

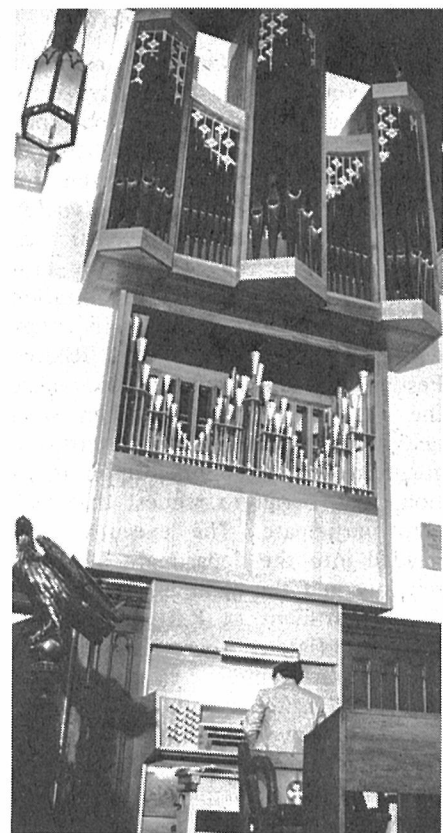
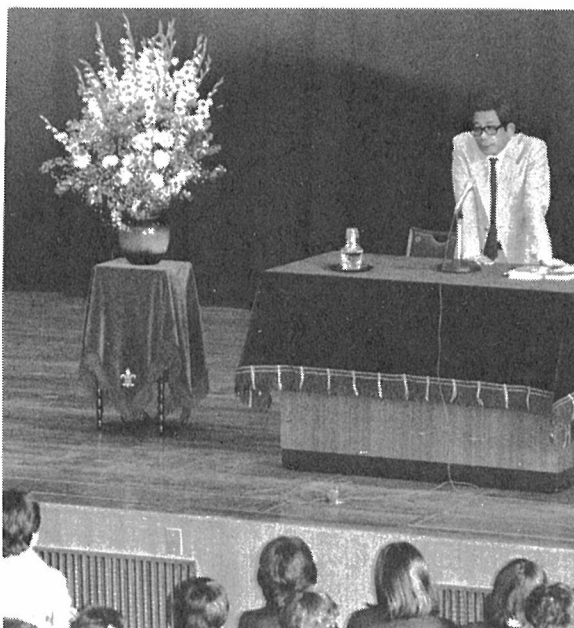


# RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. 40 NO. 2

St. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

DECEMBER 1984



## RIKKYO 1984

110 years have passed from the time of the founding of the first Rikkyo school by C.M. Williams, a missionary bishop of the American Episcopal Church, at Tsukiji in Tokyo in 1874. Various commemorative events have been held to celebrate the 110th anniversary.

The following is a listing of the official events.

The 110th anniversary commemorative service of the foundation of Rikkyo and party. The service was held in Tucker Hall on May 9.

The commemorative public lecture, given in Tucker Hall on May 24.

The 100 km marathon relay, which started on September 8 and reached the goal at the west exit of Ikebukuro Station on September 24.

The pipe organ concerts, given in the Chapel from October 1 to 6.

The extension course for the anniversary of the founding of Rikkyo, held ten times at St. Paul's House in July and September.

The All-Rikkyo Gakuin softball tournament.

The sports class.

The 110th anniversary English speech contest of Rikkyo Gakuin for senior high school students. The final contest was held on November 11.

The bazaar, opened on November 23.

The purposes and intentions of this series of events can be divided broadly into two categories. One category is the promotion of the unification of Rikkyo Gakuin, consisting of Rikkyo Elementary School, Rikkyo Junior High

School, Rikkyo High School, and Rikkyo University. The consciousness of students that we are members of Rikkyo is to be strengthened and the common identity of Rikkyo Gakuin Schools is to be established during the enactment of these events. To achieve this purpose and intention, the symbol mark of the 110th anniversary was designed by the U. I. Project (University Identity Project), and symbol marks were sent by mail, enclosed in greeting cards sent all the members of Rikkyo Gakuin in spring.

The other category is the extension of relationships with the Ikebukuro region and the graduates of Rikkyo. For taking on occasion to extend relationships, Rikkyo Gakuin appeals to region and graduates for support and participation in commemorative events. The 100 km marathon relay is one such activity. This event was not originally an official part of the events, it was planned by students. Afterward, accepting the students' suggestion, Rikkyo Gakuin gave its support to the event as one of the official events. In consequence, cooperation from graduates,

companies of the Ikebukuro region, etc., could be obtained.

The public lecture was given by Kenzaburo Ooe, a writer. The lecture entitled "Living in Today (Gendai ni Ikiru)" was a great success and Tucker Hall was full to the doors by an audience of about 1,500.

The pipe organ concerts were held to celebrate so that the new pipe organ made by Beckerath, a German company, was set up at the Chapel as a second order on July 7.

The Speech Contest was planned to reawaken the tradition that said that Rikkyo was famous for English. Rikkyo Gakuin sent out invitations to the contest to 5,000 high schools all over Japan. After the preliminary contest, 12 students entered the final contest.

These events are not only for the celebration of the 110th anniversary but also the beginning of a chain of remembrances for Rikkyo Gakuin proceeding to the 120th, 130th, and further anniversaries.

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# For The Real Success

## Turning Our Eyes on What Happened in Rikkyo 1984

"Running the Length of Japan on a 100 km Marathon Relay," a commemorative event put on by students celebrating the 110th anniversary of Rikkyo University and the events of the "All Rikkyo-Jin Matsuri" which was held for the third time this year are so different that we cannot find characteristics common to them or on the surface between them. But, they do have two things in common; one is that they deal with "the events held in 1984" and the other is that "the students concerned in the events played an active part in bringing them about."

Then directing our attention to each process, instead of the results, i.e., through what these students, as expeditors, etc., thought of and actually did, we will try to make a relief of "Rikkyo Students' 1984."

### The progress of All Rikkyo Jin Matsuri

All Rikkyo Jin Matsuri has no direct connection with our University. Until last year, a few students were concerned with it as liaison staff members. In November 1983, after a meeting for reviewing of last year's All Rikkyo-Jin, some students determined "Next year we will decide the contents by ourselves." In December, the organization was planned and in January they discussed how much of the Rikkyo Festival to add in order to realize the plan. After that, meetings were held many times. In April, during a great turnout of freshmen upon invitation, they began to request that each club participate. The executive was divided into the department of public relations and the planning department. The department of P.R. made a big signboard (later, it was broken down before the summer vacation), and gave publicity to students. The planning department made agreements with each club and the plan of the event at the University. It was meant to brighten



up the atmosphere like a festival, on the campus. At the same time there was an All Rikkyo-Jin Matsuri outside the Univ city. The executive committee, which was organized in July and was centered on Ikebukuro Rikkyo-Kai, which is out of our University, had charge of the practical side for example, fund raising, offers of sites.

At Rikkyo University the preparation committee often made arrangements with persons outside of our University. And just before the opening, the preparation committee issued an extra about the contents and details of the events and waited for the opening.

### The progress of the 100 km Marathon

"Can't we run the length of Japan, if each runner runs 100 km and each 100 km is added on to the next, like a chain?" This idea of one student gave birth to this event. The distance of 100 km follows the example of the "100 km Hike" (running 100 km within 24 hours), which is held by Kanto Rovers every year. They thought of making good use of the excellent results of Rikkyo Rovers and hit upon this event in order to get rid of the recent stagnant atmosphere in Rikkyo and to show our spirit.

In January, the students and the staff who worked in Rikkyo Gakuin, who were interested in the event held an executive committee for the first time. After preliminary inspections in March and May, the staff decided on the course. In April, the executive committee was formally organized. The organization was divided as follows; the secretariat, the department of runners, the persons who accompany the runners on bicycles and who accompany them by car. In addition, sectional meetings, and plenary meetings were held regularly. The secretariat made the big signboard on the campus and by using pamphlet that explained the purpose of the event in detail, they also got in touch with companies and graduates of Rikkyo and requested them to offer the needed money and lodging. At the same time staff and runners were gathered. (As a result, several graduates joined and cooperated). Runners were contacted by the secretariat for the purpose of encouraging them and they participated in the training planned by the department of runners. The department of runners assigned the runners who were absent to train by themselves and made them report about their training program. On July 1, a "50 km trial running," as a test of the participants, was held. On

July 19, in the ceremony of unity, each runner's area were announced. During the summer vacation, training, contacts and



meetings were continued. All preparations were finished on September 7.

### Comparing both events

100 km Marathon had a definite goal. If the final runner reaches the goal, it ends. But the All Rikkyo-Jin Matsuri won't conclude even though the planners (promoter) and the participants prepare enough for the festival and made it run, because it needs an audience to look on or to hear or both. Anyhow curtains opened on both events. The 100 km Marathon began on September 8 and the runners came back to Ikebukuro on September 24 with a big welcoming ceremony waiting for them. On October 5 the All Rikkyo-Jin Matsuri began with a fantastic parade, but people seemed not to be so interested in it. The festival lasted three days.

It seems as though the 100 km Marathon had a great success and the All Rikkyo-Jin did not. Why? Where does this difference in success come from?

If we take a close look at the planning side of these two festivals, the Marathon committee had to look after all the business matters (of course I won't definitely say it's not important) like collecting (making) money, sending letters to graduates for help and so on. All these duties were performed by students. This hard work had an influence upon the graduates and resulted all sorts of mass communication to introduce the event favorably. But the All Rikkyo-

Jin didn't have so much work in business matters because there was a lot of back up from graduates and from the people of the Rikkyo Ave. shopping street from the very first. So students only had to fill in the contents of the event (or they were supposed to) and we consider that they just couldn't do it. It seems that the difference in involvement and in promotion brought the difference in response.

We can also guess that the PROMOTERS of the 100 km Marathon were probably excited about their work but the PROMOTERS of the All Rikkyo-Jin Matsuri were not, even though they expressed their ideas just as those who planned the Marathon.

We should emphasize the fact that this event was primarily for students. It was an event in which the students took the initiative, with this in mind, we must say that neither event was truly successful, as not many people, not even students knew that the 100 km Marathon was held with a plan made by students or that the All Rikkyo-Jin had a concert at Nishiguchi Park, or that the stage at Sunshine 60 and many other entertainments were concurrently held at the school. Why did this happen? Why didn't the students pay any attention to the events? The answer is there was not enough P.R. Promoters should have made the plan more appealing, and should have approached the development of the event more positively.

But if we cast our eyes on other students the question arises "Are the ones who did the promoting only to be criticized?" Promoters, participants, audiences are all factors in the event. Students who promoted the events this time could be participants or the audience next time and the audience could be the promoters or the participants next time and so on. This tells you that these three elements all depend on students. But even though, we considered them all equally involved, the audience kept quiet all the time as if they were saying "none of my business!" Don't you think it is a problem to be too nonchalant? Even a good round of applause would have been showing interest, but they didn't even move their fingers.

It is easy to become an outsider or to be complacent. But, now at this moment we don't have a campus festival which students promote and hold in common. So, the important thing for us to remember is that there were some students that took part in various ways to make an impact upon us students, even though there were many problems and the results may not have been quite what we wanted.

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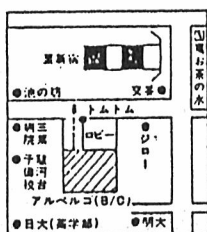
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# Seminar Now!

## Prof. Tatsuo Kotani's (Sociology Faculty)

We are apt to have an active image toward the seminars of the Faculty of Sociology. It seems that the seminars of the Social Relations are attractive to the students of other Faculties. Why they are attracted to the seminars is, I think, that the students of this Faculty pay much attention to fieldwork. We visited Prof. Kotani's seminar, on a Tuesday afternoon in October.

It was pretty much behind the appointed time, when the members gradually began to appear. When several members took their seats, the chief of seminar urged the reporters to start. That day the reporters were three juniors.

This summer, students of Prof. Kotani did some fieldwork at Nozawa in Nagano Prefecture, which is also famous for its ski slopes. They worked on the theme for the development of tourism in communities. They gathered materials by inquiring at the public office and, furthermore, by researching into the opinion of people concerned with the tourism industry in that area. They asked of 324 persons questions; "What is the present condition of Nozawa as a hot spring resort?", "What do you think of the prospects for a demand for tourism in the future?" Questions in all came to more than ten. The output of research has now been arranged into graphs. Prof. Kotani and all members devoted their full energies to this tabulated data.

In a questionnaire they asked what would be a desirable method of devel-

We were impressed by the fact that the conversation continued unabated throughout the hour. Members frequently cut in and we, the observers, thoroughly enjoyed hearing the lively exchange of opinions and the give-and-take among members in spite of the fact that our purpose was to gather materials for this article.

There was a fourth-year student who kept joking with the reporters till near the end. Then in an earnest and fiery tone, he criticized the basis of question items in the questionnaires as being too vague. By his criticism, we would see that when the data were processed from the opinions on the questionnaire they faithfully applied the fundamental rule that they should examine the data with care. When the fourth year student had finished his attack, the members applauded enthusiastically as if they had enjoyed his sudden change of mood. They seemed to be critical of his light mood at the beginning and applauded his fine comments on the spot at the end.

The chief of this seminar, Mr. Samejima shyly described his seminar. "The atmosphere of our seminar is just like the tone of a cheerful club."

If the motive for seminars is, as we believe, to express oneself or gain skill in expressing oneself, the atmosphere will be an effective means for the purpose. In this atmosphere, they can talk about whatever occurs to their mind. Even a mention on trifling matters is all right.

In spite of our view from the outside, they seemed to consider the seminar, a severe place. We asked them why they had joined this seminar.



just like the tone of .....

opment for Nozawa; e.g., based on resorts and health hot springs. All members of the class gathered data and the reporters analyzed them.

Many of them said that the Department of tourism tended to head toward practical topics; e.g. The introduction of individual hotel administration to the

department of management. They said, "We want to study about industry, academically not too pragmatically."

We agree with their comment, they are all industrious. Their courses after graduation are varied and not limited to tourism.

Prof. Kotani specializes in the development of tourism. He seems to have a gentle heart. In their field work,

he is in the forefront. We want to point to the friendly relations between Prof. Kotani and the students.

We think, the seminar takes its own style throughout the year. We may only see the surface of its excellence in this short visit. We know that, indeed! But if we can come upon more such "bright" seminars, we won't stop our "sightseeing tour" of the seminars.

## REVIEW: "THE DAY AFTER MIDNIGHT"



(Edited by Michael Riordan/Trans. by Hitoshi Takeuchi)

"The Day After." Have you watched this movie? This movie provoked various responses. Some said they were very impressed with it; others said it was too optimistic, for if a nuclear war should break out, it wouldn't be such a simple thing. I also think the movie is somewhat lukewarm, but at the same time, it made some salient points. The mainland of the United States, which has never been invaded by another country since the War of Independence, is assumed to have had nuclear bombs dropped on it and shows what a shock that would give the people. The second salient point is that it calls our attention to the indifference toward nuclear war. We regard it as a matter far away from us, for we are too preoccupied with our daily life. But, I would say, the film is only an example of what would happen on "The Day After."

The book on which the picture is based is a scientific report about what would happen after a nuclear explosion. Don't think it's hard to understand because it's a scientific report. This book is a digest of "The Effects of Nuclear War" for citizens. (The original "The Effects of Nuclear War" is a report for the Congress of the United States by the Office of Technology Assessment.) This book doesn't deal with the military effects, but with the damage civilian life would undergo.

Four scenarios are given. In the first, the assumption is made that a big city has been attacked by one nuclear missile or ten small size ones, for example, an attack on Detroit, USA, Leningrad, USSR. It is characteristic that the USSR's attack on the United States and the

USA's attack on the USSR are dealt with separately with respect to many conditions, such as population density, the structure of the cities. The second pattern is portrayed as ten missiles attacking petrochemical complexes. In this attack, the USSR would attack 64% of USA oil manufacturing capability and the USA, 73% of the USSR's. It shows not only the direct effects of the explosion, but the long-term effects on economics, which were not mentioned so much in other presentations. The third pattern is a limited attack on war equipments like ICBM silos, bases of bombers, and missile-carrying submarines. In this occasion, fallout rather than blast would do damage to civilian life. The last one is large scale nuclear attacks on all of the military targets and economic targets. Supposing the USSR's first attack on the USA and the USA revenges itself on the USSR. As a result, it's shown that the number of the dead in only the first month would be 35% to 77% of the Americans and 20% to 40% of the Russians. Besides, the wounded would amount to millions and many of them would die on account of shortage of medical treatment. In a while, millions of people would lose their lives under the influence of radiation.

This book has some defects, such as no mention of the buildup of world tensions before the atomic and hydrogen bombs being dropped, effects on human bodies, and the global effects like 'the winter of nuclear.' But, I believe this is a very readable book—not too thick, not too expensive—for ordinary citizens. Can you imagine what 'The Day After' would be like? (T)

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# Echo's Echoes

—Voices & Opinions—

## The word "Thank you"

I worked as a helper for the campaign of 'More Green in Tokyo' on this weekend. They've been holding rallies at Hibiya Park for a month. I distributed pamphlets to many people coming to the park. Among them, there were some foreigners. They all said "Thank you," when I handed them the pamphlets. But most of the Japanese said nothing. They received them silently and went away. Why don't the Japanese say "Thank you?" The lack in expressing their thanks among Japanese is a matter which is often pointed out. I think the word "Thank you" is the most basic expression of human feelings. I well remember the word "Thank you" with a smile the foreigners gave me. I could find satisfaction in this job for the first time when I met them. I really think that all we Japanese must recognize the importance of this word, and that we must say "Thank you" without reluctance for everything no matter how small it is. (S)

## May I help you?

"So you are in the E.S.S., then it's a simple thing for you to speak English fluently, isn't it!" Some people often say things like this to me. Yes, it is a fact that I spend quite a lot of time in the activities of the E.S.S. at my university. But, to my chagrin, I can't say I really can speak English without getting stuck at all. What I can say is that I can exchange thoughts, feelings, and information with native speakers. What I can't say is that I can make these exchanges with no difficulty. So as you can imagine, if I was asked to give a speech suddenly, I can assure you that my speech would be a stiff one and also it wouldn't arrive at any conclusion. I can blame the poor quality of the contents of my speech on my not studying enough, but I can't stand unnatural sentences and wrong wording, 'cause somehow or other, I'm a member of the E.S.S.

I'm not majoring in English literature here at my university, so no one teaches me about English, but I'm always trying to find a way of speaking English well. But no bright idea has occurred to me. So in the end, I came to the conclusion that the best way to master English is to speak as much as I can. To put it concretely, if I find a foreigner who's lost, speak to him by all means.

I'm not yet able to express all my intentions. But, I say to myself, "If I don't talk, I cannot make myself understood." So I dare to exchange thoughts, regardless of my scorn for my clumsy expressions. Maybe I was too anxious, but it worked out when I tried. I achieved the first step of my aim, "getting over foreigner-phobia." Hoping to become able to "communicate creative opinions naturally," the second step, I speak to foreigners on the street again. "May I help you?" (M)

## Pinching Game

The other day, I was driving along, when the Kan-Etsu turnpike was reduced to a single lane all of a sudden. So all cars had to merge into the one lane at a sharply reduced speed. How dangerous! I was wondering whether there had been a traffic accident or not. Soon the patrol cars appeared and policemen with big flags lined the road. It was the notorious mousetrap (NEZUMI-TORI). Going past them, I got really angry. Why must the authorities enforce the speed limits in such a dangerous way? Rear-end accidents could easily be caused at such a place. Formerly, the velocity of cars was determined just before the interchange and the speeders were led to a special exit, which had little danger. Why did they change their method? The mousetrap becomes more efficient step by step, but the rats have learned to escape its steeljaws. They seem to be mistaking the means for the end. In the meantime, the ordinary motorist is exposed to escalating dangers. (Y)

## To the Editor-in-Chief

As a representative of the Sophia Gazette, I would like to submit this letter to the staff of the Rikkyo Echo.

For the last decade, Sophia University has been regarded by various people as the University of excellence; especially with regard to fluency in the English language. It is true that Sophia has many foreign students, instructors, returned students (kikoku-shijo), and a good Faculty of Foreign Language. But this does not prove that the students of Sophia in general are capable in the field of the English language.

This, I think, is clearly evidenced in the lack of interest in the Sophia Gazette at our University. This year, the Sophia University English Press Society has published April, June and November issues of the Sophia Gazette

so far. However, most students I've met have expressed their indifference toward the Gazette by saying "I can't read English."

Sophia University has attained its prestige through only a handful of able people. Therefore, most other students are no different from those of any other universities as far as abilities in English are concerned. We have tried to attract students who are not good at English by providing entertainments such as puzzles and a Cinema Guide; but so far without success in gaining readership.

Nevertheless, we will continue to improve the Gazette, and increase its readers. And in the end, I would like to ask all of you to reject the idea that all students of Sophia are fluent in foreign languages. Editor-in-Chief The Sophia Gazette

## Nagashimas

There is a saying, "Rikkyo is famous for Nagashima." There is also a saying, "Rikkyo for English." One of the reasons I chose this university was that I had heard these two phrases. There is not a plan for publishing a book, "English at Rikkyo" in the "Akahon" series, but the emphasis on the two topics is equal.

I am a student majoring in English and American literature. As yet I've no idea of my theme of graduation

thesis. I am thinking right now, of not writing a graduation thesis, but of writing an epoch-making novel and earning my place in history as the Nagashima of literary circles. I have already written over seventy percent of it.

We, Rikkyo boys and girls should enrich ourselves with English as the nutrient. Mastering English conversation is not the only way to learn English. I shall surely perfect Takeishi's own style of literature on the foundation of English and American literature. May the Rikkyo Echo, be the Nagashima of English Language Newspapers!

Tsuyoshi Takeishi,  
the author of "The Season of Lilac"

## My dear friends . . .

I can never help feeling grateful to all of my friends. Hoping to put this feeling down somewhere, I will use this column. My clubmates and my other friends care for me on many kinds of occasions; especially the three of you. You encourage me with kindness when I'm worried, sad or happy, and sometimes you scold me. . . . Your words penetrate right to my heart, as I'm away from my parents. Let's remain good friends, let's go through hard times together and share pleasant times. I dedicate these words of appreciation to my friends, particularly to you, my classmates. (S)

# Genocide in Vietnam

It was with great interest that I began "F."s book review in the December 1983 issue. It dealt with the use of defoliants (*karehazai*) by the US forces in Vietnam in the 1960's and 70's. My interest turned to shock and outrage, however, as I read on.

Perhaps I should say that I opposed the Vietnam War as a student at Minnesota, Yale, and Harvard, together with many of my contemporaries that I detest many of the tactics (including the use of herbicides and defoliants) employed by the US there; and that I hope and pray that we will never again engage in such cruel folly—though we seem to be well on the way to doing so in Central America. My basic position on the War is not, I suspect, very different from "F."s. What I object to is not criticism of the US war in Vietnam, but the kind of language used—exaggerated, appealing far more to emotion than reason; and the nature of the judgements expressed—unbalanced, unreasonable, and unfair. (Since F. seems to be speaking in his own voice, not using quotation marks, and not distancing himself from the book he is reviewing, I must assume he takes responsibility for the views represented in the review. Thus this

letter is about F.'s review, not about Mr. Goro Nakamura's book, which I have not read.)

F. speaks of the "inexcusable genocide US Army did in Vietnam." Genocide ordinarily means the intentional destruction of an entire people and its culture as a whole. That F. is aware of this is shown by his words "this inhuman operation was as well to exterminate Vietnamese race directly as to destroy the nature, vegetation, animals and soil."

What evidence does F. have that the US hoped or intended to destroy "the Vietnamese race" as a whole? I grant that US strategy called for destruction of the National Liberation Front and especially of its armed forces (your reviewer used the derogatory, American-coined term "Viet Cong" for the NLF); and I will add that I think the aim was a foolish one and the execution of it wicked. Nonetheless, the attempt to eliminate the members of one political grouping does not constitute "genocide."

Your reviewer has the bad taste to go on to mention the Nazi attempt at exterminating the Jews of Europe (the single clearest instance of genocide in modern history) in a belittling way:

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ON A WEDDING CEREMONY AT THE CHAPEL

When you go to the campus of Rikkyo on a Sunday, you may notice a wedding ceremony going on at the chapel. We attended such a ceremony one afternoon on a Sunday in October. The fine autumn weather on that day reminded us of the word "wedding-



weather."

As a rule, a wedding ceremony at the chapel is held in the afternoon every Sunday when the Rikkyo campus is open. About fifty couples are married here each year. Most of the weddings are held in May, June, October and November, which are the most popular wedding months. Especially on the Sunday of "Taian," many wedding ceremonies are held. As it was "Taian" on the day we were there, as many as three weddings were held. If either the bridegroom or bride is connected with Rikkyo Gakuin, the couple can

marry in the chapel. (Even if he or she is—or are—student of Rikkyo.) The couple whose wedding ceremony we attended were both graduates of Rikkyo.

The ceremony was held in a solemn atmosphere with the newly-furnished pipe organ being played. At first, the chaplain gave his opening address, then the bridegroom and the go-between met the bride and her father, while members of the choir sang sacred songs. The chaplain read some chapters of the Bible. The bridegroom and bride promised that they would love each other and that they would live as an eternal couple, then the bridegroom presented bride with the wedding ring. The scene gave us a particularly solemn and sacred impression. They signed on the marriage certificate and started as a couple, watched by the chaplain and those who were present. Finally, the chaplain prayed to God to bless the new couple with happiness, and they left the chapel. A girl with a lovely smile about seven years old, dressed in white, scattered flowers on the pristine path ahead of the couple. The girl is called the "flower girl." The wedding ceremony which took less than thirty minutes, was warm and moving.

They, who were married in public, looked very happy. It's nice to hold a wedding at the university where

# Sketch on Campus

you're studying or from which you have graduated, blessed by your close friends and relatives. When you marry in future, why don't you marry in the romantic atmosphere of the chapel of Rikkyo?

ON SKIING

It is the skiers themselves who have been awaiting with great expectations the arrival of this season, that is becoming colder day by day. "The real joy of skiing lies in the direct contact with Mother Nature and the feeling of sliding on the fresh snow is superb," said a member of the Red Socks Ski Club who has begun skiing, enchanted by the charm of the mountains. The Red Socks that has a proud tradition of about fifteen years now is said to be proud above all of the genial atmosphere of amicable friendship among the members. Its members are devoted in training, aiming at "All Rikkyo"



(which is held in January under the auspices of six circles in Rikkyo) and matches with other universities. Training camp during the season (three times

a year and in addition, planning another tour) is a matter of course, and land training in the off-season (four kilometer running, image training, etc.) is indispensable. The Red Socks member said further, "Skiing makes us feel the value as we get more skillful. Therefore it is interesting."

The time of putting away thoughts and expectations cherished during the off-season is the opening of the skiing season.

ON A DRY BATTERY COLLECTING BOX



A birdhouse-like cream-colored box with the words; "A dry battery contains a great deal of mercury" and a seal in the shape of a dry battery—this is the dry-battery-collecting box. These boxes have been put up at various places on the campus (beside the clubhouses, in front of the gymnasium, etc.) for the past few months. Some of the students may still be unaware of them, for most of the boxes are placed next to the garbage bins.

These collecting boxes were thought up and placed by the Department of Purchasing which is in charge of campus equipment. In order to inform the students of the danger of mercury, the Department of Purchasing has started promoting environmental preservation within the university, one of the students' zones of life.

You don't always have to think about the intention of the Department of Purchasing in putting the boxes there, but how about discarding used-up dry batteries in the boxes? It won't be so troublesome when you see your action as a little step towards keeping a healthy environment.

## A Review of a Book Review

"... such a genocide may remind us of the same brutality carried out by Nazis during World War II. It is certain that a lot of innocent Jews were slaughtered. . . . But, on the scale, it is no match for the US in Vietnam."

Mr. F., between four and six million Jews were systematically and directly killed by German forces in World War II: not in combat, not indirectly as a result of misuse of *karehazai*, but directly, by gas, bullets, medical experiments, and burning alive. Some questions for you: how many Vietnamese were killed by US forces in Vietnam? Do you know the figure? Does it approach the four to six million number? Perhaps one-third of the world's Jews died as direct victims of Hitler's policies (at a time when he as the ally of your own country, by the way). What percentage of Vietnam's population died as a direct result of the War?

I know that even *one* death is a tragedy, and I mourn for the innocent Vietnamese victims of the War in Vietnam. But if you, as a student-journalist, are going to engage in direct comparisons like "no match for . . . much more terrible," then they must be reasonable and responsible ones.

With regard to the issue of long-term effects of the chemicals used: unless you can demonstrate *both* that the effects in terms of human suffering were greater than the effects of Nazi genocide in Europe *and* that those effects were *intended* by the US (as genocide was intended by the Nazis), then the question of long-term effects can in no way justify your outrageous US/Nazi comparison. I doubt very much that you can prove either point; and certainly not the one regarding US intentions. Provide *proof* that the US *intended* to *destroy the Vietnamese as a people*, and *proof* that the *actual effects of karehazai* were and are more destructive than Nazi extermination-policy; or leave off the careless, irresponsible, and cheap use of such words as "genocide."

I hope that F. and the *Rikkyo Echo* will continue to interest themselves in socio-political matters and express their views in English. I hope too that you will try to do so more carefully, logically, responsibly, and fairly in future.

Dr. Paul F. McCarthy  
Assistant Professor  
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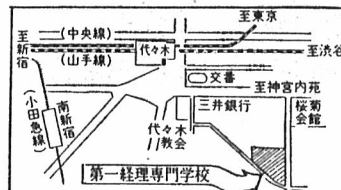
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# Who Is Called "SENSEI"?

## — A VISIT TO KEIO GIJUKU

Passing along the shopping street, Keio-Naka-Dori, we entered the avenue leading to the main gate of Keio Gijuku University. There are many walks in Tamachi or Mita. This avenue is one of them, which is a link in the chain of a 30 minutes walking course going around the University. There are several embassies in Minato-ku Ward. The Italian embassy is located at the back of the University. Nearby Keio, there are the Australian, Kuwaiti and Papua New Guinea embassies. Toita women's Junior College and Shibaura Technical Institute stand close by each other.

We went to present ourselves at a lecture in the Economics Department, one day in October. It was entitled "Japanese Economic History" by Prof. Yu Hayami.

Only 60 students (including four women) were in the classroom which had about a 600 seating capacity, though it was already past 10:50 and the professor began the lecture. Six students left during the lecture, but we hardly noticed the coming and going students. We were surprised at the low number of students even though we had heard that it was very easy to earn credit at this lecture (Rakusho-Kamoku!). Maybe, this was because two popular lectures are delivered at the same time.

A student told us, "Prof. Hayami gives lessons about industry, money,



the population and so on of the Edo Era through the year, from the point of view that the major base of present-day Japan was founded not on the modernization in the Meiji Era, but the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The principal result of importance of this time was that after understanding the relations between Tokyo and Osaka from the point of view of the circulation of money, Mitsui-Onkawase-Gumi (the present Mitsui Bank) developed as the organization which took charge of the banking business of today and that the peculiar forms of money transactions in the Edo Era brought about the necessity of the business of "Ryogaeya," the exchange

shops, some of which developed into banking facilities and they laid the foundation of the present financial groups.

Our impression of Prof. Hayami was of a man serious and steady. His figure, as it were, combined Mr. Ken Ogata, the actor, with Prof. Hiida, the Dean of the Faculty of General Education in Rikkyo. His tone was unruffled, but he spoke with a penetrating voice without the help of a microphone. During the lecture, even though he didn't make a joke or any side talk, as we expected, he used his lecture on money to refer to Yukichi Fukuzawa, the man on the new 10,000 yen. So! Fukuzawa is still the only person who is called "Sensei," in this private school.

The school building was not new. The desks and chairs had seen many years. But we somehow felt that those things were appropriate, since, maybe, they were tidy. And, as we often see on the floors in Rikkyo, there were not the cigarette ends on the floors of Keio. We could catch sight of Tokyo Tower out of the windows and hear the songs of birds.

Most of the Keio students, unlike those of Rikkyo, attended the lecture alone. Therefore, it was very quiet during school hours inside and outside the classroom. Once Keio Students have determined to take certain lessons, they concenter on those lectures, (though some were sleeping, and others were doing things which had nothing to do with the lecture, as we can see in all universities). At least, they didn't trouble others, but they behaved in a natural way.

The campus of Keio University itself is not so big but almost all of the buildings were over 5 floors and a new one of reinforced concrete was under construction.

The old-fashioned library caught our attention, first of all. It was built in April, 1922, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the foundation is a stylish building of Gothic architecture and is designated an important cultural

asset. In front of it, there was a statue of Yukichi Fukuzawa. The library which is built of brick in Western style was completely created without asking a foreigner's help. On the contrary, the new library was so modern. There was a modern statue in front of it. The new library is a remarkable contrast with the old-fashioned library.

There are some school dining rooms on the campus. We felt very lonely, for the number of girls was very small in the spacious rooms. The prices of curry and rice, spaghetti and the like were rather high. But, to our surprise, each dish was large in quantity. In this connection, the price of spaghetti was 330 yen in Keio.

The Co-op building is three-storied. On the 2nd floor, they sell stationary, daily necessities, haberdashery, electric

appliances and so on. On the 3rd floor, they sell books. Especially, we were somewhat surprised at the abundance of goods on the 2nd floor, for, at any rate, they ranged from stereo systems to hamburgers.

We found numbers of foreigners on the campus. In general, Keio students are regarded as showy and sophisticated. But, in fact, many of the students were rather modest. Perhaps the showy and sophisticated ones don't come to school! At lunch time, they seemed to meet around the big maidenhair tree which was located in the center of the campus. There were bulletin boards and on them, a lot of notices that were concerned with "Kei-So Sen." Some of the notices claiming mainly to "Never give others trouble! Nor behave in such a way



as to destroy our tradition!"; made us think of the things that concern the students of Keio.

# Cross Word



Fill in the blanks and write the letters in order from I to IX. They will make up a single word. Bring the completed puzzle to our club house (YAMAGOYA 1F, RIKKYO ECHO). Fantastic presents will be given to the first 5 comers. Use the following clues.

1	2	3	4	5	
6			7		
8			9	10	11
		12	13		14
14	15				
16		17			
18			19		

### ACROSS

- Digit of foot
- You \_\_\_ right!
- Night-flying bird that lives on small birds
- Los Angeles(abbr.)
- Look through narrow aperture
- Identity (abbr.)
- Kinds of trees
- Period of time
- Length of rope or wire
- \_\_\_ Paul's (abbr.)
- As late as now or then
- Leguminous plant

### DOWN

- Summit, highest part
- Be in debt
- Component part
- Aluminum (abbr.)
- Horizontal or sloping bar
- Of whitish or ashen appearance
- Greek letter D
- Plural (abbr.)
- Cunning, willy
- Dish of meat, fruit, etc.
- Southeast (abbr.)

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