



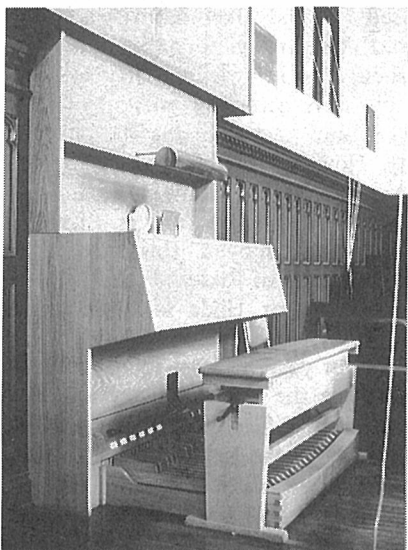
# RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. 45 NO. 2

St. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

DECEMBER 1989

## Silent Tone Color



Christmas is near at hand. The fir trees which are in front of Morris Hall will soon be adorned with Christmas lights. At Christmas, people sing many carols as a token of Christ's birth in church. Do you know the instrument being played during the singing of the carols? You will generally find it only at the largest churches. Have you ever heard of the instrument called the "Pipe Organ?" There is a pipe organ at Rikkyo, too. When the instrument, with its many pipes, is played, the whole chapel is enveloped in a solemn atmosphere. You feel you are being so overwhelmed by such a big sound that you must look up.

When talking of pipe organs, you cannot fail to recognize the church music after all. The person who represents church music best is Bach. Haven't you ever listened to fugues or cantatas? He composed cantatas in a church every month and was active as an organist, too. He said in a letter, "The purpose of my own life is to compose wonderful church music with goodwill with all my heart and for the glory of God." Compositions and the sound of the pipe organ were nothing less than an expression of religion for him. How are you going to spend your Christmas this year?

In Europe, people gather together in church and give glory to God. The worship is held in the chapel in Rikkyo, too. Don't you think that you should attend the worship and spend a silent instant listening to the solemn tone color of that organ, which is one style of celebrating Christmas? You can express your appreciation for being able to wait for Christmas to come by silently listening to each of the carols, as Bach expresses his strong religious faith in each of the tones of the pipe organ. The tone color of the organ at the right time will never disappear from your ears.

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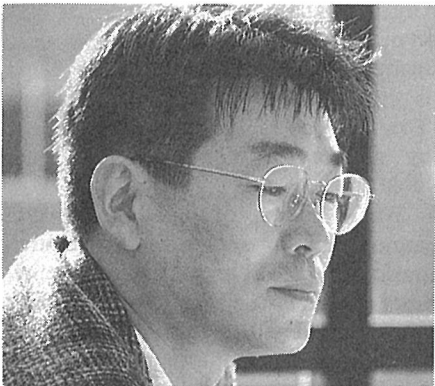
# WORDING CREATOR

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. YAMADA

A piece of copy is like a kind of firework. Mr. Kazuhiko Yamada, who has worked for fifteen years at *Dentsu* which is one of the most famous advertising agency in Japan, says that a copywriter is like a pyrotechnician. Do you know that there is a serious side to this job which seems at first brilliant like fireworks? He told us the realities of being a copywriter and the difficulties and attractions of this creative job.

## — About Copywriter —

A copywriter is in short, a person whose job is to create an advertising sentence or phrase which will impress the masses with an image of some



goods. There are two ways to make copy. One way is to tell with some degree of sincerity. The other is to attract observation using surprise or shock.

"15 years' experience has taught me that the former is the kind of copy which best fits me. This is the way which makes it hard for frustration to build in me. Though I can't say which is superior, I think that the latter is superior at present. A piece of copy is said to be like a kind of fireworks with the idea that the copywriter is a pyrotechnician. Fireworks are beautiful, but I don't want you to forget that there is a huge base to support them," he said earnestly.

Then, he spoke about accommodating and agencies to enterprises.

"When we make a suggestion that is different from the policy of the enterprise, there rises a confrontation between us. The bigger the enterprise is, the harder the confrontation is, because they have such a big organization. Therefore the advertisement can not be made by the idea of agent.

Fundamentally, we can't go against the enterprises' policy, even if our idea is different from theirs, because the money is theirs. As we need to accommodate our idea to theirs, there arises much stress on our part.

Some enterprises are not clients but sponsors when they make an advertise-

ment. In this case we can work freely using their money.

In the relationship where the client is the employer and the copywriter is the employee, the confrontation arises, but in the former case, exciting copy can be created in the free relationship with the sponsor."

The latter can not become well known as long as the relationship of the client and the copywriter remains. The reality is severe.

## — Team Play —

He told the following about the sources of making good copy.

"At first, I think of how I must make the goods appear to the public. And then, I hear about the process of making the goods. It becomes the beginning of knowing other aspects of the goods. I think not only of the goods but also what the public's interest is. If I can tie these matters together, I will succeed in copywriting."

There is much ordinary work, such as collecting data, marketing, etc, before a brilliant advertisement appears. In case



of an advertisement agency, a team is always composed of about ten persons, copywriter, designer, producer, the persons in charge of business and marketing, and so on, who discuss the expression of the advertisement togeth-

er. Therefore, one person does not make copy by himself. The work of the advertisement is basically done by a team. But, as they produce the final copy, the copywriter is the one who is the most responsible.

## — Creation —

The best copy he likes which he had ever written is "*Biri demo erai*," (*Shougakukan*), and the copy which attracted him most is "*Kuu, Neru, Asobu*."

In order not to lose touch with the consumers, he bears in mind to live an ordinary life like the consumers and at

## Joy of Victory

Oct. 21: About 30,000 spectators filled up the stadium on Rikkyo side. In the first game, Meiji was defeated by Hosei. So when the second game started, our victory had been already decided. But everyone was impatient for the victorious toss after Rikkyo beat out Today. The game was over. Our team won by a score of 7 to 0. Besides, Hirata limited the opposing team to only one hit. On that day Rikkyo students sang their school and cheering songs again and again, as if they were filling up twenty-three years blank.

Oct. 30: At 5:30 p.m. students with lanterns were coming into the meeting-place, Minami-Ikebukuro Park, one after another. It had been already crowded with them. In the neighborhood buildings, some people wondering what was happening showed their faces from the windows. At 6:00, the parade started. The heads of it were President Hamada, the manager and the members of the baseball club. They were separately riding on twelve open cars. And then the cheering party, cheerleaders and the brass band were following them. People by the roadside cheered for them. "Congratulations!" "Keep it up next year!" After the band, about 3,000 students were walking in a parade. At 7:30, the parade arrived at school. The worship for the description

least to experience the same major incidents in life. "I think for those who have the experience of love, joy, sadness and pleasure of man, it isn't so hard to become a copywriter. To have many various kinds of experiences is important. But to become famous copywriter is another matter."

Then, how can you become a famous professional copywriter?

"Whether he can be a famous copywriter or not depends on his ability, his good fortune and nothing else. If he became a copywriter, he would know the limits of his ability. And then he would find what is important is to keep up with his limits of ability. To keep trying is important."

The need of copywriter is now not only for advertisement but also for the naming of products, improvement of products, etc. The battle for existence in the Creative World is getting severer and severer. But even so, copy-writing is exciting and interesting.

"Though a piece of copy can move the world with only one line, it goes by so quickly and never stays. I don't like a world like this," he says.

Because he has a strong belief that copy should not be forgotten in a flash like fireworks.

of the victory began in Tucker Hall. In contrast to the excitement at the parade, there was a solemn atmosphere in the hall. But sometimes I could hear the cheering song and cheers from the outside. The professors concerned with the baseball club and Captain Kurosu made short speeches. All of them couldn't help expressing their delight. In front of Tucker Hall, the excitement of the parade continued. The fever seemed to reach its climax when the members of the baseball club when out on the balcony. How many years have passed since the campus was covered with such a heated atmosphere before? At 10:30, Rikkyoites who were dispersed around Ikebukuro were still intoxicated with victory here and there. Without my knowledge, fifty or sixty people were gathering in front of *Rosa Kaikan* and began to sing the cheering song. How wonderful the victory was! The words which some graduate said were very impressive for me. "I wish I could have enjoyed this victory as undergraduate of Rikkyo."

As Professor Hiida said, we would like the baseball club to be a champion every four years at least so that we can experience the joy of victory while we are in Rikkyo. Therefore we enthusiastically support the baseball team. "Carry on, Rikkyo!"

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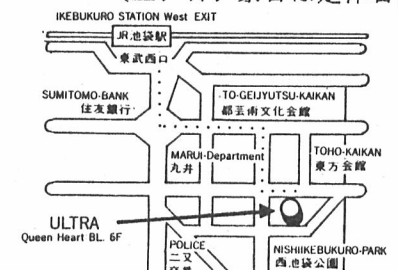
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# Philippine Camp

This summer, I took part in the St. Paul's Human Relation's Camp in the Philippines which was started as a workcamp ten years ago. It is the aim of this camp for campers to find something through living with people in Philippines.

Mt. Province where the camp was held, in northern Luzon, is very big and quite high in the mountains. Besao village in Mt. Province lies in such a high place that one can see the clouds below. It is very cold at night and a rainy day. In this Besao village in Mt. Province, I spent a ten day homestay. It is more than 10 hours drive from Manila Airport to Sagada where the base camp in Mt. Province was. It was almost evening when we finally arrived there. People there welcomed us with shouts of joy and smiles. They had closed school on that day and had been looking forward to our arrival from the morning.

I visited three elementary schools (a 6-year system) and a high school (12-16 years old, a 4-year system, no junior high school). I taught songs, dances, and ORIGAMI there. I felt children's enthusiasm about everything. In particular, when I taught Japanese games "Hankachi-otoshi," "Darumasan-ga-koronda," and "London-bashi," they were delighted with them and quickly understood the rules. They always teased me to teach new games, and their eyes sparkled in expectations of the next program. When I wrote the words of a song on a blackboard, they wrote down it at once. "Children here cannot obtain information which fully satisfies their curiosity," their teacher said. Therefore they are sensitive to new

things. their pigs. I must have been the most useless person in the field for I hated insects. I was scared to death when I saw bunch of insects which I have never seen moving in the field. I felt like crying. I was so ashamed because no Philipinos would be scared of insects. On the second day I went to a rice paddy to help gather mud snails. In the rice paddy, they do all their field work with their hands, as we used to do here in Japan. When I went to the rice paddy, they had already harvested rice, so there were just muddy fields which were going to be "Kamoti" fields. I was relieved to see there were few insects in their field. Because they have their field far away from their community, it takes them about one hour to get to their field and then they work in the field and at last they come back home with what they have harvested. It is very hard work, and they are really hard-working people. I must have been very troublesome for them because I couldn't even walk the mountainous road without their help.

When the camp started ten years ago, their feeling was against Japanese, because many of them are those who lost family and were wounded by Japanese in World War II. In fact, Japanese soldiers occupied that area for about three months and forced them to obey orders unconditionally. Thus



I also went to a field and rice paddy for two days to help with their farm work. On the first day, I went to a "Kamoti (a potato which tastes like the sweet potato)" field to help them weed, and also to help cut some leaves to feed

many people there faced fear of death in their youth. Therefore, it was natural that the first campers were badly treated and be told to go away. But this camp has gone on. Gradually people there have understood that the campers were different from the former Japa-

nese. When the campers were leaving, their elder gave them the message "Aditako bokodan di gawis (Share the good)."

Our relationship between Japanese campers and Philippines has become better over the years. This year, I stayed at the mayor's house in Besao. In Besao, they took much interest in me, and I also took interest in them, so we talked about each other well. They took really good care of me. I could realize how powerless and helpless I was through the experience with them. This is the way human beings should be, I thought. They lead life in a way I could never do. I have poor physical strength for that. Without their help, I would not have been able to do my homestay program. They treated me as if I were one of their family, and paid much attention to me. Though their life is not easy, they were kind enough to let me stay. I was so surprised to see what a hard life they lead and also to

see how generous they were. In spite of the sadness of the past and hardship of their life, they still treat us well. Compared to them, we Japanese, should feel ashamed of ourselves, because there are very a few people in Japan who under-



stand how sad and hard it is for foreigners in Japan living apart from their families and friends to work to earn money. I believe to understand and to treat them as my friends will be my return for their love.

## Twinkle, Twinkle Little Stars...

On a cold, long and quiet night in winter, just open the window and look up the sky.

In the clear night sky in winter, the countless stars twinkle, and the animals and heroes living in the world of the constellation come into our view.

The night sky in winter is jeweled with the beautiful constellations made up of brilliant stars. Among them, the constellation whose beauty attracts our attention most is *Orion*, shining in the north sky. In this constellation, *Betelgeuse*, shining reddish, especially catches our eyes. *Orion* is the name of the giant hunter who appears in Greek myths. It is said that he was shot to death by mistake by Artemis, the goddess of the moon and hunting, who loves him. She lamented and asked Zeus to carry him to the sky.

As you cast your eyes from *Orion* to the southeast sky, you can see a star, shining especially bluish white. This is *Sirius* in *the Great Dog*. The true character of this dog is not known. Some say that Orion was accompanied by this dog, others say that this dog bit and killed *the Little Dog*.

You can see a star shining whitish, opposite to *Sirius*, separating the Milky Way. This is *Procyon* in *the Little Dog*. It is said that this dog bit and killed the owner, so she was carried to the sky and became a constellation.

A triangle connected to *Betelgeuse* in *Orion*, *Sirius* in *the Great Dog* and *Procyon* in *the Little Dog* is called the

*Big Winter Triangle*. This figure in the night sky is a grand sight.

The December zodiac sign is *Sagittarius*. It is said that the monster which drew this big bow is Cheiron. He is a monster which was half man and half horse for freedom from his jealous wife. One day an arrow Heracles shot by mistake struck his leg. In the end agony from the wound, he died. God felt such pity for this thing, and carried Cheiron drawing a big bow to the sky.

In old times, the ancients were fascinated by the beauty of the shining stars and drew the animals around them at the heavens as constellations: sheep, bulls and scorpions, and so on. In some cases, they ornamented the sky with heroes, women and monsters in myths. Thousands of years have passed, and now, looking at the unexchanged constellations, you can feel dreams and romances which the ancients had in ancient times. And you feel the same emotion as theirs.

Winter is the season when the scene on the ground is fading and we feel unaccountably sad. But the night sky is shining and shows you a beautiful stage. Wouldn't you like to mediate watching this beautiful stage?

### ●御存知ですか？

4000人のお嫁さんに結婚式のアンケート調査をしたところ、日本髪かつらに対して①重かった②痛かった③似合わなかった④臭かった等の答が目立ちました。貴女もお母様や結婚なさったお友達からそんな話をお聞きになったことがあると思います。でも貴女は大丈夫。コスモファニーでは、花嫁さんにそんなつらい思いをさせない日本髪かつらをレンタルしています。

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# MODERN SHŌWA

## Old structures in Marunouchi

Old structures which were built early in the Showa era remain in Marunouchi what is called the office quarter. We can feel history in those buildings which imitate Greek architecture, and we find the era of Showa in a new light. Showa was the time when high economic growth was realized to "catch up and pass the West." Now the era was over, and suddenly we feel stillness which is cut off from the outside world.

To the people who are disgusted with congestion on a holiday, how about taking a walk round the Imperial Palace to appreciate modern structure, then.

At 8:30 a.m., on a holiday morning, there is silence and there are no office workers who are hurrying up to their offices around Tokyo station.

Tokyo station is one of the most solemn western structures of the Meiji era. As you are walking toward the opposite of it, first you will find the bright green of the Imperial Palace. The only architecture in Otemachi which we feel antique is the Nomura Building, its especially tall clock tower, and as you look up, you may feel as if the hands began going backward slowly into the

Showa era. Today the buildings which were built before W.W.II in Marunouchi were almost all built after the Kanto Great Earthquake. But some of them remind us of old days. One is Meiji Seimeikan, which is the most magnificent building in Marunouchi. And another is the Daiichi Seimei Sougakan by the moat of the Imperial Palace. Both have beautiful entasis and engraving in classic style which have important status in the history of Japanese architecture. The latter is famous as the building where the G.H.Q. was placed,

and now the office room of MacArthur is still kept as it used to be.

Even you often visit a place, when you go there at a time you usually don't go, sometimes you will have a new impression from it which is something strange. This day, Ginza was just the place. When people walk in Ginza, they usually do not look up at towering buildings. But, the moment you suddenly give a glance at them, for example the Sanshin Building, you might stop to look at the pillars of buildings with magnificent ornament just like Greek

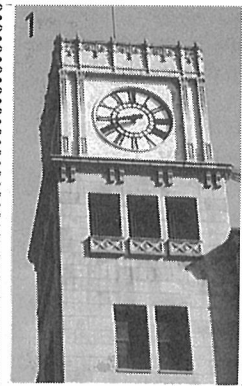
architecture in the deep blue sky.

Seeing the Imperial Palace on the right and Hibiya Park on the left, you walk toward the civic center. It reminds us of the Meiji government, which was westernized rapidly in those days.

You go farther from the civic center, you can visit Kudan Hall near Kitano-maru Park, and Kanda the downtown of Tokyo which was modernized at the level of common people.

However the modern buildings, built from the Meiji era to the early years of the Showa era, have been decreasing in the business street, we saw only one example out of them. Marunouchi is dotted with the modern office buildings in many present-day office buildings. The modern office buildings aren't out of place at all but soften the cold touch of the concrete buildings and even have a good balance throughout after all.

Up to now, many modern buildings are destroyed in succession and give place to present-day buildings. We could say their lifetimes are nearly over that they can't carry out the function as office buildings. We understand it, but there is something that we cannot completely accept. Perhaps, it's because we still remember the serene moments of peace and tranquility that we used to share while inside those modern buildings when time had a much slower pace to pass.



- 1 NOMURA BUILDING
- 2 MEIJI SEIMEIKAN
- 3 SANSHIN BUILDING
- 4 NIPPON KOGYO KURABU

# LACROSSE

This is a field sport not only fashionable, but also hard and speedy.

"Hey you, what's the stick with the net? Do you throw this rubber ball with it? Is a strange sport coming Japan from America, I wonder?"

At noon, we can see this sport "Lacrosse" being played on the green around 4-chome on St. Paul's campus. It's a sport which came to Japan from the U.S.A. three years ago.

Lacrosse is similar to hockey. Each player has a stick with a net. Lacrosse is characterized by "Cradling," players shake the stick to gain the centrifugal force, so the ball doesn't fall. They pass or shoot the rubber ball. In short, it's a sport competing for goal points. Players need rhythmical steps and speed. To win the game, various strategies, teamwork, and a quick perception are needed. But men's play is different from women's.

A men's Lacrosse team consists of ten players. Three men called the "attacker" play mainly offense. Another three men are termed the "mid field," "they play both offense and defense. The other three are the prima-

ry "defense." They use long sticks. The last one is the "gorlie." Each player wears a helmet, gloves, and protectors, because violent tackles and "checks" (the stick is used to knock the ball free from the opponent.) are allowed.

A women's team consists of twelve people. Each player has their own role similar to basketball player. Women don't use pads, because women are not allowed to tackle or check heavily. So, the play is not so rough, but fashionable and cheerful.

Lacrosse is a international sport mainly played in the U.S.A., Canada, United Kingdom, and Australia. It's a traditional sport having over 200 years of history. Lacrosse was originated by

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# SAIL THE SEVEN SEAS

## Rediscovery of Cruise

Now, cruises are a trend—QE2 (Queen Elizabeth 2) came to Japan and new ships were built one after another. People are beginning to watch cruising. It's very wonderful and fascinating; luxurious dinners, good services, various events held on them, comfort and a relaxing time . . . . But we are apt to have a higher grade and formal image of cruises. Is it true? We will introduce the cruise-world to you.

It is a travel agency that mediates between cruises and people. We went to the "Seibu Cruise Desk." First of all, a person in charge talked about the fascination of cruises . . . 1. Once you carry your baggage into your cabin, you need not pack again until you leave the ship. 2. Ships mainly sail at night. When you wake in the morning, you find that you have reached the next port. You don't have to move in the early morning as with other kinds of travel. 3. You can do what is usually impossible to do in Japan (ex. dressing up and having a cocktail before dinner). 4. As you stay for several days, waiters will remember your taste. You will become familiar to them and spend a pleasant time.

In addition to the above, cruise fare includes the price of meals and entrance fees of various events. You spend little money on the ship, and you can act at will. Moreover, the sea stretches as far

as the eye can see. You able to have a gorgeous travel mood to your heart's content.

Only the above, I think that this makes clear the fascination of the cruise a different from other travel. But, how about seasickness? How about clothes?

On seasickness, you don't need to be anxious on a large passenger ship because sailing on the seas around Japan here is little rolling. As for clothes, a stylish blouse and skirt are enough to have for ladies, a dress or one-piece is all the better. Even gentlemen, a bow tie is enough to have for students. In the daytime, even casual is OK, because many people jog in jogging pants.

Mr. Ichikawa, who is the chief editor of a cruise information magazine "Cruise," says "Never is cruise beyond our range." In America 3 million people really have pleasant time on cruises every year. And many kinds of cruise

are available; generally, fares are ¥200,000 and terms are 2, 3 days - 1 week or over 1 month. Though there



are no more than 30,000 passengers in a year in Japan, the number has been increasing by 50% recently.

Why have people taken notice of cruising? Ships as a means of transportation went out of use after airplanes appeared. But in these leisure days, people discovered new merits in cruising. These are freedom, leisure, comfort, luxury and elegance. That is why the present type cruise was born. So the present type cruise is not out at sea throughout the year, but sails only in the fittest season in particular places. Popular routes are the Caribbean Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, Alaska and Scandinavia.

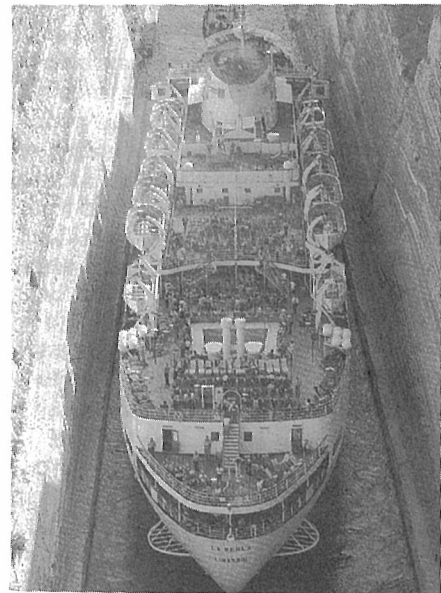
The cruise for college students which Mr. Ichikawa recommended is "Fly and Cruise." That is a plan to go to destinations by plane, have a good time on a cruise for about a week and come back by plane again. He said it would cost about ¥300,000 - 400,000. How about going on a graduation cruise as a memory of college life?

We went to the Yokohama port. The pier is next to Yokohama park which was crowded with families and schoolchildren on excursion. The QE2 was anchoring here until June. According to the office of the harbor of Yokohama city, the project is under way to rebuilt this pier within 10 years.

When we went to the port, a ship was about to set sail. It was the Russian small ship "Rûshi," which links from Yokohama for Nakhodka. A one way is a three-day trip, the fare is ¥45,200 - 112,500 which has six grades including

this was a ship for Russia.

The moment of setting sail moved us very much. We could feel fully the "Voyage." Colorful tapes got entangled, the melody of "Auld Lang Syne (Hotaru no hikari)" sounded, the ship



was leaving quietly and slowly. Both people on the deck and on the land waved hands and cried "Good luck!!" We couldn't but vow that we'll surely get on a ship someday, seeing the ship turning the quay and going out of sight over the horizon. The ship would sail across the ocean and land in Russia after three days.

The words of a stranger who was waving his hand next to us were impressive, "I don't feel the difference of country or race here."

the American Indians. This sport came to Japan three years ago, JLA (Japan Lacrosse Association) was founded in 1987, the Japan Lacrosse College League was founded in 1988, in order to promote Lacrosse and international cooperation through it. In June of this year, an international friendship match under JLA's auspices was held for the first time in Japan. Many Japanese players have gone to Lacrosse camps, for example, at John Hopkins University. At these camps they were trained in the American style of play, by first-class coaches. Next year, the All Japan

men's and women's league had ten teams of participation.

Men's attendance:

Aoyama gakuin, Keio, Sophia, Teikyo, St. Paul's, Tokyo, Meiji, Meiji gakuin, Waseda, and Keio (high school).

Women's attendance:

Aoyama gakuin, Keio, Sirayuri women's, Tokyo women's physical education, Sacred Hearts, Ferris women's, and so on.

St. Paul's Lacrosse club

St. Paul's Lacrosse club is in action with about thirty members. Some of



Lacrosse team is invited to the World Championship in Australia.

Lacrosse College League

The Lacrosse College League is a league tournament held twice a year, in spring and fall. This year, both the

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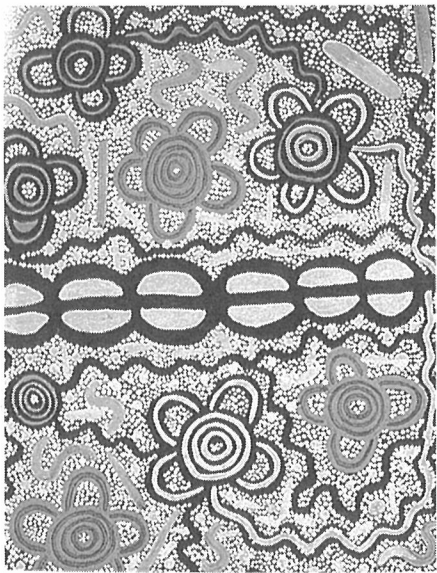
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# Australian Artists from the Desert Area

## ABORIGINE'S LOCUS

### WHO ARE THE ABORIGINES?

The Aborigines are the natives of Australia. It is said that they came south about forty years ago when



Eurasia still extended to Oceania. (Although recently, there has been a theory that they migrated about a hundred years ago.) During this period they remained a primitive group of people subsisting on the land by hunting and gathering. Aborigines tended to be nomadic. Consequently it was difficult for them to have a settled, more mate-

and peaceful existence.

### THE END OF THE DREAM

But at last the eventful day came in 1787. Capt. James Cook landed at Botany Bay in Australia, and the colonization of Australia by Britain began. It goes without saying that this was a great turning point for Aborigines. Since then, the Aborigine race has been threatened almost to extinction in some areas. The Aborigine population decreased from about 350,000 to 60,000 temporarily, and they were at the point of extinction on the southern island of Tasmania.

### ABORIGINAL LIFE AFTER THE EUROPEAN INVASION

Because of the threat to Aborigine civilization, the Mission Reserves of the churches were created to protect the Aborigines from the white settlers, who were armed with guns. But controlled life didn't suit the Aborigines. They didn't like the settlement and the Western way of life. That is to say, their culture and traditions have had an effect on their behavior and have influenced them often to retain some of their traditions and even make money from these traditions. For example, the Aborigines have earned money from the

Now Aborigines not only hunt but are active painters. They look for motifs and themes from nature. The themes are mainly animals, plants, people, and spiritual beings. They use four main colors: red, yellow, white, and black. They paint the world of myth and legend. Every picture has its own story. Sometimes they paint simply, and sometimes in a manner remarkably close to reality. For example, some paintings have winding lines which can

be seen among uncountable dots like stars. In order to understand Aboriginal art, one must open one's heart or feelings to its form. People cannot help trying to find its message. But why do these paintings appeal to us? Today their art is unique. Painting pictures is one of the Aborigine's ways of remembering the past.

### ABORIGINES AT PRESENT

After World War II, the federal government helped the Mission with assimilation plans. In 1967, thanks to the Labor Party, Aborigines were given citizenships. But the way in which they survive in the current modern economy is remarkable. Now, they are asserting their traditional rights to the land, to employment, to medical treatment, to education and to political participation. Under Present conditions how to keep and develop their own Aboriginal identity is one of their greatest challenges.

## EYE-OPENER

People have a strong tendency to compare Kanto (eastern *Honshu*) with Kansai (western *Honshu*). We researched what impression students in Kansai have of those in Kanto. I sent out questionnaires on this to sixty-five students at Doshisha University on October 11th.

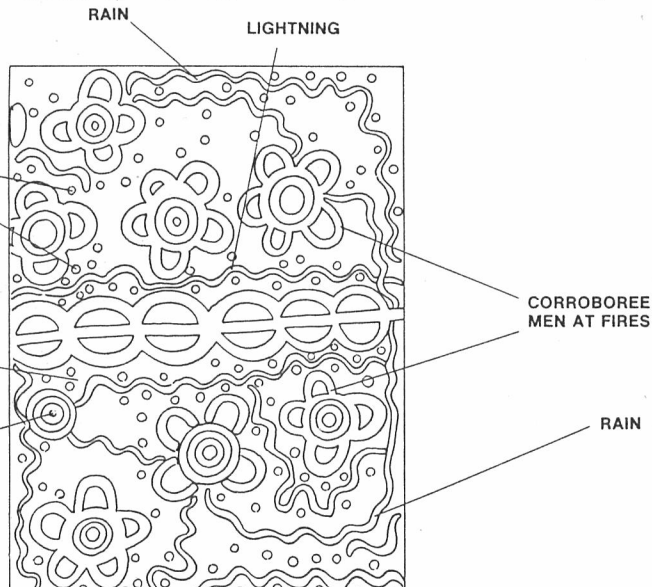
First question: what are your impression of students in Kanto? The negative answers were 43% of the total stating 'affected' 'make themselves look as smart as possible' 'mashers' 'impertinent' (31%) 'spend thrifts' 'speak in affected tones' and so on (12%). The positive responses (32% of the total) said that Kanto students are not different from ones in Kansai (23%), and are 'smart' 'nice-looking' and so on, good impression (just 9%).

Second question: Do you envy students in Kanto? They said 'no' (48%), 'yes' (40%). There were people who could not find the answer or said nothing (12%). I asked the students who answered 'no' their reasons. They said that they have no interest in Kanto (65%), like Kansai best (19%). Interestingly there were those who answered that prices of commodities are very expensive in Tokyo (13%). I also asked those who answered 'yes' their reasons. They said that Tokyo gives us much information (50%), and is where friendship among universities is prosperous (8%), and that is advantage to get a job (4%).

According to this survey, students in Kansai do not have favorable impressions of students in Kanto, and they are satisfied with their school life. But the other side, students in Kansai feel

keenly that Kansai falls behind Kanto in information (amusement, events, fashion, and so on). Because the mass media concentrate on Tokyo and many big events are held there. They recognize the fault that they do not have as many chances for exchanges between universities as students in Kanto. In Kanto, the main universities are scattered among several cities, such as Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe.

Unfavorable impression which students in Kansai have of ones in Kanto comes of the prejudice affected by the mass media. Once, I was questioned by a student in Kansai, "I have heard that all boys in Kanto pick up girls, is that true?" This question shows us directly the prejudice of students in Kansai. And it is true that students who come from Kansai get used to the life of Kanto. Though students in Kansai make unfavorable impressions, most students yearn after the life in Tokyo. The greatest reason is the existence of much information. That is an interesting answer for students in Kanto who are flooded with much information. We can understand a part of the Kanto student's situation reflected by Kansai student's impression. There is a gap between Kansai and Kanto even among students.



rialistic civilization under these circumstances. Surrounded by the sea, there was no fear of aggression by foreign powers, so they lived a fairly isolated

sale of their paintings and crafts. The federal government has helped the Aborigines to promote their art and helped them technically and economi-

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# A Region of Stillness

The crowd of people who are going to school or work, the congestion of buildings, air polluted by exhaust . . . , these are the dark images we associate with Ikebukuro. We sometimes feel an impulse to run away from the everyday routine of getting off the crowded train and walking underpass in a hurry. When you have such feelings, I recommend you to walk down an alley. There are unexpected paths around our university.

Do you know the gate at the back of the first cafeteria? Just go out through this gate, and you'll see a quiet residential area. The narrow alley continues like a spider's web. Unlike the main street, the atmosphere is quiet, with old apartments and small shops.

Walk along the alley toward Mejiro, enjoying this atmosphere. You don't need to walk along a noisy railway line. Walk here and there as you like, not losing sight of the direction.

Cross the railroad crossing of the Seibu Line and go further, and you will suddenly come to Mejiro street.

Go through the shopping street to Mejiro Station, and you'll see the luxuriant green of Gakushuin University.

Walk straight eastern Mejiro Street, cross Meiji Street and turn left down the second avenue. There is Zoshigaya, which is famous as a promenade. Going along the road, you'll come to the Arakawa Line of street cars. You can really feel the local atmosphere of Zoshigaya.

A little further ahead, there is the Daimon Street of Kishibojin approach to the shrine. The zelkova trees that line the street seem to be rather advanced in



age. Inside the shrine, you can buy feed for doves and cheap sweets.

Kishibojin is known as a deity of easy delivery, and we can see many votive picture tablets there. There is also Homyoji-temple around there, the area is a region of stillness.

We are walking to east again, going to

Zoshigaya-reien, a sacred place on the Arakawa Line. It is best to be here in afternoon of fine weather. Walking through the woody sacred place makes us feel refreshed. There are a lot of graves of eminent writers. At first, you should look at the map to the southwest. These great men of letters sleep here, Natsume Soseki, Nagai Kafu, Takehisa Yumeji and so on.

We can see the Sunshine building

from here on the left hand. We cross under the Shuto Express-way, then we come to Gokokuji-temple. This was established from an idea of a woman, *Keishoin*, who was the mother of the fifth Shogun, Tsunayoshi. This temple has a lot of places to watch out for including Hondo and Gakkodo which are important cultural assets.

On Sunday afternoon, there are quite a few walkers. You may hear an elderly

gentleman calling to another stroller.

If you are tired, get on Yurakucho Line. If you feel like to, you should walk to Ikebukuro along the Shuto Express-way. As you come back to the lively crowds again, have some tea or a light meal. Take a break with a cup of tea.

There is a place where the stillness is left and kept in the heart of the city. It seems to be the last sacred precincts that still exist. There is another face of the north part of the city, around Ikebukuro. It makes us feel how history is calmly living.

How about going down an alley on a fine afternoon when you feel like cutting the classes? You could "discover" something unexpected.



a place which can give such an experience. He says, S.P.F. is the best opportunity to get many visitors at the cheapest cost, so if you feel you are brought to a standstill of running your club, it is the best solution to join in S.P.F!

The cost of making pamphlets, decorating the school building and inviting guests for the show are paid by the advertising fees. Each club which takes part in S.P.F. as instant store, performance and play, paying the costs by itself. He said that most of the amount sold, though it is very little, would be used for their party. Although S.P.F. is efficient for the presentation of the usual activities of music and act clubs, now we want the committee to operate harder in order to attract us. In addition to this, S.P.F. wants of a leading focus that makes our feeling high. But now, the committee can not help paying big attention to keeping S.P.F. The committee is made up of volunteers and we

## THE CRISIS

### S.P.F.

The 4th St. Paul's Festival (S.P.F.) was held in November. Though it lacks in excitement every year, the executive committee which plays the main role in S.P.F. has made many efforts to encourage students to raise the mood of the festival.

This year, the formation of the executive committee was in trouble because of lack of members, so that holding S.P.F. came near to being given up. In such circumstances, a man who belongs to a psychological study club stood for the chief of the committee. This time we give a special point on him and would like to see S.P.F. held again. A questionnaire to decide whether S.P.F. would be held this year was put off until June because there was no one who would be willing to lead the festival with responsibility. In the crisis, it was *Koji Morimoto*, a junior, majors in economics that stood for the chief of the executive committee and that was selected to lead S.P.F. this year. He had experience in taking part in the executive committee when he was a freshman, and it was because he longed for S.P.F. to continue that he stood this time.

The executive committee is not so formal and has been run in the form of a club which is composed of volunteers. The committee is very difficult to run because the board of directors does not recognize S.P.F. For example, as he says, it is very difficult to secure the class rooms and get advertisement fees. And publicizing S.P.F. is very hard because advertisements are not permitted to appear in magazines until S.P.F.

has started. S.P.F. has a tendency to encourage participating clubs act freely.

The executive committee strongly hopes participating clubs will promote friendship and enjoy the festival atmosphere "Festival" by joining in S.P.F. So S.P.F. itself does not unite the atmosphere of a college festival and does not establish a particular slogan. *Morimoto* belongs to psychological study club and he himself has the ex-



perience that his club began to go well by joining in S.P.F. Although it had not gone well before, he hopes to offer such

have the decisive power whether S.P.F. is successful. We must think S.P.F. as a festival of us, by us and for us.

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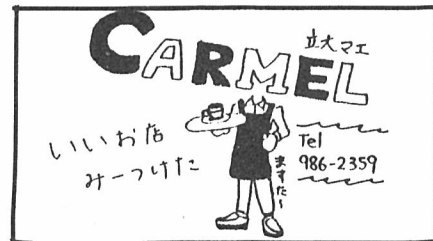
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# A balance between future and now



Misa Shimizu, 18 years old, is in her third year in Meiji university Nakano high school. She played a girl who is very interested in drawing comics in a drama "Youthful Family (Seishun Kazoku)" which has been televised by NHK from April to last October. She played with famous actor Isao Hashizume and actress Ayumi Ishida. She got nation wide popularity in it. And then she will play in Keisuke Kuwata's first film "Inamura Jane." She is very busy, but we can know the reason. Her sparkling eyes, lovely look attract us. No one can get away from her attraction.

It is the first film directed by Mr. Keisuke Kuwata, one of the most popular rock musicians in Japan. This is the story of a surfer who is waiting for the legendary big wave at Inamuragasaki in Shonan like a lone wolf. The film will be released next spring. Please go to see it. And my goal is to be a great actress who is

Q: How did you play in your childhood?

A: I think I did very active things. Especially one is having gone to high-rise building in Shinjuku newly developed city center to climb. That was very interesting and full of adventure. I went with friends of mine on our bicycles. High-rise buildings are not so far away from our houses. We climbed one of them to 36th floor holding a lot of sweet confections. The view from there is very fine. I thought that I could grasp the whole Tokyo in my hands. That was very refreshing play.

Q: What type of child you were?

A: I was bashful in front of strangers. I was seized by a preconception. Very often I disliked person only at a glance and decided that I won't talk with them.

Q: How did you get over your prejudice? What was the chance of overcoming your prejudice?

A: Through my occupation as an actress, I have got over my prejudice. I realized that we cannot make a drama by two or three people. Many people are needed. Cooperation is absolutely necessary. So there is no place for prejudice. I can work with every kind of persons.

Q: Have you ever been taught anything

cooking world. There is no way of playing which is common to every players. Can you imagine me smiling

today will be able to hold their positions firmly. The same thing can be said of my attitude toward a play.



like Ayumi Ishida or having Isao Hashizume's sense of humor? There is no originality in imitations. What only I have to do is brushing up my characteristic.

Q: Tell your plans and goal in the future, please.

A: I am going to play in "Inamura Jane."

loved by everyone. On that point, Ms. Ishida is one of the admirable actresses.



Q: Could you tell us your funny happenings on location?

A: One day a child actor wetted himself while I was holding him in my lap. Sitting on my lap, he suddenly became quiet and then I felt wet.

Q: Do you have any more topics?

A: Ms. Ishida often took me to a swimming pool. She also taught me that health is more important than anything else. Now I appreciate that because the location is apt to continue till late at night.

Q: Changing the subject, could you tell us about your opinion to the young men of today?

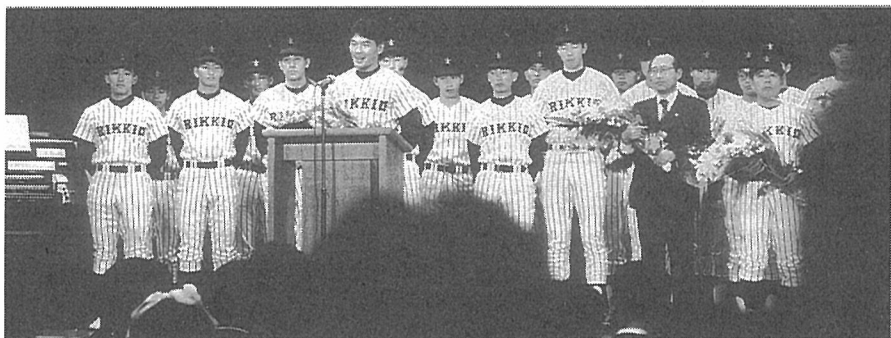
A: Well, I never want to say anything impertinent... I think that there are few boys who can see both the future and the present in perspective. As far as I think, one cannot consider the future while he has his attention caught in his daily life. On the other hand, if one is absorbed in his future plan, he pays no attention to his present life. It is difficult to keep my mind well-balanced. It is unbalanced now. I hope that young men of

## Joy of Victory

RIKKYO WINS THE VICTORY!

"Rikkyo wins the victory!" The Rikkyo nine rushed off the bench into the ground. And then they began to toss Mr. Yokokawa, the manager of the team. On the other hand, about 30,000 spectators in the Jingu Stadium started

because Kazushige Nagashima belonged to it. But even the team at that time could gain only second place. In the present team, there are several players who have participated in the High School Baseball Tournament in the



to sing the school song of Rikkyo loudly. It is said Rikkyo is a dark horse in Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League every year. Nevertheless its results have kept low. Two years ago people paid attention to our team

Koshien Stadium, such as Captain Kurosu and so on. This is one of the causes of the win. Now I'll try to report on Rikkyo's joy of victory after twenty-three years.

from senior players?  
A: They never teach us concretely. We watch them and learn from their paly, talk and lifestyle. Nobody teaches us. That is similar to the

→ PAGE 2

Give us your impressions of the articles after reading and NEW STAFFS WANTED!

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