

# RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. XVII NO. II

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

May 1963 Price 15 Yen

## Big Six Ball

### Opening Game Results

Waseda 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 6 3

Rikkyo 1 0 0 2 0 2 2 0 X 7 11 3

Winner . . . Matsumoto Loser . . . Miyamoto

Waseda 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 10 2

Rikkyo 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 4 1

Winner . . . Ifozaki Loser . . . Ejiri



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# Employment Situation Expected Hopeful This Year: Prof. Ogawa

The new school year has begun, and as usual the paramount problem of the graduating seniors seems to be employment. What is the prospect in the employment situation this year?

First of all, let us see the placement rate of the graduates this spring.

There were offers of posts from more than 2,500 companies to Rikkyo University, and those from more than 1,000 companies had to be declined. 99.5 per cent of the job-seekers successfully found their jobs before the graduation ceremony.

Of the five Colleges (Arts, Law and Politics, Economics, Social Relations, and Science) only the College of Science

came up with 100 per cent rate as usual.

Generally speaking, however, owing to the depression tendency occurring at the time of employment examinations, offers from companies were fewer than usual.

Compared with at other universities the number of students at Rikkyo University is smaller. The seniors of last school year were not so much under the influence of the depression wave.

For example, when a certain company made offers for five persons to a number of universities, Rikkyo students taking the examination, got through with less competition among themselves.

Prof. Tokuji Ogawa, Director of the University Placement Bureau, said in response to the question about the prospect of employment of this year, "Every company is investing in equipment this year. Judging from this fact, more workers will be wanted and, therefore, more offers can be expected from companies. The employment situation, I would say, is brighter than last year."

"As the University Placement Bureau, we will make every effort possible for the students to obtain posts in a more efficient and speedy manner."

He also added, "When student employment is bad, the University is usually blamed. But this is not quite fair. Students must reflect over the fact that there are many students who flunk their examinations every year. This March, eighty students flunked in the College of Law and Politics, forty-seven in the College of Economics, and more than ten in other colleges."

The Director stated in conclusion, "The Placement Bureau does it utmost in helping students to secure jobs they desire. But first of all, they should try to prove themselves as able students at college, lest they should be fail when they are out in the society."

## Japan Philharmonic To Give Concert

A special concert will be given by the Japan Philharmonic Orchestra at Bunkyo Public Hall on July 3, under the auspices of the Rikkyo Society for the Study of Classical Music.

Violinist Mari Iwamoto and cellist Toshio Kuronuma will join the Orchestra conducted by Michiaki Okuda.

The Orchestra will perform three classical compositions, Ein Zyklus Von Symphonischen Dichtungen "Mein Vater Land" Moldav by Smetana, the Double Concerto for violin and cello Op 102 by Brahms, and Shostakovich's Symphony No.5 Op 47.

## Prof. Tanaka Elected As New Dean of College Of Economics

Prof. Masayoshi Tanaka was appointed new Dean of the College of Economics, on April 1, in succession to Prof. Noboru Kobayashi who had served his full term in that post.

Prof. Tanaka graduated from Tokyo Imperial University at College of Arts in 1932. After studying English Medieval history in the graduate course of the university and teaching at Kobe University, he took an appointment as a professor of economics at Rikkyo University in 1958.

A doctorate in economics was conferred to Prof. Tanaka by Rikkyo University in 1960.

At his appointment as Dean of the College of Economics, he said to the Echo reporter, "I intend to follow up the achievements of the former Dean Kobayashi and do my best to develop the College of Economics."

The professor stressed, "It seems to me that the present-day students participate in their club activities with too much earnest, and that they neglect their studies which should be the first thing for them."

## Father Takeda Introduced In "Time" as Haiku Poet

Chaplain Rev. James Tetsuzo Takeda, commonly known as "Father" on the campus, was introduced in the March 15 issue of the "Time" Magazine as a haiku poet who has originated "the Japanese form of Christian hymn."

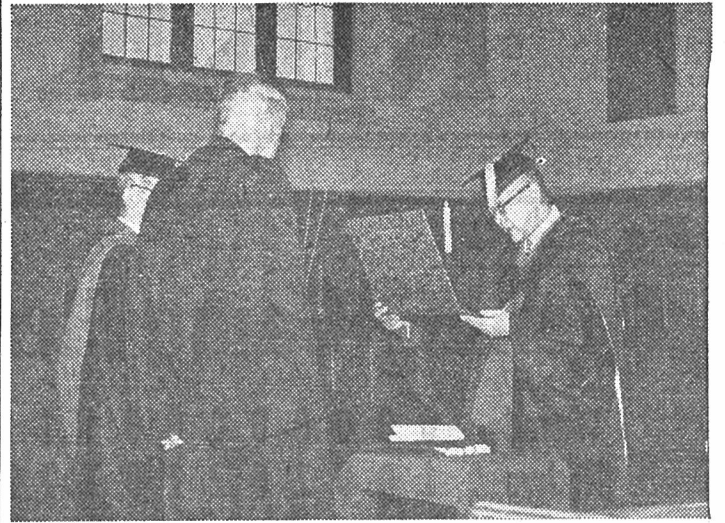
With the pen name of Tetsu, Father Takeda has for many years been contributing his compact 17-syllable poems in the "Chapel News," a magazine published monthly by Rikkyo Gakuin All Saints' Chapel.

The 63-year-old chaplain began writing haiku forty years ago when he was an English teacher at a high school in Tochigi Prefecture. At that time, Toyoko Matsuno was his teacher in haiku.

Since then, Father Takeda

has composed some one thousand haiku, and his work is expected to come out in book form by the end of June this year. The book will be published by the Rikkyo Junior High School.

Father Takeda is now a leader in the University Haiku Club, "Rikkyo Kukai," which was organized about ten years ago. One of the oldest members of the Haiku Club is Prof. Yoichi



President Matsushita gives Dr. Channing Williams Lefebvre honorary degree at the All Saint's Chapel on April 21.

## Honorary Degree Awarded to Organist

Rikkyo University awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanity to an American organist in All Saints' Chapel at 10:30 a.m. on April 21.

Channing Williams Lefebvre, the degree-winner, is a grand-nephew of Channing Moore Williams, the Founder of Rikkyo University, whom he remembers well.

Dr. Lefebvre is a great organist. His musical career began as organist at St. Stephen's Church in Washington in 1910.

He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Music honoris causa

by Columbia University in 1932 and was elected President of the American Guild of Organists in 1939. From 1941 to 1961 he served as Director of Music at St. Paul's School in New Hampshire.

Since 1961 he has been consultant, teacher and director of Church Music in the Philippines, and organist and Choir-master at the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John in Manila.

The 69-year-old organist tried to stimulate interest in organ music in the Philippine Islands. The first organ-and-orchestra concert of the National Symphony Orchestra in Manila was organized, through his efforts.

## Many Programs For Freshmen Held

The Student Office has planned several programs to help freshmen to become familiar with college life here.

As one such program dinners were held for each of the Colleges between April 22 and May 1 from 5 p.m. in the second refectory where professors and freshmen were able to get to know each other.

The symposium, first attempt in the orientation of students started this year, was held for freshmen on April 16 from 3 p.m. in the room 154.

The theme was "college life at Rikkyo." Many junior and senior students were present to tell their experiences and reflections concerning their studies and club activities.

"Common Hours" which have been well received by the students were also held as a part of the regular programs from April 19 to May 1 of every Friday and Wednesday from 3 to 5 p.m. in Building No.5. Before a number of professors who were there as advisers, freshmen were able to bring out their present problems as well as their concerns for their coming four years.

The first information meeting for the many cultural clubs at Rikkyo was held from April 15 to 20 under the auspices of the Cultural Association.

## Rikkyo Girl to Jordan

Miss Mieko Hashimoto, senior of the College of Economics, was invited by King Hussein of Jordan and went there by air to study on April 14.

She is interested in Arabian people's arts and artifacts, and never fails to attend the lectures of the Museum Course at Rikkyo.

Especially she is interested in the Arabian nomadic people who still live in small hide tents.

As she wanted particularly to learn about their history and culture, she wrote her request to King Hussein in September of last year.

After a month the lucky girl received an unexpected invitation from the King. King Hussein said in his letter, "You need not pay the schooling and lodging fees, and I will give you ten dollars a month as pocket-money. Please come here whenever you want."

Miss Hashimoto has been admitted to the women teacher's training school at Lamara near Jerusalem where she will study the Arabian language and the history of Arabian nomadic people for two years.

## Takezawa to Hawaii

Shinichi Takezawa, professor of the College of Social Relations and the Associate Director of the Industrial Relations Center at Rikkyo is scheduled to go to Hawaii in September for nine months study.

He will stay from September 1 to June 30 of next year, having been invited by the "Institute for Advanced Projects" and the East West Center at the University of Hawaii, which aims at cultural and technical interchange between East and West.

He will study worker motivation which is concerned with attitudes of workers in relation to their jobs, other workers, and management. He will also undertake a comparative study of American and Japanese workers.

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## Unpaid Scholarship Aid

# J.S.F. Seeks Social Joint Responsibility

Recently in newspapers and on radio, TV and other media of communication the problem of "unpaid scholarship aid"—that is, loans by the Japan Scholarship Foundation (J.S.F., Nihon Ikuei Kai) that are not paid back by former students—has been the target of much comment.

The Japan Scholarship Foundation, which is under the Ministry of Education's jurisdiction, has loaned out altogether 56,500 million yen (about 160 million dollars) to 1,230,000 students during the twenty years since its establishment in 1943.

The amount of aid for a student today is 2,000 yen or 3,000 yen in the case of "ordinary loans" and 7,500 yen for "special loans" to unusually excellent students badly in need.

Up to this year 9 billion yen, should have been returned. 3,800 million yen, however, has not. In other words, some 700,000 debtors have either repaid a part or nothing.

The fact remains that 320,000 borrowers have become virtual "swindlers."

It is a fact that the 2,000 or 3,000 yen scholarship is quite inadequate for the students to live on, and understandably they may not feel very so much obligated. That may be on reason why they are reluctant to repay what they borrowed.

At the time when the J.S.F. was inaugurated in 1943, the amount was 90 yen a month which is equivalent to about 40,000 yen today. The scholarship student of those days could live quite comfortably.

It cannot be simply said that the scholarship system then was better than the present one. For one thing the purpose of scholarship aid has greatly changed in the postwar period.

### Change of Purpose

The Foundation's primary object was to send out a few able leaders to the Japanese colonies in order to create the so-called "Dai Toa Kyoel Ken" (the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere) in accordance with the policies of the militaristic government ruling at that time. That is why the amount was much more. Also the number of students was very limited then, 10,000 students in all.

After the war, however, this country lost its colonies, so "men of ability in small numbers" lost its purpose. The educational system was revised and the number of students increased enormously.

The main purpose of the Foundation shifted to "equal opportunity in education." The change in educational ideas caused the society to widen its gate as much as it could and allowed more students to enter colleges.

The Foundation with limited appropriations was compelled to reduce its loans to a nominal sum. Since the student found it impossible to live on the amount granted, they started to find side jobs.

Very few scholarship students could continue their study with only parental support which averages about 10,000 yen a month.

Generally speaking, there is a difference between private and national university students in so far as this scholarship is concerned. The national university student makes use of it mostly to cover his living expenses, while the private university student uses it for other purposes.

It can be said that most of the private university students come from comparatively well-to-do families. They can attend camps, and discuss with their friends in coffee shops and can take active part in their clubs

like non-scholarship students.

### Scholarship Helps Them?

A scholarship student at Rikkyo said, "I spend fourteen or fifteen thousand yen a month. And I get eight to ten thousand yen from my home and the rest I earn from my side work. I made it a rule to enjoy college life as much as I can. Two thousand yen helps me in this sense."

For some students the scholarship aid becomes merely pocket money to enjoy their life. But needles to say, the scholarship is not meant to be spent for leisurely pastimes. There are many whose daily lives rely upon it and who can not continue their studies without it. The way of selecting scholarship students should be reconsidered with this point in mind.

The J.S.F. is now operating with the governmental appropriation of 7,500 million yen plus the annual repayment money of fifteen hundred million.

It is desirable that scholarship aid be raised and the num-

ber of students increased. This would be possible if the government would act without delay.

The source of revenue for the Scholarship Foundation comes from the tax of the Japanese nation, therefore the defaulters are responsible to all the nation. If they would realize that by repaying they would be saving many students in the same situation as they had once been in, they would surely return the money even if they had to down their own expenses.

The Foundation has decided to bring suit against bad defaulters who are behind over nine months; they will be ob-

liged to face court. On March 30, 1963, the Ministry of Education issued a new strong proclamation stating that the J.S.F. must demand payment from its borrowers as well as their guarantors, and levy 10 percent interest a year for arrears, in addition to sending out notices pressing for payment twice a year.

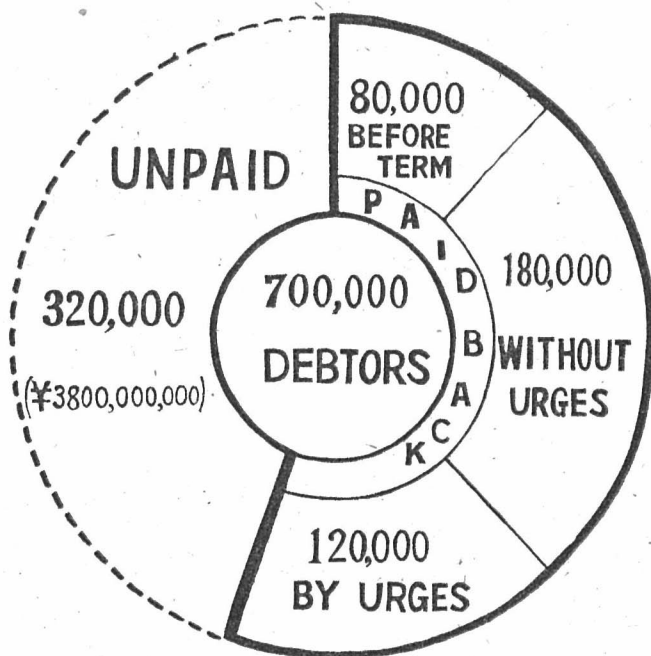
"I don't believe that they delay on purpose. I wish they would take more heed of it," said Masao Fujita, chief of public relations for the Foundation.

In the United States, it is said, such problems are seldom seen. Not only do people pay back but make contributions besides.

### Aid Is Not Reward

There are some bright prospects for the future regarding this problem. That is to collect debts at the offices where the debtors are working in cooperation with the management of employers.

At Rikkyo some kinds of scholarship are open to students. It is strongly desired that they pay back without



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## THE DAILY Utah Chronicle

THE DAILY UTAH Chronicle is published Monday through Friday during the college year except during test week by the Associated Students of the University of Utah at Salt Lake City, Utah.

### Keep a Balance

## Activities vs. Academics

(February 27, 1963)

Activity in extra-curricular activities enrich a student's campus life, but it should not overshadow the academic element of the campus, especially if the activity is as useless as many are on this campus.

Scholastic attainment should be uppermost in the student's mind at all times. Extra-curricular activity should supplement the academic aspect. The University of South Carolina "Gamecock" reports that "In over 10 company interviews this year, not one company representative has mentioned campus activities, but each one has first commented on grades."

We do not condemn those students who are busy in student government, committees, and other activities, but we encourage them, along with students contemplating extracurricular activity, to remember the reason they are enrolled in college. It is true that their experiences as students leaders are valuable, but we doubt if the fact that a student served on several committees will hold any water with employers when a student record with poor grades is handed to him.

Students interested in extra-curricular activities should evaluate the activities he participates in. So many students complain of spending many useless hours in useless committee meetings, when they could have been home studying. A student should choose to take part in the activity in which he is vitally interested and can truly contribute something to.

Perhaps if students applied for positions of student leadership only where they are vitally interested, the lack of applications for so many committees, presently mainly filled by students wanting to get "activity hours," would eliminate some of the useless student activity on campus and would point up what really is necessary in the way of student government and control, as far as the student is concerned.

Also, the quality of the participation, the amount of real work the leaders and groups achieve, would improve were students only to apply for activities they really had a sincere interest in. Too many committees, student leadership posts are filled by the individuals wanting activity hours or an extra picture in the yearbook. Too many committees are consequently useless.

If the extra-curricular activity doesn't enrich the student's life in some way, he should forego it and stick to his education. If he finds the activity worthwhile, he should still remember his education is of prime importance.

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# Big 6 Ball Opened; Rikkyo Nips Waseda

The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League was opened at the Jingu Ball Park, April 13.

The opening ceremony began with the six team's marching, headed by former flag-holder Keio. Masatoshi Matsushita, President of Rikkyo Univ. pitched the first ball of this season.

Rikkyo's opening game with Waseda Univ. was held at Jingu Ball Park after the league opener between Keio and Tokyo. Rikkyo crushed Waseda, 7-1 with 11 hits including 5 long hits and ace pitcher Matsu-moto's nice pitching.

In the bottom of the first frame, Morimoto doubled a line-drive to deep left with Shinoda, who had walked, on first to score the lead-off run.

Rikkyo scored two unearned runs in the 4th inning when Yaginuma who singled to center and reached second on Waseda's error, scored the second run on a double to center by Okada. Then Waseda's shortstop Mihara errored to enable Rikkyo to score the third run.

In the bottom of the 6th inning, Rikkyo's first baseman, Hamaguchi, hit a double past first with one out, and second baseman Morimoto fired a triple to score Hamaguchi. Waseda's manager, Renzo Ishii, sent Kasahara to the mound in relief of starter Miyamoto, but Rikkyo's catcher, Otsuka, singled his first pitch to right sharply to bring Rikkyo the fifth run.

In the 8th inning Rikkyo scored two insurance runs on two singles and two walks. After Yoji Yamamoto and Shinoda walked, Yaginuma's sacrifice fly to right moved Yamamoto to third. Hamaguchi cracked a single to center to score Yamamoto, and Okada followed with a single, scoring the 7th run.

Rikkyo's ace hurler, Matsu-moto, blanked Waseda, scattering 3 hits until the 9th inning when Waseda's slugger, Mihara, who had belted a triple to right with one out, scored Waseda's first and only run on Ishiyama's ground to second.

The second game between Rikkyo and Waseda Univ. was held at Jingu Ball Park, April 14 before some 15,000 fans. Rikkyo got two straight victories over Waseda, and chalked up 1 point.

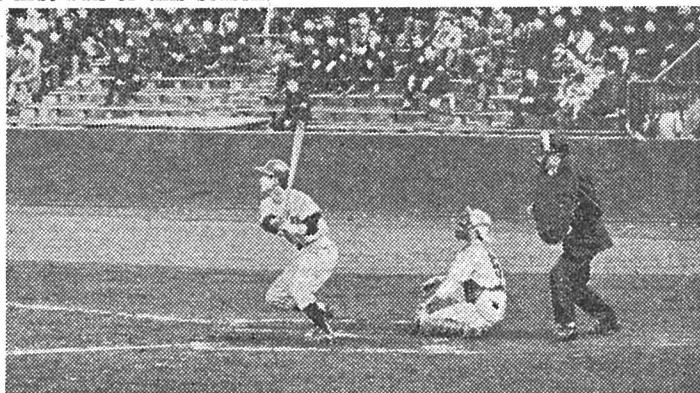
In the top of the 1st frame, Rikkyo knocked out Waseda starter Ejiri by showering him for 4 hits, two walks, and three runs. With two outs, Shinoda blasted out an arrowy double to right, and scored the first run on Morimoto's single to right.

Morimoto stole third when Waseda right fielder Murakami failed to catch a fly and spiked the plate on Hamaguchi's line-drive between right and center. Okada followed with a single, and Kamiya walked off Yoshida who relieved Ejiri.

Rikkyo starter, Itozaki, limited Waseda to only one hit, but in the 6th inning, when Itozaki began to tire, Waseda shortened the margin on three walks and Mihara's sacrifice fly to left.



Coeds are cheering with boys



Rikkyo shortstop Doi belts a double to score the fourth run with Otsuka on second in the eighth inning of the second game with Waseda.

After the singing of the schoolsong by Rikkyo students, including many coeds, Rikkyo scored another run in the top of the 7th inning. Otsuka opened up for Rikkyo with a single and succeeded to reach second on Itozaki's bant. Doi doubled to between right and center to score the 4th run.

In the bottom of the 8th inning, Waseda began to try to get a come-from-behind win desperately with Naoe's walk. Rikkyo manager, Serizawa, sent Hatanaka to relieve Itozaki, though he had originally intended to make Itozaki a pitcher who can pitch a full game.

Waseda loaded the bases when Otsuka hit an infield single and Rikkyo's third baseman Shinoda errored a grounder of Mihara. But Waseda ended by scoring only one run on Murakami's sacrifice fly to right.

Rikkyo's batting was very hot and destructive in contrast to that of Waseda. Waseda lacked a pitching staff and a fighting spirit. However it must have been terrible for Rikkyo fans to see errors by infielders Morimoto and Doi.

## Student-Seat Changed

In these games, writers saw that many male students sat with coeds. This was a strange sight for Rikkyoites to see in the student seats of Jingu Ball Park.

A member of the Cheering Party said that they had decided to abolish the separate seating for coeds and they believe it is a change welcomed by both male and female students. Some coeds fans in the student-seats sitting with boys said, "Good!" or "Pleasant!"

The Linescores:  
Waseda ..... 000 000 001 1 6 3  
Rikkyo ..... 100 202 20x 7 11 3  
W—Matsumoto. L—Miyamoto  
Rikkyo ..... 300 000 100 4 10 2  
Waseda ..... 000 001 010 2 4 1  
W—Itozaki. L—Ejiri.



The season of sports related with water such as yachts, boats and swimming is nearing. With the beginning of May, each club began to accelerate its training for the forthcoming matches.

Photo shows the crew of the Rikkyo Rowing Club aboard "Pamphylia" is rowing down River Arakawa.

## Cagers in Korea

# Korea's Long Shots Nice

As the last Rikkyo Echo reported, the Rikkyo Basketball team took a playing tour to Korea from the end of February to March 14. Echo writers interviewed Keizo Okayama, Mitsuo Saito and other seniors of the club. Following are answers to writer's questions about their trip.

Question: "It was surprising news for Japanese basketball fans that the Rikkyo team, the All-Japan Basketball Champion, was defeated by the Koreans. Why did this happen?"

Answer: "The main reason was lack of practice. We visited Korea as soon as the final examinations were over, we could not train enough for the expedition. We were defeated in the first game but won in the last against the same team. We think this shows we were recovering our usual ability

gradually."

Q: "When you played them, did you find they had any specially nice technique?"

A: "Their long shots were very accurate, therefore their shooting range was wider than we expected."

Q: "How about the manners of Korean fans?"

A: "Their manner was nothing exceptional. Great numbers of peoples—more than 20,000—came to watch every game, but most of them did not have manners appropriate for an international game."

Q: "It is said that the political situation in Korea was critical. How did you feel about this during the expedition?"

A: "We don't know about their personal lives, but they acted as we did during the Anti-Security Treaty Demonstration in Japan three years ago."

Q: "How about social conditions in Korea?"

A: "At first, we knew prices were very high. They are about four times higher than in

If there are two persons, one able to play tennis excellently and the other not being so skillful in tennis but having acquired good manners, which does the English make the most of? They choose the latter of course.

It implies that the player, without worrying about victory or defeat, does his best and plays fairly with his good manner. In public schools, sports are used to cultivate this spirit.

Japanese sports are rather different from English ones. There are many kinds of sports coming from abroad and also many sports have never been seen in any country except Japan.

Sports, such as rugby, football, soccer and golf, exist together, each keeping its own peculiar property. Judo and kendo (swordman-ship) however are neither for social intercourse nor pleasure, but are the educational means to emphasize the spiritual factors of the military arts, the so-called Bushido. Indirectly they imply that one is engaged in deadly fight.

Thus Budo (military arts) has transformed sports so that their purpose in Japan is dissimilar to that of England. The idea of sports thus depends on the country.

In Sweden, soccer is very familiar. As there are few poor people and a large class of players, most of them are workers. Each country has a sport fitted to its own characteristics. In short, it contains natural features, culture, economics, and politics.

Nature limits sports in each nation, and sports will not be popular if the standard of living is low. Sports are changed by those who have the power and control in each country.

The next title is 'Sports and Politics.'

Japan. The distinction between the poor and the rich is very large. Many people live in caves. Seoul, the capital of Korea, is a group of dusty town like Asakusa in Tokyo."

Q: "How about Korean food?"

A: "It is all garlic. All cooked food had garlic. Roast meat, however, was very nice. We were served roast meat every time."

Q: "Did you have any interesting experience?"

A: "The Park Regime prohibits the import of coffee entirely. When we dropped in at a coffee shop in Korea, they served us a cup of something made from a Korean carrot, like a kind of tea. According to the shop's master it was good for long life."

"We were invited to a road show of the Korean cinema, 'Home Tutor.' This 'Home Tutor' was a translation of 'Slope in the Sunshine', originally by Yoziro Ishizaka. The hero and heroin of this movie greeted us personally."

"We gave Korea's unfortunate boys and girls many pencils, and offered flowers to the grave of the unknown soldiers. This was reported widely in papers there."

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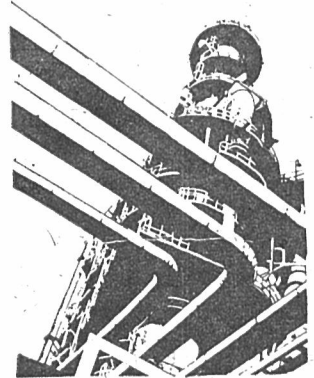
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# Spiritual Culture Stressed In Freshman Camp

For the first time, a Freshman Camp was held at Numazu in Shizuoka Prefecture from April 11 to 14 under the direction of the Rikkyo Athletic Association, in which about 120 freshmen participated.

Athletes discussed earnestly college life as sportsmen and as University students through this camp. Following are some criticisms and reflections concerning this camp.

Managers of each club, alumni club's members of the Athletic Association, and six professors including Prof. Hayasaka, Vice Dean of Student Office, and Masatoshi Matsushita, President of Rikkyo Univ. took part in this camp.

Worship, lectures and symposiums were scheduled. President Matsushita, the Emeritus President of the Athletic Association, gave freshmen a lecture about how University students can be sportsmen, while basic physical training for freshmen was given systematically under Assist. Professor Shimamura's leadership.

Generally, sportsmen at the University are apt to be looked upon as having a special position. Therefore, efforts are being made to remove such prejudice and the opening of this camp had this as one motivation.

However mental training was the main purpose of this camp. In addition, this camp emphasized that sportsmen should be good students of Rikkyo Univ. more than anything else, and that they also should decide upon their own course, develop a life schedule, and should recognize the importance of team-

work and cooperation.

Furthermore, it was very significant for upperclassmen by affording them a chance to explain the organization of the Athletic Association to freshmen.

School authorities also warned freshmen that if they are planning to take college life easy because of their membership in the Association, it will be impossible for them to continue for four years in the University.

### "More Positive Attitude" Committeemen Say

Committeemen of the Association, also, participated in this camp. According to them, the relationship between clubs was emphasized by many athletes as recent trend.

Therefore, they discussed the problems concerning this relationship. Besides, managers advised freshmen how they have directed their club's activities for three years and how to use their free times when not training. One committeeman of the Association said that freshmen had no experience as collegemen at all and that such advice

would be more helpful to rookies.

But it might be important for athletes to recognize that much effort, perseverance, and endurance is necessary to continue in a sports club. It is an essential condition.

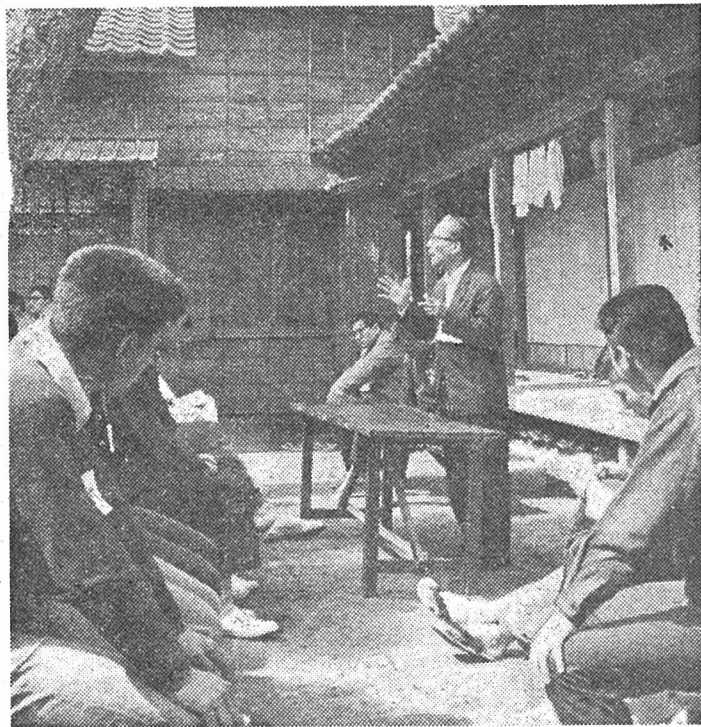
A positive attitude is cultivated by participating in sports activities. In this camp, important problems of present Rikkyo sports were taken up, such as the superfluous that lower classmen have to obey orders from upperclassmen.

Looking back upon this Freshman Camp, Tatsuaki Saito, Chairman of the Committee of the Association said, "I think they were full of energy like typical freshmen. For instance, they expressed their opinions on many questions with each other in the discussion meetings for freshmen only. However once the upper-classmen joined in, they kept their mouths shut."

But this might be natural because of the general tendency in each athletic club.

### Athletes Get Rich Harvest

Freshmen of the athletic clubs who took part in the



Prof. Muraoka is giving Freshmen a lecture about the origin of student sports. Freshmen are listening to his address earnestly.

Freshman Camp answered as follows:

"We thought it very useful. There were three significance points. First: Through this camp we were given much good advice concerning keeping balance between study and exercise, a big problem for athletic club members, from professors and upper classmen that participated in this camp with us. Hearing this advice, we gained the consciousness that we must find a balance without fail.

"Second: We had a new understanding of Rikkyo Univ. which was till then. By getting this, we have a hope that we can enjoy and pursue University life as a way of becoming better humans.

"Third and the most important one: In the past, athletic clubs joined together tightly, the result being vertical unity among upper and lower classmen in the same club. But through this camp, as the result of friendship with other clubs, we can develop a horizontal unity as well, better relations among the clubs.

"By this, in the future, cooperation among the clubs will be performed more smoothly and we think that the volition to make each club develop and progress with confidence as Rikkyo University athletic club members is beginning to develop."

Next, dissatisfactions about the freshman camp were expressed:

"In regard to the Camp program, we could not have a placid order during the day, so we should like to have a few more days. This camp life was lacking in order in comparison with the training camp life of the clubs. For example, the schedule was not carried out punctually. Especially the ac-

commodation and meals were poor.

"As the latter is of great importance for us, we want a little more nice cooking. Also it is regrettable for us to hear irrational advice during discussions with seniors."

Lastly, they commented on their hope about this camp: "The Freshman Camp is a pilot venture for newcomers of the athletic clubs. It has a great mission to explain Rikkyo University correctly. This camp ought to be held every year for the development of each club, we hope."

### Camp for All Freshmen

Prof. Hayasaka, Vice-Dean of the Student Office said: "I hope freshmen will put up a good fight for four years through the advice they got on the compatibility of study and sports, also, if possible, I should like to propose that a camp for all freshmen at Rikkyo be held, though it might be impossible now."

"But, that is my hope, at least. Furthermore, I hope that many professors will attend future camps to get in touch with sportsmen. If so, they will be wonderful camps, I am sure."

At any rate, this camp gave athletes a good opportunity to reconsider the general belief that only their own club was in a painful position, as they could know other club's situation, and it also stimulated a healthy and friendly rivalry among freshmen.

Still, although such problems as the time for opening the camp, who shall be the participants etc., have been left, it is expected that such a program will be planned from now on, by taking into account the good or bad points of this camp in order to deepen mutual understanding between athletes and non-sports students.

## Sports in Brief

### Rikkyo Edges Hosei On Doi's Winning Hit

Rikkyo nosed out Hosei by a score of 1-0 and won the first game with Hosei on Doi's decisive long hit in the last inning and Matsumoto's five-hit pitching in the Meiji Shrine Ball Park, April 20.

Both nines played a breathless game. Rikkyo hurler Matsumoto had good control, Hosei's Yamazaki pitched fast balls and drops to the outside corner, and they both twisted the batters round their fingers until the eighth inning.

Swift runner Doi, lead-off batter in the first half of the last inning, smacked out a long hit over the right fielder and raced all the way home when the right fielder tumbled down while trying to follow the ball.

In the second half of the inning Rikkyo moundsman Matsumoto, who showed a slight

sense of fatigue, was driven into a pinch, giving two walks with one out, but was helped by Hosei's failure to steal second base, and thus became the winning pitcher.

R	000	000	001	1
H	000	000	000	0
	w.p.	Matsumoto		
	l.p.	Yamazaki		

### Tankmen to Meet With Nihon, Meiji

The Annual Three University (Rikkyo, Nihon, and Meiji) Swimming Meet is scheduled to be held at the Jingu Swimming Pool in Tokyo June 6.

Rikkyo swimmers, who placed third last year, began their training to decide candidates at Tokyo University Pool and the



T. Tada

Metropolitan Indoor Pool from the beginning of this month.

Rikkyo's entry for this meet will include two Olympic candidates, Chuichi Kamisaka who has a record of 1:0.5 in 100-meter butterfly, and Teruo Kataoka having a good record in the individual medley.

Rikkyo has some hopeful rookies such as Toshiyuki Tada, long distance swimmer, Akira Okamoto, and Koji Yoshikawa. Rikkyo will be able to get good points if they show good swimming.

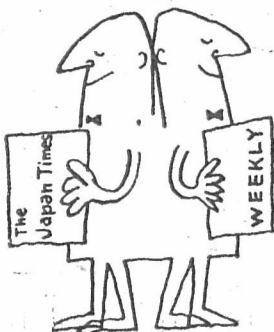
### Rikkyo Cops Net Title

Rikkyo net-man defeated Nihon Univ, 8-1 (2-1 inclusions, 6-0 in singles) in the last day of the Kanto Collegiate Tennis League to capture the crown of B-group April 28 at the Gaku-Shuin Court. Rikkyo got 3 victories against no lose.

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# Student Union Brings Significant Student Life

In the Section of Students Affairs, the staff has been investigating the student unions of other universities in Japan and those in America. Mr. Adachi, a member of the staff, is in charge of this project, and he has been abroad studying the student unions of many universities in America.

The Cultural Association wants a student union, but on the other hand the Athletic Association is seeking a gymnasium. However, their argument is very weak. Rikkyo students should support the movement for a student union and require the school authorities to establish it as the center of the student activities.

This is now a wonderful season for students to enjoy their school lives. Freshmen are growing familiar with the atmosphere of Rikkyo. Here and there boy students and coeds chat merrily, sitting on the green lawn or on the benches back of the red brick building. They may feel how beautiful and pleasant the Rikkyo campus is. Not all of them, however, are content with their lives here, are they? Some want more room for just talking and relaxing. The Class Committee is going to begin a movement to establish a student union so that we shall be able to spend our university life more pleasantly. However, the term "Student Union" is unfamiliar to most students.

The only places students have for their individual activities and personal contact with other students are the classrooms after lessons, small clubrooms and the lawn of school grounds when the weather is nice. But it is clear that these are not adequate for them to have discussions with their friends or professors and to relax after class. In these days students are increasing every year and education has come to a mass-production scale. They are apt to neglect human social relationships. A student union is, in a word, a place for building character and for relaxing. Student need a place to have a free chat each other. Clubs need a student union because of the shortage of clubrooms. When Mr. Nakagiri was the chairman of the Cultural Association six years ago, the Student Union Establishment Movement was first started in Rikkyo University. Since then it has continued, but rather unobtrusively.

## History of Student Union

In the beginning of the nineteenth century student unions were started in Oxford and in Cambridge University in England; and a discussion hall was constructed for each.

In the United States the first student union was proposed at the University of Wisconsin in 1904. Today, almost all universities there have student unions.

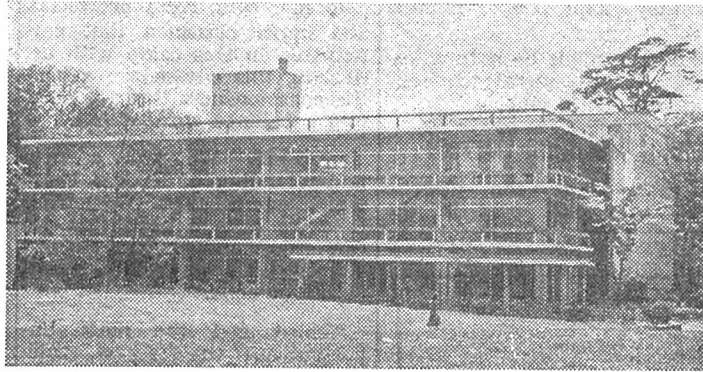
The Association of Student Union has printed a pamphlet entitled Planning and Operating Student Union Buildings. The

purpose of this Association, which was founded by unions and other social center organizations of colleges and universities in America and Canada, is to provide an opportunity for unions to cooperate in advancing their common interests, and to assist in the development of new student unions.

In this pamphlet the nature and purposes of a union are stated as follows:

(1) The union is the community center of the college, for all the members of the college family . . . students, faculty, administration, alumni and guests. It is not just a building; it is also an organization and a program. Together they represent a well-considered plan for the community life of the college.

(2) As the 'living room' or the 'hearthstone' of the college,



The Student Union of I.C.U.

the union provides for the services, conveniences, and amenities the members of the college family need in their daily life on the campus and for getting to know and understand one another through informal association outside the classroom.

(3) The union is part of the college. As the center of community life, it serves as a laboratory of citizenship, training students in social responsibility and for leadership in our democracy.

Through its various boards, committees, and staff, it provides a cultural, social, and recreational program, aiming to make free time activity a co-operative factor with study in education.

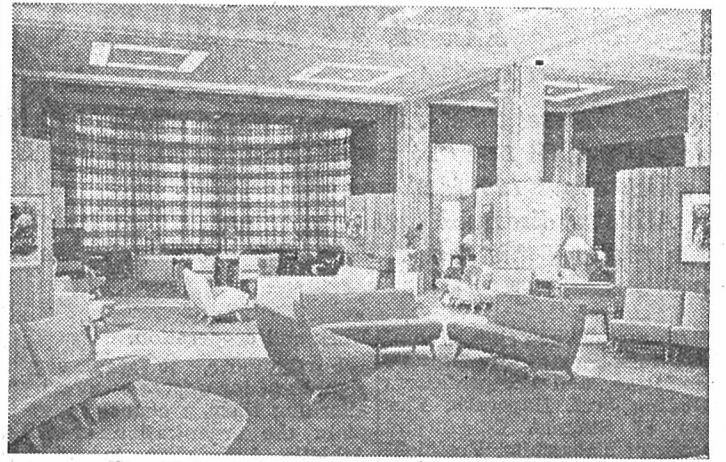
In all its processes it encourages self-directed activity, giving maximum opportunity for self-realization and for growth, individual social competency and group effectiveness.

Its goal is the development of persons as well as intellects.

## Student Unions Of Others' Universities

In Japan at the present time there are about ten student unions, but it has been only a short time since they appeared in universities, so they seem to have various problems student unions in Japan are somewhat different from those of the United States. Generally, Japanese think of a student union as a building with only club rooms, dining hall and lounge. Echo members visited I.C.U. and Waseda University to inspect their unions.

The student union of Waseda University was constructed in 1954 by a decision of the school authorities; at that time there was no demand by the students. It consists of four floors



The Main Lounge (University of Wisconsin)

headquarters of the Class Committee, club rooms, a small place of worship, an auditorium, a flower arrangement room, and a dark room. They are very brand-new and nice. In the lounge many foreign students gather to discuss various things with Japanese. The auditorium has a capacity of 522, and a lecture is given here every month by some scholar or important person.

The cleaning of the union is done by the students as one of their jobs. It is said that this cleaning is a part of the social education of the students. The operation of the union is carried out by a Committee of Students and Faculty.

## Student Union Is Necessary

President Matsushita truly recognizes the necessity of the student union. Mr. Katsuto, an officer of the Section of Students' Affairs, said, "The student union is indispensable to college life. When I think of the student's unions in Japan, I dare say that they are not entirely adequate. However, most of them do have many club rooms, a dining hall, a tea room, and such facilities as a barber shop and a beauty salon." And he emphasizes that the student union should exist not only for students, but also for professors and their families and visitors; and also the student union should not exist only for students who belong to the Cultural Association.

If the student union were to exist only for students belonging to the Cultural Association, it can be said that the purpose of the student union is already being accomplished by the common room, classrooms and the refectories. So the student union would not be complete without facilities for indoor sports and other activities for students in general.

Echo writers asked Rikkyo students what they think about the student union. "I haven't

much interest in the student union. I don't know the real meaning of it. We have the common room, and that is enough for us to converse with our friends," one says. "I know that Waseda, Meiji, and Aoyama-Gakuin already have one, so we Rikkyo students must have one, too," another says. Some desire to have the student union, but not so eagerly. Generally speaking, most Rikkyo students are indifferent to the matter.

## The Voice Of The Class Committee

That the establishment of a student union at Rikkyo is necessary not only because of the mere shortage of club rooms, but also because of the lecture rooms, and various other conveniences for students in our university.

At the present time we members of the committee are in negotiation with the school authorities as to the financial considerations, and we are investigating the facilities of other universities as the preparations for some concrete action.

First of all, what we should do is to organize a student union establishment preparatory committee. This would consist of the present Class Committee, the Culture Association and the Athletic Association. Its function would be to make known to the students the necessary information about the role of the school union.

This means that we should intensify our efforts in advertising the matter by means of handbills and pamphlets; and awaken concern among the students about the establishment of a student union.


Furthermore, since the design of the actual building should not be left entirely up to the school authorities—inasmuch as it has to be built so that it may be really useful, meeting the students' real needs—the organizing committee intends to begin to take action in this respect.

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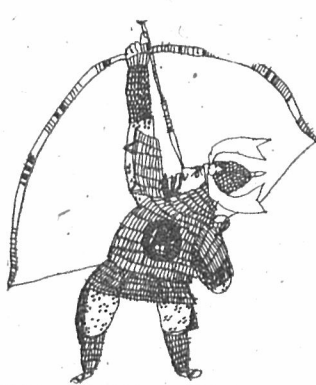
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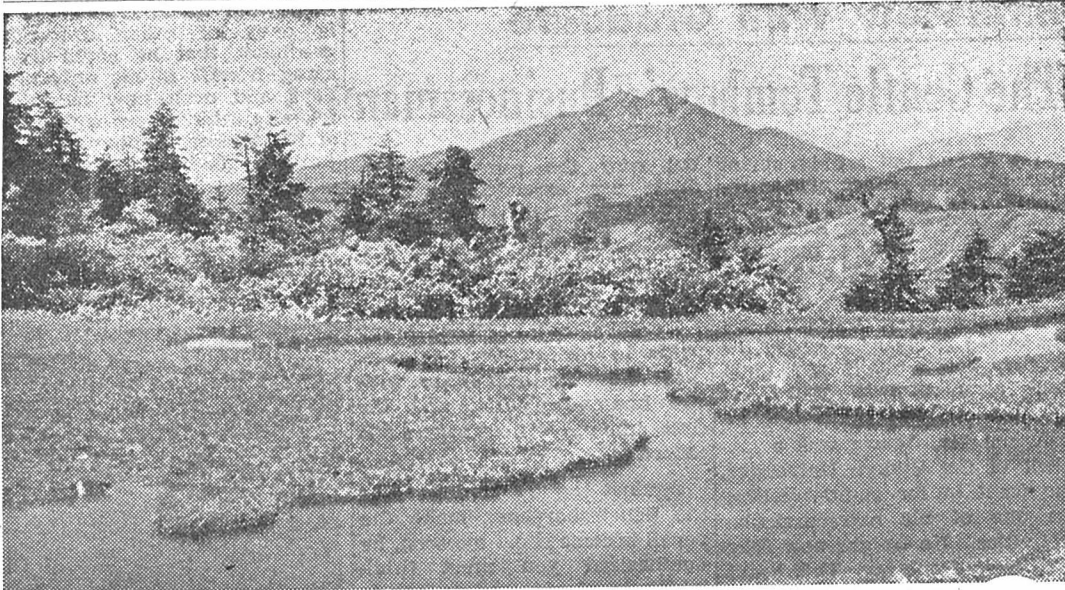
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## A Moment of Joy

By Hisakazu Kaneko

*It's a moment of joy and delight,  
Going along some marshy walks,  
In the quietness of summer twilight,  
To come upon a mass of stalks  
Of wild-iris heavy in bloom,  
Just like fairies in yellow,  
Purple or white—lonely they loom  
And wave under the branches of a willow,  
Casting their rippling shadows on a lake . . . .  
Or walking deep into mountains to be  
In the heart of Nature and suddenly to make  
A discovery of a fragrant rosebay tree,  
Bright in the sun of the month of May,  
With no one to admire its fleeting prime.  
It thrills me! It takes my breath away!  
It carries me beyond the world of time!  
More beautiful and purer those flowers  
Look than those grown by human hand.  
No wonder, they adorn God's own bowers  
In remembrance of Heaven's wonderland.*

### Campus Personality

## I Mind My Own Business

Echo writers interviewed Mr. Hiroshi Ichikawa, a sophomore in the College of Economics. He is a rather small, stout young man with a ruddy complexion and the appearance of a fighter. He is a student during the day and a salary man between 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

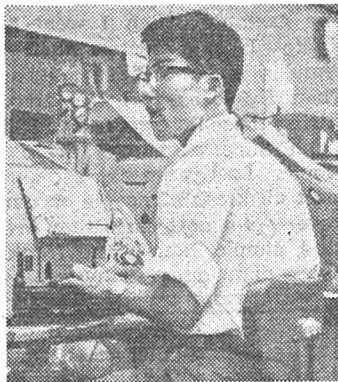
He is employed at the International Telephone and Telegraph Company at Ote-machi, about thirty minutes from Ikebukuro by subway. This company is engaged in types of communication between Japan and foreign countries; international telegrams, overseas broad casting and telephotos.

Mr. Ichikawa operates the telex, one of the most advanced telephonic machines. There are about sixty telexes in the room in which he works and the noise they make in operation is quite grating on his nerves. He said, "At first I was very affected by all the noise, but I have become so accustomed to it that it doesn't bother me any more."

Why must he work? "After

graduating from high school two years ago I made up my mind to work my way through university and came to Tokyo from Suzaka City in Nagano prefecture. "As far as his work and study are concerned, he said, "I cannot prepare and review all of the courses I take so I concentrate on special ones. I have joined the Asia Study Group, but to my great regret my work makes it impossible for me to attend all of the seminars."

He told of us his dream of



Indonesia in the future and while there find proof that all human beings are equal. Let's give him our hearty encouragement.

## Rikkyo Pen Rotary

### What Is Progress?

By G.C. Warren



Man marches forward here and backward there enveloped in the harmonies and discords of social change. The parade is sometimes splendid sometimes terrible to behold. The observing participant may witness and play roles in only one aspect of the march. He may know one, two or more viewpoints of some aspect. Depending on his position, education, experience and intelligence he sees the good and the bad moving in complex patterns. Much of what he sees and does is colored by his own subtle predispositions, but most people believe in a generalized common good called progress. Taking a long term view of history abundant evidence of great progress is found amid great human pain, but a short term view of modern life today and close at hand does not permit a simple clearcut statement. Hopes inflate and fears depress the human soul, oftentimes tearing apart weak and unfortunate spirits. Man's unpredictability and lack of control of his own destiny throws a question mark in the face of progress, man's dream of a better life.

In Japan today physical changes are many and easy to observe. The process of physical change in Tokyo is so intensive and extensive as to evoke awe and admiration. Just look at the construction of buildings and streets. This may be an aspect of progress.

The traveler finds the same almost feverish effort in the name of progress underway throughout the length and breadth of this nation, and if the traveler is blessed with first hand knowledge of road conditions and the appearance of cities and towns some 8 or 10 years ago, he is more deeply moved by the magnitude of the work accomplished and being undertaken. Great respect is due both planners and workers alike.

Social change has another aspect. It is of the spirit, and its ingredients are attitudes, values, patterns of human behavior. The ever milling spiritual process of thoughts and actions is little understood, especially by those in the midst of it. This kind of change is not so easy to recognize, observe and evaluate as physical change for it lives in the minds of men. However, the conflicts caused by redefinition of customs, breaks with tradition and departures from previously accepted norms of duty and obligation are to be seen on all sides. Ideas are always dynamic with old patterns of thought dying slowly and new ideas just as slowly being born in agony and nurtured to a precarious maturity becoming for a time part and parcel of the behavior of individuals and groups. Ours is an age of rapid and far reaching changes with great opportunities and dangers. The uncomprehending or inflexible mind is apt to become confused in complexity. Indeed progress without problems is impossible to imagine.

The greater the realization of what sort of dilemma man faces in his modern explosive complexity the more apt is he to find a way to insure the essential elements of any situation for progress—peace and prosperity. But even with peace and prosperity there is danger. There is much to be said and done for the spread of more enlightened thinking, and at the same time precautions are required that security and abundance may not act as a soporific to the easily diverted mind of man.

The development of a higher material culture would seem not to be the true goal in life. It is certainly a necessary and important supporting activity, but in the final analysis the ideas man develops and lives by are what makes him what he is. He finds fulfillment in his mind in association with his fellows. Man defines life by ideals and actions. These may be high or low, advanced or primitive, brutal or compassionate, true or false on a variegated spectrum of nobility and depravity. He is free to choose if he will, or he may let others choose for him. In choosing he may consider himself alone ignoring the society of which he is a part, or he may entirely ignore himself and consider only society. On the face of it both of these extremes indicate false choices. The nature, needs and aspirations of individuals and groups are essential considerations as neither is anything without the other.

Great physical changes are constantly being made in the world. As these changes are being witnessed and the many material benefits there of are being enjoyed and more anticipated, unthinking persons are easily deceived to think and act as if the meaning of life were to be found in the glitter of newness in buildings, roads, machines, assembly line production, labor saving devices and assorted gadgetry. The advancement of material culture indicates an aspect of admirable progress, but the non-material culture is the stuff that fosters social health or sickness, growth or decay. Ideas set the pace of progress.

Mr. George C. Warren became a professor of English in College of General Education at Rikkyo in April 1961. His undergraduate was done at Clemson College in South Carolina where he majored in English Literature graduating in 1937. He received the Master's degree in Sociology at the University of Chicago in 1948.

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## Local Elections

The nationwide unified local elections were held last month to choose about 48,000 prefectural governors, assemblymen, municipal heads and assemblymen. It seems that there are some problems awaiting reconsideration in the elections such as the question of the fifth reelection of two governors, the return to office without voting in four prefectures, the bubble candidates in the Tokyo governor's race, and the election irregularities which resulted in more offenders being arrested than at any time since World War II.

In Kanagawa Prefecture and in Wakayama Prefecture the present governors succeeded in holding their positions for the fifth time in a row. In spite of becoming governor by the support of the voters, it is not a good thing that the same person take charge of a high political position for a long period of twenty years because of the fear that a long-time regime by only one person may result in corrupt politics with the thought of duty and humanity not only between the candidate and the voters but also in the government offices.

If the present situation goes on, the sixth and seventh reelected governor or mayor may be seen in the future because one of the fifth reelected governors committed himself to more than ten policies though he could not achieve his policy in the past sixteen years, and he will not be able to complete his pledges in only four years.

Turning our eyes to the west, on the other hand, four candidates won in elections without voting for the prefectural governors of Shimane, Saga, Miyazaki, and Kagoshima. The election without voting is a system overriding the wishes of the people. As four candidates were all present governors, the people could know the candidate's ability and policy to some extent. If, however, the candidate was a very new figure, they could not learn the above things at all. In the case of only one person standing as a candidate, a vote of confidence should be expressed at least.

On the contrary, twelve persons stood as candidates for the governor of 'Greater Tokyo'. But almost all of the candidates spoke ill of their opponents instead of making a speech about their own policy. And a certain candidate who himself recognized his hopelessness sold his postcard necessary for the election to an influential candidate. We can call this kind of candidate a 'bubble man.' It is not too much to say that an election is the opportunity to make known a candidate's policy and ability to the electors, not a competition between the candidates. The candidate must stand with the intention of becoming the governor himself.

In this election more than 6,000 persons were arrested for violations of the Election Law. We can imagine how much interest they get by winning an election.

The revision of the Public Office Election Law and the expansion of the region of local administration is urged to solve the above questions. For instance, forged stickers of election were used by the canvassers of a candidate in Tokyo, but the candidate was not arrested. The candidate who was connected with the irregularities should have been ruled out of the campaign.

The present regions of local administration are too many and too small. It would be better to combine two or three prefectures which have similar industry and surroundings.

## Interview with Graduate

### The Gentle Tombow's Businessman

On a fine but windy spring day, an Echo writer visited the Factory of the Tombow Pencil Company at Toshima, Kita ward. Mr. Ogawa is the managing director as well as the owner of this company.

The first thing the writer experienced as he approached the factory was a whiff of lacquer and a continuous groam of motors.

When Mr. Ogawa was a student of the Rikkyo University, he went in for sumo-wrestling as one of his extracurricular activities. He weighs now 90kg and looks imposing. This heavily-built gentleman greeted the writer with a smile. As soon as he graduated from St. Paul's University he told, he went into this business and has since devoted himself to pencil making. The Tombow Pencil Company is one of the Japanese two biggest pencil makers among eighty similar companies. The company produces 800,000 pencils a day, and 17 per cent of them are exported to Southeast Asia countries. In former days its main product was only pencil

but now the company's products are extended to other writing materials, such as notebook, pencil-sharpener and ballpens. Mr. Ogawa says that ballpens are enjoying an increasing demand recently.

He says that he takes many pains in his business management how he harmonize with the human relation, and the first motto for workers is 'effort.'

Against the opinion that the pencil-sharpener make the pencil become short too soon, he emphasized you must think which is of more advantage to save the pencil or to save the time. This speech evidently shows his way of thinking.

Remembering of his school day, he told; It was just time of the World War and every one had a hard time. But once he entered the school gate, the world of school seemed much pleasant. At that time, the number of students was much smaller than now and all students were familiar with one another. Student enjoyed hu-

mane and warm friendship. It is envy of other university graduates that he could make many friends in his university days and even now he keeps friendly intercourses with many of his seniors, companions, and juniors. He has no memory of class; what he can call to his mind now is only this club life. He acted in many fields. He made a theatrical club and edited a literary coterie magazine, to say nothing of his lively



Mr. Takashi Ogawa

activities in the Sumo Club.

Lastly, the Echo writer hopes him to play more and more active part in future, as a senior of our Rikkyoites and also as one of the businessmen in Japan.

## READERS' OPINIONS

### Three Reasons For Travelling

To the Editor:

In May the hills and fields are green and the flowers in your gardens are in full bloom. The sun is shining brightly and young and old make merry. Some enjoy indulging in outdoor sports or going on picnics while being bathed in the spring sunlight. But the people who love to travel cannot resist getting out their maps and making plans for some kind of a trip. When I ask them "Why do you want to travel?" I wonder what their answer will be.

Now and then I think about the meaning of travel and I have decided that there are three reasons for travelling. First, we can feast our eyes on beautiful scenery. Second, we can broaden our knowledge by seeing new things first hand. For example, when I went to Kyoto I saw many ancient temples and buddhist statues. Then I felt as if I had lived during those long gone days and I felt the greatness of the old people. Lastly, we can see and meet all kinds of people on our travels. In most cases they are kind, simple, honest and frank. More than once many of us

have probably been moved by the kindness of the people we meet in the country. Nowadays our lives in the city tend toward isolation even though we may have a number of friends. Travelling maybe one way of reconsidering human relations in this mechanized society of ours.

In any case, travelling has many advantages and if it is financially possible you should take a trip. The memories of ancient temples or buddhist statues, beautiful scenery and kind people will become one of our greatest treasures in our old age.

Fumiko Ohno, Senior

### Let's Reconsider Strict Rule

To the Editor:

I read an article headed "Feudalism Changing from Absolute to Lenient" in the last issue of the Rikkyo Echo. I think the views of the Echo are generally right and this changing of feudalism is a good fact. I wish to pick up a few clubs and try to write my feelings about them.

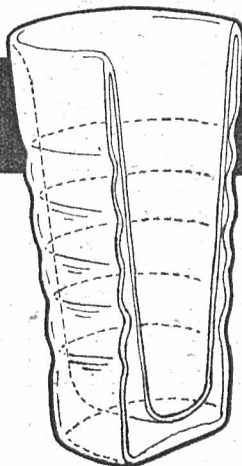
The Cheering Party has a strict rule. But I think that many athletic clubs have some rules. Members of the

Cheering Party take a spirited manner between the upper classmen and the lower. This spirit is needed in the cultural clubs and also social life. In this article a student said that the uppers are gods and the lowers are like a kind of slave. I think he says too much. For if his talk were true, the membership should decrease. And this statement conflicts with the last part of the article, that is "The general students can not find happiness behind our rule without entering the Cheering Party." According to the article freshmen can't express their opinion. But the rich experience of discipline is important in athletic clubs. So, only the uppers express their opinion. This fact is not wrong. However, it is not correct to say that the uppers and the lowers don't talk frankly in tea-rooms and boarding house and so on when the training is finished.

In Soccer Club takes a reasonable and good manner, but I think this way is taken in few clubs, too. The Sumo Club has only 10 members. So there is a family atmosphere. This is a special case. The Kendo Club is an ideal case.

I think this article failed to show an concrete examples of feudalism and judgment on this problem. At any rate, it is nice that feudalism is changing from absolute to lenient. But for that matter, members of athletic clubs must endeavour to solve this problem.

Hitoshi Ichikawa  
Sophomore



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