilian Embassy's interest in founding the Institute at Rikkyo. The Embassy, for the present, needs a group of people to form a Society of the Friends of Latin American Institute.

President Matsushita of Rikkyo University also favors the establishment of the Latin American Institute in the University. Fortunately enough, rooms are

the extent of the students' interest in the establishment of the Latin American Institute.

Whether students will show much interest in the project is still to be seen. However, if the Latin American Institute is set up at Rikkyo, it will make Rikkyo a more "internationally minded" university.

Prof. Toyoda Returns

Mr. Toyoda, a professor in the College of Science, returned on October 20 after touring the United States for about a month. While there he attended the Japanese-American Round Table Conference held at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, as a representative of Japan.

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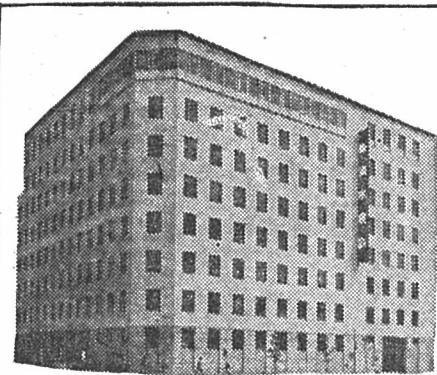
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Kanto Basketball League

Rikkyo Captures Victory



Mr. Kaiho (Rikkyo) makes a running shot, in sixteen minutes of the second half in the game with Nihon Univ.
—Tokyo Shinbun

Rikkyo quintet clinched the 15th championship after a lapse of two seasons by defeating Nihon University, 87-74, in its first tilt of the last week in the Kanto College Basketball League at Taito Gymnasium, Oct. 20.

The game which was decisive of the victory for Rikkyo, began at high-pace of Nihon Univ. because Rikkyo worried about the

victory. Rikkyo's footwork was a bit slow, and could not defend the rival's attack. The first half ended with five points behind of Nihon.

After eight minutes of the second half, Rikkyo caught up Nihon one point behind on the jumping shot by Bai, and succeeded in the coming from behind on the running shot by Kaiho.

Wandervögel at the Crossroads

By H. Miyazawa, Sports Writer

In the reader's columns of the Yomiuri Shinbun dated August 25, a student wrote as follows:

"At a certain ridge of the Northern Japan Alps, the very savage doings of a student Wandervögel party stood out. They marched repeating barbaric calls and teasing exhausted freshmen." He ended with a request for reconsideration by those groups.

"Wandervögel"—This word is getting more popular year by year. But there are few people who understand it, so I will try to explain what the Wandervögel is and to analyse its present situation from historical and social viewpoints.

The Wandervögel originated in the post World War I Germany where it was a national and social campaign to protect the young generation from confusion and to build up a respectful spirit for their country.

The wanderers visited many historical remains or penetrated into the national forests. They also took interest in the social surroundings very positively. For instance they visited inhabitants of remote places, hospitals, and orphanages, performing with their little bands or picture story shows.

But in today's Germany, this campaign does not exist and the word "Wandervögel" has died. I have explained Wandervögel from the historical viewpoint. I

will now try to analyse the present Wandervögel in Japan. Mr. C. Motohashi, the chief of the Rikkyo Wandervögel Club answered reporter's questions as follows:

"The essential purposes of our activity are to study history and natural features by wandering about the mountains and fields under the grace of nature. Also we wish to build up strong bodies and cultivate a strong mind." What is the difference between the Wandervögel Club and the Alpine Club? "Alpinists subject themselves to severe natural situations and try to know the detail of a mountain, while the wanderers hope to be in the bosom of nature." This is a rather abstract explanation. He talked about hard training, the so-called "shigoki."

"We often spend days in an inconvenient region, so we have to carry heavy equipment on our backs. We need hard training to overcome this handicap and to wander under any situation." Concerning the social consciousness of wanderers: "Some other university groups teach pupils how to camp or help in the control of a camping ground. We don't accept these ideas as subjects of our wandering but twice a year we hold open-wandering for the purpose of public relations."

He told about the club's affiliation with the Cultural Asso-

ciation. "It is a very important problem, so I can not answer easily, but if we change our club affiliation to that of the Athletic Association, everything will go well."

I summed up freshmen's opinions of the Rikkyo Wandervögel Club from the "Iroribi," a periodical of the club. Almost all freshmen were surprised by the severe training camp and learned that perseverance brought them happiness at the summit or a nice supper in the tents under a star-sprangled sky.

But I dare to say that if the Wandervögel groups approach the Alpine Club's standards on technical points, they will lose the meaning of their existence and will change into a group of incomplete alpinists. They are required to have social consciousness and to enlighten people on the real value of dwindling simplicity, fading folk culture and primitive nature. I request the wanderers to reconsider their purpose in order to make a great advance.

I hope that readers can understand the difference between the Wandervögel and the present Japanese Wandervögel.

ed to, if anything, technical intelligence. In other words, this is 'talent'. If we intend to combine the school learning, we must combine it with social intelligence, not technical ability."

Group sports especially, such as baseball, American football, soccer, and basketball, being influenced by the weather, personal circumstances and other natural phenomena, have much

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touched the runner with his foot on the base. A double play was achieved. This play can be referred to as 'place conduct.'

Assistant Professor of psychology at Rikkyo Univ., Chikara Nakajima, also separated intelligence into two sorts as Prof. Sasaki does. One is practical and the other is logical. According to his explanations,

Classification of Intelligence

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Prof. Sasaki's Theory | } .technical intelligence } .social |
| Prof. Nakajima's Theory | |
| | } .logical intelligence } .practical |
| | |

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athletic activities are connected with practical intelligence and especially progressed in childhood. On the other hand, the older a man grows, the more logical intelligence develops.

Considering the two professors' theories, it can be understood that the 'technical intelligence' of Prof. Sasaki is in accord with the 'practical' of Prof. Nakajima, and the 'social' with the 'logical', and that while intelligence is much needed in order to succeed in sports it does not always follow that geniuses are good at sports, because intelligence is separated into two parts.

(The next title is 'Sports and Employment'.)

'Fight' Needed in Ice Hockey

By M. Ikeda, Sports Writer

It was my first experience to watch an Ice Hockey game when I saw Rikkyo play with Meiji at Korakuen Ice Palace on Oct. 10. I went with great expectation, and at first, Rikkyo, showed a good fighting spirit in this game, and neither team could get points easily.

As soon as Meiji made the first point, the game turned violent. Especially, in the 2nd period, Meiji's attack which changed Rikkyo's position, was unfair rather than brave.

In fact, Meiji made seven fouls, and Rikkyo only one. I hoped heartily that they would play fairly. As there are many small statured players for Rikkyo, our attack was inclined to depend on technique.

Rikkyo also should have used

force against force, I thought. This is the best way to gain the victory.

In the second half each player did his best, and passwork of Rikkyo was much better. And though Rikkyo held firm against Meiji with good teamwork, Rikkyo was beat, 5-4. If they had had this spirit in the first half, I thought, Rikkyo could have won. Rikkyo seemed to be lacking in manly violence and speed of attack. The concentrated attack before the opposite goal rarely succeeded. Sorry to say, I never found their quick motion when they made a change from attack to defense.

When the game was over I felt as if I had always known Ice Hockey because of the skillful way the game was played.

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Feudalism Changing from Absolute to Lenient

—Discipline in Athletic Clubs—

The dirty square college cap and the black school uniform with the closed collar are symbols of the members of the Athletic clubs. Because of their strange atmosphere, we average students often think that they are in an eccentric world different from ours. On some occasions, we are inclined to feel it even 'feudalistic'. But is it as we think?

After analyzing discipline in the Athletic clubs, sports writers found that the club members are trying to connect with the average students. So, it is necessary to increase mutual understanding in order to solve the prejudice between them.

Orderly Life over Strict Rule —Cheering Party—

Discipline in the Cheering Party is very strict even in comparison with other Athletic clubs in Rikkyo. In this club there are three mottoes: courtesy, temperance, and fight. A clear distinction of grade is drawn between the upper members and the lower. To take the example at Meiji Shrine Ball Park, the first row of seats are occupied by only seniors. Looking back upon the past, a junior said about the life of the club, "In our freshman days, we had believed that the upper classmen were gods and we were like a kind of slave, strange as it may sound, and we never frankly talked with the upper members of our club even in private life."

And a frank and an informal

meeting where all are able to express their opinions about the management and various contents is not possible at the present. In case the lowers are dissatisfied, they must hold their tongues.

Members of this club recognize that feudalism still remains. However, the feudalistic idea itself in this club changes year by year. This is shown by the fact that members of this club never leave the club because of the strict discipline, but because of some financial condition.

Most members of the club say unanimously, "The general students can not find happiness behind our rule without entering the Cheering Party itself."

Mutual Reliance Making Teamwork —Soccer Club—

The training for the lower classmen is painful and hard but they perceive that heavy training brings good results. Away from the ground, there are no clear rules on club activities, and so far as the lives of their boarding house are concerned, their own will is largely respected by others and the upper classmen never compel beyond what the lower can do. So, the members can spend a pleasant time in studying their own lessons or going freely out of the house till closing time.

This club has traditionally followed the joint responsibility system in the same rank, that is, if someone does an unsuitable act, the upper classmen give some penalty to all members of the same rank such as cutting their hair short or making them run about many times, but they never strike the lower members across the face or on the head. Thus every member does not do his own selfish act, being afraid of

causing other members trouble.

The lowers rely absolutely on the uppers, who usually take care of the lowers and continually share problems with them. This causes this club to cultivate a group-spirit. They develop teamwork at their boarding house as well as through the heavy practice on the ground.

Each Respects Others —Wrestling Club—

The Wrestling Club regards members' autonomous activities as more important than any-

thing else in training. The wrestling world marks on the merit system, because wrestling is individual. Wrestlers can not depend on the others.

From this point of view, discipline in this club is different from a club needing teamwork. The lower members distract themselves by training when they are scolded by the uppers for their idleness. But fortunately, there are ways for doing away with a bad state of affairs, such as dissatisfaction with the management of the club or lack of mutual understanding. In the meeting, members of this club discuss without distinction of rank. The custom that one must obey orders without question still remains. That is, there are rules for prohibition of smoking and abstinence from drinking, and members have to study hard.

Training is physically and mentally hard. On the problem of corporal punishment, they do not always deny that the uppers sometimes carry it to excess. A junior of the wrestlers said, "We, however, come to take what we have thought irrational in the past as a matter of course as time passes. Such being the case, it might be said that feudalism still has not died out."

Freshmen Wash 'Mawashi' —Sumo Club—

The Sumo Club which consists of only 10 members is filled with a family atmosphere.



At the end of the training of the Cheering Party, members line up and the classmen give some advice concerning such things as good manners and cheering in a loud voice.

than to take part in training. That is, study precedes training. When they are disciplined, they are required to exercise longer than the others.

Members shortage is a very big problem to this club. In spite of their fifty years' history, the club is fading among other Rikkyo Athletic circles.

Every Day's Meeting Brings Deep Unity —Kendo Club—

Propriety is taught to the freshmen by the upper classmen to a degree of common sense. The lowers obey the uppers in practice. If this club loses a game, they use more scientific ways of training such as letting the members swing the bamboo-sword many times without resorting to some unlawful punishment.

But whenever the practice

finishes every day, both the uppers and the lowers can freely talk about dissatisfied points in their club activities. This is a good chance to make the lowers understand the uppers by exchanging their opinions about how to lead the club or how to manage the lowers.

Team play grows up by connecting with other players' spirits. Even in the holidays, it is a selfish act to neglect practice, because if they are absent they are unable to progress in technique and therefore they come to suffer from discrepancy of ability later.

The most painful thing for them is the lack of free time. Yet they consider the regulation of Kendo as natural and they train seriously and eagerly under the regulation.

Mutual Understanding Needed Between Average Students and Athletic Members

Sports writers selected the above five characteristic clubs out of the thirty-four in Rikkyo, by which they might be summed up.

The Cheering Party has comparatively severe discipline. In contrast with this, the Soccer Club is too generous without a clear rule and relies greatly upon each member's consciousness. The Wrestling Club regards individual skill as important and the Sumo Club in a family atmosphere is gradually losing vigor in the number of members and activities. The Kendo Club tries to manage itself towards better direction through every day's meeting. In this club, training is short and severe.

The stronger the Athletic clubs become, the harder discipline becomes to manage the club. But at a certain time, discipline becomes loose. Excess in discipline means to be distant from the average students. In Rikkyo, as can be seen from the above, the Athletic members try

to merge with the average students because they themselves are students and they do not want to be seen as odd. The Soccer Club is counted as one of the typical clubs in loose discipline. On the other hand, feudalism through absolute obedience remains still in many Athletic clubs, although it is gradually changing into rational discipline just as training ways are moving from merely daredevil to more scientific methods.

They are eager to originate discipline suitable to the new generation in order to melt the prejudice. Thus the average students must understand their generous attitude, too.



In boarding house life all the soccer members have a good time, watching T.V., having dinner.

Sports in Brief

Fencer to Europe

Toshiaki Araki, a sophomore of the College of Economics, is scheduled to leave for Europe. He will be primarily in France. He and ten other fencers were chosen under the Japan Fencing Association's plan to improve their skill in fencing.

Mr. Araki participated in this year's fencing league and placed second in the epee. Araki won at the Selection Match held on

October 8.

Ice Hockey Periodical Tilt

With the start of ice skate season, the 23rd traditional All Rikkyo—All Meiji Periodical Ice Hockey game was held in front of thousands of spectators at Korakuen Palace, 6:30 p.m. Oct. 10.

After playing a hard hand-to-hand game, Rikkyo was beaten by skillful Meiji by a score of 5-4.

All of the members spend their dormitory life together through all the year. In that life, freshmen and sophomores must prepare meals and manage every domestic matter, cleaning the dormitory and washing "Mawashi" (a loincloth). But they need not get up early to prepare breakfast because of a very curious habit, that is, sumo wrestlers do not eat breakfast.

Only freshmen are prohibited from smoking and drinking as in other Athletic clubs. But, the warning is comparatively generous to other graded players. To cut training is not good for sumo wrestlers, but nevertheless sometimes freshmen are obliged to attend classes rather

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Analysis of Rikkyoites

Rikkyoites; How Do They Think and Act?

What are Rikkyoites? On this subject, we Echo try to describe the character of Rikkyoites in various angles such as politics, religion, music, movie, complex, friend, and so on. We asked 200 students with poll. In this issue, we take three of them; that is, politics, religion, and complex. And next issue we will take the rest of subjects.

Students Much Interested In Religion

Rikkyo's school-color is represented with a violet and cross flag, and the school is based on Christian principles. In Rikkyo University, we can not neglect how deeply religious problems have influenced the students.

More or less, most students studying in Rikkyo University are favorable to Christian principles. It is a natural thing, and a significant thing. Echo asked students the following questions: Please look at below tables.

1. What is your religion?

Among coeds and men over 20 years old, there are many non-religionists, but in the case of coeds under 19 years old, 64% of them adhere to Christianity.

Generally, men seem to be indifferent about religion directly, but they are not indifferent about Christianity. For example:

2. Have you gone to Chapel?

As to this question, 68% of boy-students over 20 years old and 76% of boy-students under 19 years old, answers "Yes." And moreover to the question "Do you want to attend Chapel from now on?", on an average, 68% of boy-students and 66% of girl-students replied "Yes." This is a noticeable thing. Two years ago when the Echo investigated the same thing, only 5 or 6% of students answered "I am Christian."

So Echo members asked them once more;

3. Do you favor Christianity penetrates into school life more positively?

The number of those in form against those opposed almost the same. As the results of above questions, it may be said that non-religionists in Rikkyo University are inclined towards Christianity. In other words, Rikkyoites have considerable

interest in religions especially Christianity.

Why do they had an interest to religion? The students answered as follows:

1. feel the limit of human powers 2. to grow or to be cultivated man 3. have something to fear in future 4. for the pursuit of happiness 5. interested through lessons in Rikkyo Univ. 6. not be able to endure the emptiness of ones heart.

As mentioned above, we could see that present Rikkyo students more interested in Christianity two years ago.

Mr. Sohichi Ohya, a critic with an acrimonious tongue, said, "Rikkyo is the colony of God." But we cannot admit this, "Rikkyo is an independent country based on Christian principles," is a better word we think. "Rikkyo University is not merely a place for missionary propaganda. Surely the education system offered by the authorities depends upon the ideals of Christianity, but this fact distinguishes Rikkyo University from most other universities in Japan.

Once President Matsushita said, "Rikkyo grows the salt of the earth." As Rikkyo students, this is a most important thing and we can not neglect this word. "Pro Deo Et Patria" is our principle. On this point, it is surely said that Rikkyo students may grow to be good christian witness.

But many students are still indifferent to the problem of "What is the Christianity?" It is important to think about this subject once more, and it is of significance that principles based on Christianity makes for practice.

Graduates Have No Complex But Seniors Admit

We asked the following question to seniors, who took examinations to secure jobs, and to

older graduates from Rikkyo University who are now serving in companies: "What do you think about the problem of complex?" Following is a summary of their remarks.

It is a fact that some enterprises do not give an open-door chance to graduates from Rikkyo University, because they have a low estimation of Rikkyo students.

Seniors say that when they met with this fact, they could not help feeling the complex. But gradually, employers are apt to value individuals rather than the name of the university when they employ new members. They are beginning to feel that it is a great damage to refuse men of ability who may make much contribution only because they are not graduates from their favorite universities.

Older graduates say strongly that in society a person's ability counts much more than the name of his universities. So the complex from not having self-confidence is greater than the complex from being a graduate from Rikkyo. After all, this is an individual matter.

"Do students have any peculiar complex as Rikkyoites?"

We asked psychology Prof. Hayasaka, a member of the Student Counselor staff, and he gave his views on the 'Complex' of Rikkyoites. According to his remarks, the following point is remarkable. On entering Rikkyo University, many students feel a complex that Rikkyo may be a second class university compared with other superior universities. Such students, however, seem to feel happy when they become juniors or seniors.

Prof. Hayasaka says, "We are townsmen and we are smart. This point, on the contrary, can cause an inferiority complex on the part of country-bred students. And what we feel in school life is that Rikkyoites are generally lacking in energy to devote themselves to studying or other things. Further, few students believe that we Rikkyoites are not as clever as national universities' students. It seems that to believe such a stupid thing prevents us from studying willingly. Last year, about twenty students came to the Student Counselor to consult whether they should go abroad for study or not because of their complex as Rikkyoites. Now we'd like to emphasize that we should love our school more strongly and should feel an obligation to improve it with our own power."

Students Admit Indifference For Politics

What do Rikkyoites think and act about political and school problem? This chart shows the findings of an investigation about the question of "Have you

ever attended the student meetings or not?"

| | Yes | No |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| Boys over 20 years old | 47% | 53% |
| Girls over 20 years old | 21% | 79% |
| Boys under 19 years old | 33% | 67% |
| Girls under 19 years old | 33% | 67% |

We know that not many students have attended the student meetings, and furthermore "Have you ever attended a political meeting?", get the follow results:

| | Yes | No |
|--------------------------|-----|------|
| Boys over 20 years old | 27% | 73% |
| Girls over 20 years old | 20% | 80% |
| Boys under 19 years old | 11% | 89% |
| Girls under 19 years old | 0% | 100% |

This table shows that student's political consciousness is low. Generally speaking, many students are indifferent in these matters. We can find many reasons why they didn't join. They couldn't agree with the ideology of the members of class committees, and the class committee members indulged in political problems only, forgetting to study.

From the standpoint of the students themselves, a student said, "It is meaningless for us to demonstrate, without having any knowledge or view point."

Next we inquired about the vote-rate during the last election for the House of Council.

| Boys students | Coeds |
|-----------------|-------|
| didn't vote 41% | 85% |
| Voted 59% | 15% |

These figure show that half-member of students didn't utilize their rights. Their electoral districts are different from where they are at present. However, we can find their political consciousness is low. Now do Rikkyoites admit their low political consciousness? These are the findings.

| | Yes | Nevermind | No |
|--------------------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| Boys over 20 years old | 78% | 12% | 10% |
| Girls over 20 years old | 87% | 13% | 0% |
| Boys under 19 years old | 70% | 28% | 2% |
| Girls under 19 years old | 89% | 11% | 0% |

Many students are blessed with economical conditions, and content with their environment

and present life. Generally speaking, these causes lead students to a passive attitude toward social and political problems. Many common students are apt to observe society from the stand of a third person.

But in a sense, this tendency is not always bad. The most important thing to student life is to study hard, so it is good that students don't strain their ears with other things such as political movements. However, do they study eagerly their lessons in school?

Rikkyoites Lack Mental Back-Bone

"What do you think of Rikkyo students?", Echo writer asks this question to students of five universities, Keio, Waseda, Meiji, Hosei and Tokyo. In spite of the differences among the universities, there is some similarity in their opinions. All of them says, "It seems that Rikkyoites lack the mental back-bone of life, and act without a strong will. But they are domestic and look smart."

It seems to be true about our poor consciousness of political and school problems. Concerning about school problems, Meiji and Waseda students gave an example of the cheering of baseball match in the Meiji Shrine Ball Park, "Rikkyoites want a students union."

On the other hand, about domesticity, Keio students feel something similar to us. One of the similarities of both universities' school colors depend on the students who graduate from elementary, junior and high school attached to each university.

Concerning the view-point of studying, Hosei students said that Rikkyoites study harder than they do. But they think it is cause by Rikkyo's severe roll-calling, and so Rikkyoites attend school earnestly. And on this viewpoint, students of Tokyo University said:

"Rikkyoites are apt to give themselves over to only attending, and forget the student's duty—work hard and learn something important."

Now, how about the social life off the campus. Five universities students unanimously said, "Rikkyoites easily associate with others because of their refinement. In other words, they are jolly fellows, but their characters are weak. And they are very sensitive to vogue, and in costume they show a highly-cultivated sense. But students' play and amusement are about the same with all students." These are the image of common Rikkyo students, given by other universities students. Of course, they do not always grasp the true stature of us. But it is necessary that we students should think over these voices again.

What is your religion?

| | Boys over 20 years old | Girls over 20 years old | Boys under 19 years old | Girls under 19 years old |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Christianity | 21% | 9% | 20% | 64% |
| Non-religion | 68% | 89% | 76% | 36% |
| Buddhism | 8% | 2% | 4% | 0% |
| Other | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Do you favour Christianity penetrates into school life more positively?

| | Boys over 20 years old | Girls over 20 years old | Boys under 19 years old | Girls under 19 years old |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Favour | 20% | 24% | 18% | 28% |
| Oppose | 26% | 24% | 24% | 22% |
| Present Situation | 54% | 52% | 58% | 50% |

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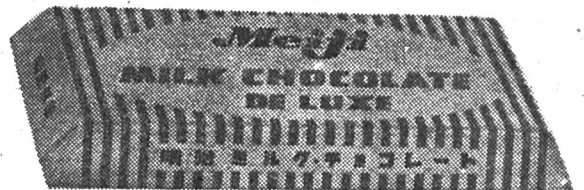
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Three Books I Recommend

Here we are again in the best season of the year—autumn. They say it is the season when nature leads us into the world of reading, and meditation, as well as of sports, arts, and appetite. As the decreased appetite during the summer, suddenly increase, so does our desire for reading.

Needless to say reading is an essential part of life. Without it, life would be meaningless.

But there are many obstacles that prevent us from reading. One of them is that books, themselves. So we are often at a loss what to read in a limited time. Here upon we, the Rikkyo Echo, called upon several professors and one librarian at their study-rooms and asked them to recommend three books that we should read. We believe this will be a great benefit for you as it was for us.

(1) Prof. Hisateru Okuno (Dean, College of Science):

1. **The Complete Series of Torahiko Terada** (Terada Torahiko Zenshu)

"I was greatly interested in looking into the world of scientists: how they think and act in their daily lives.

2. Yutaka Tatsuno: **Unforgettable People** (Wasurenu Hitobito)

"I was greatly interested in the characters of people who appeared in it and thought the author's way of writing most excellent.

3. Shinran: **Tannisho**
"Reading this book, leads me a step towards meditation.

(2) Prof. Hidebumi Egawa (Dean, College of Law and Politics)

1. Siegfried: **L'ame des peuples** (Seiō no Seisin)

"This book is at once interesting and instructive to understand what Europe is."

2. Kunio Yanagida: **Tale of Old Japan** (Nihon Mukashi banashi)

"This book, while giving us a knowledge of old Japan, can be read with interest and relaxation."

3. Descartes: **Les Discours de la Méthode** (Hōhō Josetsu)

"It is a 'must book' for students studying modern culture."

(3) Prof. Takashi Sugiki (Dean, College of Arts):

1. Emerson: **Essays**

2. Michael de Montaigne: **Les Essais**

"These two books are so widely known that there is nothing to say about them.

(4) Prof. Noboru Kobayashi (Dean, College of Economics):

"I have chosen books which are easy to read, and what is more, that make us reconsider the true meaning of learning."

1. Max Weber: **Wissenschaft als Beruf** (Shokugyo toshitenō Gakumon) (translated by Kunio Odaka) (Published by Iwanami)

2. Kunio Yanagida: **Sugae Masumi** (published by "Sōgenshō")

3. Roland Oliver: **The Dawn of African History** (translated by Junzo Kawada, Published by "Iwanami-Shin-

sha")

(5) Prof. Hisazumi Tagiri (English Literature):

"It borders on nonsense to name only three out of a myriad of books, ancient and modern, yet it has been a reader's duty to answer to opinionaire's favorite question: what are your three?"

1. "Shakespeare's Hamlet, says Dr. Sanki Ichikawa in the preface to the Hamlet of his own annotation: 'Hamlet is worth twenty other books.' I agree with him."

2. "The Shi-King (Shikyo), which is a collection of about 300 songs by anonymous poets of ancient China. It leads us into a flower garden of truth, vigor, and simplicity."

3. "Otto Jespersen's Language: Its Nature, Development and Origin. It thrills us with facts and mysteries of language. It is a fascinating book."

(6) Prof. Kazuo Watanabe (French Literature):

1. An anthology of Chinese poets (Chugoku Shijin Senshu)

"I was fascinated, as well as taught, by its beauty of description of Chinese characters, by its unique delicacy of expression and depth of insight of human society."

2. Erasmus: **Encomium Moriae** (Gushin Raisan)

"I would like to point out the 'stupidity' of human beings, who love 'craziness'."

3. S. Zweig: **Calvin and Castellion**

"This book teaches the strong power of 'generosity'."

(7) Prof. Katsumi Kawamura (French Literature):

1. Descartes: **Les Discours de la Méthode** (Hōhō Josetsu)

2. Plato: **Symposium** (Kyo En)

3. Dostoevski: **The Brothers Karamazov** (Karamazofu no Kyodai)

"It is essential for you to read over and over again the long story."

(8) Prof. Masataka Sugi (Sociology):

1. Togawa and Makita: **Volume No. 3 of the series of Psychology of Management** (Published by "Chikumashobo")

2. Pachard: **Waste Maker** (Rōhi o Tsukuridasu Hitobito) (Published by Daiamondo-Sha)

3. Pachard: **Status Seeker** (Chii o Motomeru Hitobito) (Published by "Daiamondo-Sha")

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"These three books analyze sociologically and psychologically both the consumer's interest and the seller's operation for it."

(9) Prof. Tatsuo Minagawa (Music):

1. Goethe: **Faust**
2. Tolstoy: **The Confession** (Zange Roku)
3. Roman Rolland: **Jean Christophe**

"These Books made a deep impression, and greatly influenced me when I read them in my student days. I think a great book comes out of the brain and heart of its author, and you can catch the true meaning of life through such books. As a professor of Music, I especially recommend to you Jean Christopher."

(10) Mr. Akira Michimura (a librarian of the Rikkyo Library):

1. **The Complete Works of Tetsuro Watsuji** (Watsuji Tetsuro Zen-Shū, published by "Iwanami")

2. **An Outline of the Geography and Manners and Customs of the World** (Sekai Chiri Fuzoku Taikei, published by "Seibundo Shinkosha")

3. **The Complete Works of Japanese Classic Literature** (Nihon Koten Bungaku Zenshu)

"I believe that no one will deny that these three books are 'Must books,'"

In my student days it was unthinkable that there were any students who did not devour the writing of Tetsuo Watsuji. It is a greatly regrettable tendency that students of today do not read books that may require deep concentration of thoughts. Book-sellers complain that books on philosophy are in poor demand. I want to emphasize strongly, you students have to read this book. I presume it is very difficult, or might be impossible, for you to get this kind of complete set of books. In such a case do not hesitate to use the library. We are happily a waiting your coming, and will help as we can.

We have American volume I (No. II will soon come out) in the series of "An Outline of the Geography, Manners and Customs of the World." We believe this will attract many for there are a lot of students here in Rikkyo who have a keen interest in America. "The Complete Works of the Japanese Classic Literature," which is apt to be neglected because of the difficulty of its grammar, has now been translated into modern Japanese. So it is a good chance for you to know what the Japanese classic literature is.

As a Japanese, don't you think it is quite natural to read this?

Rikkyo Pen Rotary

A Comment On the Clubs

By James A. Dator



Surely one of the most interesting aspects of college life at Rikkyo in the eyes of this foreigner is the importance of clubs. Without a shadow of a doubt, club activities take precedence over classes. This month's Rikkyo Echo contains a number of articles stating that the Athletic clubs insist "classes come before practice." But I surely have seen little evidence that this is in fact so. It seems also that loyalty to the demands of the club come before loyalty to the family as well.

But where the clubs puzzle me most is not that they prevent proper attention being paid to class work, nor that they stand between the individual and his family. I am concerned about the fact that the clubs stand between the individual and himself. Because the clubs—especially the sports clubs—are so concerned about molding a mighty team, they prevent the members from developing their full potentialities as separate selves. The rugged training for selflessness seems to me to be completely misdirected if the point is only to glorify the group.

The clubs, in overemphasizing responsibility to the group, fail to allow the individual to develop the only responsibility that is basically important, that is, responsibility to the self—self-responsibility. Without self-responsibility, without a sense of selfness apart from the group, all the rugged training is pointless because as soon as the club member is separated from his club he is reduced to nothing. He thus easily becomes irresponsible. It is one thing to have ranks within the clubs and to shout greetings at the top of one's lungs. But the result is frustrating if the individual is lost apart from the group without someone to shout to and without someone to shout at him. Moreover, the club does not encourage the members to respect each others as individuals, but merely as members of the club. In this case, respect is based upon rank and not upon individual, personal qualities. This is a completely militaristic notion.

In a group, sitting like ram rods, is the cheering party, screaming their hearts out: "Katzuo Rikkyo!!" "Rikkyo fight!!" "Ganbatte kure!!" And all around them is dead silence. The spectators view the game silently, passively; the cheering party screams its collective head off. Why? Apparently there is a cheering club, and the purpose of the club is to cheer. It is their responsibility and no one else's. The spectators merely spectate. In fact, I get the impression that the cheering squad resents free and independent cheering by non-members. "If you want to cheer," they seem to say, "join the club; otherwise keep still. We went through a lot of hard discipline to get to sit here and cheer—we run up and down the six flights of stairs in the Law Building and spend our lunch hour shouting from the roof. What have you done to deserve to cheer?" they seem to say to me.

Well, nothing. I just want to cheer, that's all. And it's this independent, free, highly personal, individual want that the clubs seem to wish to deny—a want apart from a group, a want based upon self-sufficiency and self-fulfillment.

Maybe I'm being dramatic. Maybe I misunderstand the role of clubs in Rikkyo. If so, I would be happy to be corrected. Please tell me: in what ways do the clubs encourage self-responsibility rather than slavery to the club? In what sports group is the individual encouraged to get personal satisfaction from the game because he did his job well, rather than because he lost his self and became a mere clog in the machine?

At present it seems to me that so much time is spent on discipline for discipline's sake that many of the sports teams are weak in the very fundamentals of the game. The American football team, for example, is exceedingly poor in the two basic essentials of football—blocking and tackling. If the American Football Club wants to develop a truly good football team—and not just a group of loyal club members—it could spend more time on teaching its members to keep their feet under them when they block and tackle. There is "discipline" enough in that accomplishment.

Dr. James A. Dator became an instructor in Rikkyo University's College of Law and Politics in 1961. He graduated from Sterson Univ. in DeLand Fla. in 1954. He received his Master's Degree from the Univ. of Pennsylvania in 1955, and his Doctor's Degree in Political Science from American Univ. in 1959. At Sterson Univ., he played American Football.

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Student Newspapers in Japan

The 15th Newspaper Week was celebrated in late October. There are hundreds of newspapers around us. But here we believe that it is high time to give close thought to what a student newspaper should ideally be, and how ideally it should function. And at the same time, we hope that students who read a campus paper will study its function in their college life, in relation to this annual event.

It goes without saying that the demands we make of our student papers are not the same as we make of daily commercial papers. They are also different from what is demanded of magazines and other publications in universities.

Then what, ideally, should be the function of a student newspaper? Needless to say, first, it must be the most effective and reliable means of communication which covers our community—our university. This function has an enormous significance in implanting in students a strong feeling of attachment and devotion to their school, by providing them with news and commentaries of what is going on, on their campus every day.

Generally speaking, however, student papers in Japan have a prejudice in this respect. They make so much of politics, and other social movements which take place outside of their campus, that they are apt to forget their campus life with which most of the ordinary students are closely concerned.

Someone may say that the "campus life" of students, as we see it in universities and colleges in the United States, is hardly expected here, because of the social, and financial aspects, and limited environment of the universities. But it is to be noted that there is always news around us. And some of it is surely worth being widely reported.

There are many kinds of newspapers around us. For each of them, however, there must be a suitable framework in maintaining its opinions, in proportion to the scale of the community to which the paper belongs. In one aspect, it can be said that a college student paper plays a very responsible role in representing the intellectual level and the moral standards of a college. So a newspaper must be edited with a dispassionate and uncolored reflection of what the majority of a community think.

It is a matter of deep regret that one-way streets, coming only from newspapers to readers, are often observed, particularly in student papers in Japan. A newspaper must provide its readers an adequate subject and enough space where they can discuss and exchange their views with each other. Consequently a newspaper must listen modestly to the views, demands and reactions of its readers and use these as food for reflection.

At the same time, it is to be hoped that the readers will have the magnanimity to understand that it is imperative for a newspaper to have its own independent views and convictions.

On the other hand, the intellectual ability of the readers and their general level frequently tend to influence a newspaper. This can well be seen in the fact that a people with a high level of good sense possess good newspapers, while there are no good newspapers in intellectually backward countries. A student newspaper, of course, is no exception to this. It is a mirror which reflects the intellectual level and moral standard of a university. The support and encouragement of the readers are needed for the progress of newspapers.

There are many things which must be improved in student newspapers in this country. The Rikkyo Echo here frankly admits that there is left a long and steep way to be paved henceforward. On this occasion, we promise our readers to do our best for the further progress of this English language paper, hoping that the Echo will become a paper which is loved by more and more people, and also will become a bridge between Rikkyo and the world.

'Brick' Tells People Old Stories of Rikkyo

About nine minutes walk from the Ikebukuro Station, Rikkyoites come to the brick buildings of St. Paul's University, standing grandly surrounded by many trees. When we enter the campus, the buildings seem to tell us their memories. Students cannot but want to know old stories of the buildings.

First of all, Rikkyoites cannot forget the name of Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, who was a missionary from America, and the real parent of the present Rikkyo University. When he became Principal of Rikkyo School in Tsukiji in 1903, he planned the construction of Rikkyo University in Ikebukuro. Bishop Tucker, who was the Head master of Rikkyo Academy, requested that American Mission Associations to make great contributions for the building of a mission school in Japan.

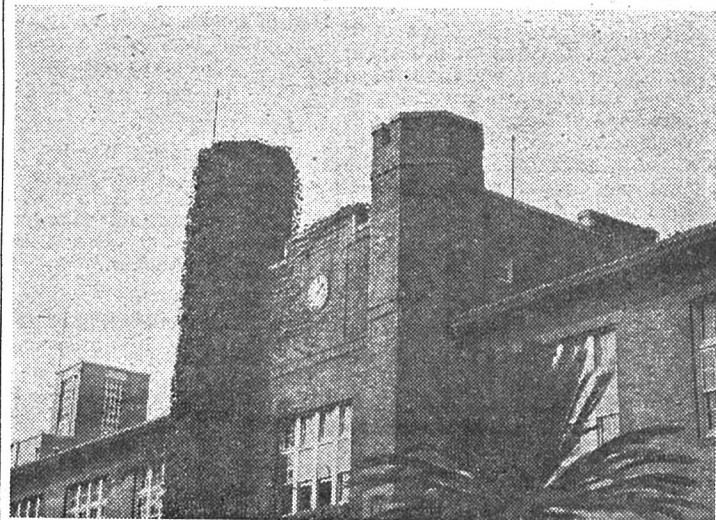
The first-planned-construction of Rikkyo University was set out in 1916, and completed in September, 1918, in spite of many hardships, including World War I. At this time, classes were started with 157 students in the new school-house. The completion ceremony of the main building, library, chapel, dormitories, dining room and professor's houses was held in May, 1919.

The school houses of Rikkyo University are built of brick, and it is said that these buildings were modeled after Cambridge and Oxford Universities, in England. In those days, these buildings claimed to be the most beautiful architecture in the East. But, unfortunately, they suffered damage in the big Kanto earthquake disaster in 1923.

Morris Hall, the main building, which was the only classroom in those days, suffered damage to roof, and several rooms. And moreover the clock tower, the symbol of Rikkyo University, was destroyed, although the present clock tower retains its original form. The discordant four small towers of today preserve a vestige of the disaster.

On the other hand, Rikkyo Junior High School in Tsukiji was destroyed completely.

So its classes were resumed in Rikkyo University, until the new school house was built in the campus of the University in 1926. Accordingly the lessons were divided into two



parts; the morning classes for Junior High School and afternoon classes for university students.

In the midst of World War II, an air raid assailed the uptown of Tokyo at the beginning of the summer of 1945, and many houses were enveloped in flames. But, fortunately, Rikkyo University was saved from the disaster. It is reported that the lucky matter was caused by intention of the United States Air Force, which regarded destroying the buildings, built with the contribution of their own countrymen, as a foolish act.

Both the present buildings of the College of Arts, and College of Sociology, were dormitories, each dormitory had about fifty rooms—one student in one room—and a common room in the center of the first floor. The buildings had steam heat and bath rooms. So the dormitories with such equipment were de luxe in those days.

But the number of candidates for the dormitories increased year by year, so the capacity couldn't meet the requirement. Then too, the dormitories standing in the campus, were not suitable for studying. So the dormitories were closed in May, 1932. In December, the interior of the dormitories was repaired and changed to seminar rooms.

The west building became the seminar of the College of Economics. Now it is the College of Sociology. The east building became the seminar of the College of Arts of today, and is named Motoda Memorial Seminar, in remembrance of Bishop Motoda, the first President of Rikkyo Academy, and the first Bishop of the Seikokai.

In those days, what is now the first refectory hall, was used by boarding students. Common Rikkyoites could not eat in it. This room was used as a refectory hall and a place of meeting. The Christmas and graduation ceremonies were held there. The small stage over the counter today tells students the state of the old days.

An alumnus who was a boarding student in those days, told us his memories of dormitory days. "I lived in the dormitory from my entrance to the university, to my graduation. In a calm room, I thought, studied, talked, and played with many other students. And sometimes I mediated and felt lonely. I could live in this room for 10 'yen' a month. Breakfast cost 10 'sen' and lunch 20 'sen.' A second serving of food was free, as it is in Mitchel Hall today. Board cost 15 'yen'. Forty 'yen' was enough to live a month. With 40 'yen' I could afford to buy books, go on a picnic, and enjoy a picture."

READERS' OPINIONS

Make Best For Tokyo Olympiad

To the Editor:

We are going to have the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964. I think that this is a great joy for the Japanese. I can admit that it is natural that we should welcome it. But I'm afraid that most of the Japanese forget to consider seriously the significance of its burdens. In order to make this Olympics fine and grand, we have to prepare for it as much as we can. When we think about the present situation, the prospect is quite poor, because we can understand easily that there are so many difficult problems to solve in a short time.

Thus it was shocking to hear the awkward confusion in J.O.A.C. (Japan Olympic Association Committee). It is high time to get moving seeking an effective diagnose. I think the troubles

will be solved only with cooperation of all the Japanese and, naturally, it is inevitable for us to get able leaders to concentrate our energy in the right direction. As a conclusion, we have to elect leaders who are able to perform their duties effectively and rationally as fast as possible, and to help them earnestly.

I believe it is a positive attitude that will make the coming Tokoy Olympics in 1964 successful.

Toshiaki Yoshimoto
Sophomore

Get Rich Harvest From Cultural Festival

To the Editor:

In almost every university autumn is the season of the "Cultural Festival," and our Rikkyo is no exception.

I have an opinion about this Cultural Festival. The "Cul-

tural Festival" reminds me of some gay, bustling festival. Of course it should be happy and cheerful, but a merry festival mood should not be the main idea of the Cultural Festival. There is a more important, more essential purpose, I believe.

Isn't it of first importance that we present the result of one year's study and practice, in our club and seminar life?

In addition, it is also of great significance to see others' brilliant result of study. When we see the excellent exhibitions of other clubs, we will be strongly struck and at the same time given an impetus to develop our own abilities. We have few chances, except these festivals, to know what, and how, other students are studying and practicing. So the "Cultural Festival" is a chance to do this. We, ambitious youth, must not miss these opportunities.

I hope our Rikkyo Festival will be visited by as many others as possible. Everyone who joins these festival will have a pleasant time getting a rich harvest out of them.

Yachiyo Amano
Freshman